

MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. — PASS LAWS — GENERAL  
1984

JANUARY — DEC.

# Move to resettle 18 000 Leandra 'illegals' looms

By Stuart Flitton  
and Michael Tissong

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Staw

Many of the more than 18 000 "illegal" black residents of Leandra in the Eastern Transvaal would be resettled as soon as alternative accommodation was found, Mr Thys Jonker, chief director of the Highveld Administration Board, has said

Mr Jonker said only people qualifying in terms of Section 10 of the Urban Act would be given accommodation in a new township being built near Leandra

At a public meeting in Leandra at the weekend the chairman of the Leandra Action Committee (LAC), Mr M A Nkabinde, appealed to residents to resist moves by the Department of Co-operation and Development to resettle them

He said there were only 712 houses being built in the new township, which meant nearly 17 000 Leandrans were not being catered for

Mr Nkabinde said site rents in the new township would be R50 as opposed

to rents of up to R10 at Leandra. He said he had contacted the Highveld Administration Board for assurance that no-one in Leandra would be forced to move, but he had received no reply

Mr David Mahlangu of the LAC said yesterday that residents of Leandra township had been living in the area since 1909 and "will not be removed to kwaNdebele"

"More than 16 000 people qualify under Section 10 (1) (a) and (b), to live in Leandra," he said "Many of us have been living there for generations, in fact since 1909 when our forefathers bought the land"

Mr Nkabinde said Leandra residents had title deeds to the 236 plots of land until about 1973

"In that year, the freehold right to property in the area was abolished and residents were summoned to the administration board offices. Residents were paid for the land, the compensation was very little," he said

# Squatters set up creche after 'wait for permit'

Staff Reporter

SQUATTERS living in tents on the Nyanga sand dunes have opened a creche for about 80 children in a tent. They say they have waited unsuccessfully for six months for official permission to do so.

The tent, about 10 m by 12 m, was given to the squatters in July last year by the Society of

Friends (Quakers)

The chairman of the Nyanga Bush Committee, Mr M Ya-mile, said he had applied to the Western Cape Administration Board in July for permission to erect the tent.

"The Administration Board said we must not put up the tent without a permit, but we have so many children that

R645

5/1/82

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558

there is no chance of sending them to school elsewhere. Many mothers also need to earn a living because times are hard.

There is nowhere they can safely leave their children, so we went ahead and erected the tent," he said.

The community employs four women to run the creche. They are paid a nominal salary

of about R60 a month, mostly donated by mothers who work

The orange tent has no floor, and yesterday several women walked about 500 m to Cross-roads to fetch buckets of water to settle the dust.

The only facilities at present are a small blackboard, a few blankets, wooden benches and a piece of chalk.

~~Section~~ (206) ~~247~~  
D. Dispatch 16/1/84

# Scrap pass law to end poverty, says academic

PORT ELIZABETH — The abolition of the pass law would help to eliminate poverty among black South Africans, said Professor Francis Wilson, head of the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town

He was speaking on the Causes of Black Poverty at a discussion organised by the South African Council for Higher Education at the weekend

Prof Wilson said the pass law did not prevent poverty, as some people believed, but was a part of the cheap labour system

He said, however, that the abolition of the law had its own ambiguities, in that it would lower the wages of blacks in

the short-term

Prof Wilson said that the educational system biases the distribution of wealth in favour of whites through the inherited education structure

"Any strategy against poverty must come to terms with education," he said

A land reform policy must be developed to overcome the clear maldistribution of land and resources in the country

The drought, said Prof Wilson, had made matters worse, but was not the fundamental cause of poverty among blacks

"The rain will not end poverty," he said

Prof Wilson said children under the age of two, old people and breadwinners between

the ages of 55 and 65 were the hardest hit by poverty

He said his discussion was part of the second Carnegie inquiry into poverty, funded by the Carnegie Corporation of America, a non-governmental institution, which had also funded the first Carnegie inquiry

According to Prof Wilson, education discussions were taking place throughout the country in preparation for a conference at the University of Cape Town from April 13 to 19

He said the conference was part of the inquiry whose aim is to develop independent, non-governmental strategies against poverty — DDC

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The Cape Times, Tuesday, January 17, 1984 5

# 'Pass laws a part of cheap labour'

Own Correspondent

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(206)  
Cape Times, 24/1/86

# Teachers exempt from influx laws

Education Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training (Det) has denied that influx control laws restrict its appointment of qualified teachers in black schools

Mr J Schoeman, chief liaison officer for Det, denied complaints made in a letter to the Cape Times from Mr Walter Lefuma, media officer of the Western Cape Civic Association, that the law seriously affected the type of teacher appointed to black schools

Mr Schoeman said influx control laws did not apply to black teachers

It was not required that black teachers have accommodation before they could take up posts Det approached local community councils and administration boards to find accommodation for teachers, he said

He said Det presently employed about 1 500 white teachers, "mostly" at specialized institutions

Mr Lefuma's letter blamed the high failure rate among black pupils on a lack of qualified teachers

Mr Schoeman acknowledged that the majority of applicants for teaching posts were underqualified

The 1982 annual report of Det classified 33 000 of the 39 000 teachers employed by the department as "qualified" — but this figure included 21 000 teachers who had a Junior Certificate and a diploma and 4 000 who had passed Standard 6 and had a diploma

Only 989 had a university degree and a teacher's diploma. A total of 6 000 had a Senior Certificate and a diploma

Pretoria Bureau

TWO men who assaulted a man after asking him for his reference book, were found guilty of assault in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday and fined R300 (or 100 days)

Lourens Dirk Christoffel van Schalkwyk, 20 of Clubview in Pretoria, and Brent Tait, 19, of Rynfield, Benoni,

706 (2) 1009 26/11/84  
**Pass book assault: two fined**

were also fined R100 (or 30 days) for impersonating the police

The had pleaded not guilty before Mr R de Vos

The court found that they assaulted Mr Isaac Makoela at Clubview on September 18

They were however acquitted

on a charge of robbing Mr Makoela of R16

Mr Makoela told the court he was walking with a friend when Van Schalkwyk and Tait stopped their car beside him. They told him to produce his reference book as they were policemen

He said they took his R16 and slapped him until he bled

Passing sentence, the magistrate said he believed Mr Makoela's evidence which had been corroborated by that of his friend

AKbul 1/9/84

# Raid: 92 in court

Tygerberg Bureau

A TOTAL of 92 people have appeared in the Paarl Magistrate's Court following a pre-dawn raid by Western Cape Administration Board inspectors in Mbekweni Township, Paarl

The liaison officer for the board, Dr G T du Preez, confirmed today that 15 black men, 63 black women, one coloured man and 13 coloured women were arrested yesterday

They appeared in three magistrate's courts in Paarl yesterday charged either with being in a prescribed area for more than 72 hours while not being bona fide residents or being in a prescribed area without the consent of the housing superintendent

Fines ranged from between R20 and R50 each



Mercury 2/2/84

(206) (123) (123)

# Govt won't ease labour restrictions

Parliamentary Correspondent

RECOMMENDATIONS made in a White Paper that 'the restrictions on the geographic mobility of labour be removed as far as possible' have essentially been rejected by the Government

The recommendations are made in a White Paper on A Strategy for the Creation of Employment Opportunities which was released yesterday

The White Paper adds that the regional development policy should be applied in such a way as to contribute as much as possible in order to create employment opportunities

While the Government has accepted these proposals, it has done so only in as far as 'they are reconcilable with other national objectives'

The Government agrees with the report in seeing 'the largest possible role for the private sector and the elimination, where possible, of measures that inhibit the satisfactory operation of a market-orientated system'

In this regard, the Government also emphasises that 'all public institutions, while not disregarding other national objectives, must keep in mind the importance of employment creation when performing their functions'

The Government accepts that market forces should be given free play as far as possible and also affirms its intention 'to eliminate measures which directly or indirectly distort the relative prices of production factors'

It also restates its commitment to the promotion of small business development and accepts that steps be taken 'to identify and remove measures and practices that unnecessarily restrict the development of the formal and informal small business sectors'

Cape Times 3/2/84  
6 'plastic' women  
jailed after raid (206)

Staff Reporter

SIX black women have gone to jail for up to 70 days after being convicted of pass law offences in the Langa Commissioner's Court this week.

They were among a group of 28 women who appeared after being arrested in a joint raid by Western Cape Administration Board inspectors and police on a "plastic" squatter camp next to Nyanga Extension on January 19.

The raid followed a clash between the "plastics" group and Nyanga Extension squatters the previous weekend, in which a man was killed and a number of shacks were gutted by fire.

Thirty-one men appeared in the Athlone Magistrates' Court yes-

terday on charges of public violence.

The women were charged with pass law offences and illegal squatting. However, the illegal squatting charges were withdrawn. No reasons were given for this.

All were found guilty on pass law charges. Sentences ranged from R30 or 30 days to R70 or 70 days. Most of the sentences were suspended on condition that the convicted return to their homelands.

Six women — Nosebenzile Matinise (24), Novotile Mankayyi (27), Lakiwe Gwinta (26) and No-Andile Nzinzwa (30) went to jail for 70 days. Npunzile Mpyonke (26) and Nomgeo Matshaya (23) — were jailed for 30 days after being unable to pay fines.

if so, what was the nature of the charge,

- (2) whether the charge has been investigated, if so, what was the result of the investigation?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) and (2) My reply to the previous question also applies to this question

*206* *Herrmann*  
Black employees in blocks of flats

*Q. 61-39* *3/2/84*  
\*6 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 19 on 2 September 1983, he has reached a decision regarding the formulae in respect of Black employees in blocks of flats, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached, if so,
- (2) whether he has revised these formulae, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are the new formulae and (b) what criteria are applied in granting permission to employers to accommodate an employee on the premises?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) No
- (a) Comments and proposals by the Administration Boards, which handle the licensing of premises, including the housing of Black employees, have just been received by the Department of Co-operation and Development. These contributions by the Boards had to be preceded by a time consuming examination of this complex matter.
- (b) The Department will submit recommendations to me. A decision may be expected soon.

- (2) No, for the reasons mentioned under (1)

- (a) Falls away  
(b) Falls away

Computer equipment

\*7 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism

- (1) Whether any control is exercised over items (a) imported into and (b) exported from South Africa, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of the control exercised,
- (2) whether a Mr Richard Mueller received authorization to (a) import into and (b) export from South Africa certain computer equipment, if so, (i) when, (ii) from whom and (iii) in respect of what category or categories of computer equipment,
- (3) whether an investigation has been instituted into the incident, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes. Only certain categories of articles are, however, subject to import or export control. Control is exercised by means of import and export permits.
- (2) (a) No, as the importation of computer equipment is not subject to import control.  
(b) No
- (3) Yes. The investigation by the Department of Industries and Commerce together with Customs and Excise has not yet been completed. I also refer the hon member to the reply to Question No 1 by the hon the Prime Minister on 1 February 1984.

206 / S. Walker / 2/24

# Influx laws: State introduces 'new model'

BY PETER MANN

THE Government is to introduce a new version of the controversial influx control laws into Parliament within the next two weeks.

The new Bill will be referred to the Select Committee on the Constitution headed by Mr Heunis

Its content is not yet known — but the opposition is hoping that Mr Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, will allow improvements to the Bill to be made during the Select Committee.

They point out that Mr Heunis, in dealing with two other of Dr Koorhof's Bills last year, over-

rode the Department of Co-operation and Development and allowed the Select Committee to make improvements to them.

There are now hopes that he will do the same to the new version of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill which Dr Koorhof's department is about to unveil.

There are also indications that the department has, itself, tried to improve the Bill. Sources said that it had been so thoroughly redrafted that the Government had considered renaming it.

The Bill is yet another attempt by Dr Koorhof to give legislative content to his "new deal" promise to improve the quality of life for black people outside of the homelands.

Two previous attempts ended in chaos when experts analysed the Bills and held they made the position of black people worse not better.

Dr Koorhof's image was dented. He clashed with the Prime Minister and was forced to call his senior officials together to tell them he was "captain" of his department. There was even speculation that he would be dropped from the Cabinet.

The most recent attempt was the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill — reintroduced into the House this week for administrative reasons.

When first published it was dubbed "The Gen-

ocide Bill" by the Black Sash.

A PFP expert on black legislation, Professor Nic Olivier, said he "felt physically ill" when he read the complex Bill and realised its implications.

He said the Bill raised the spectre of midnight raids by the police to catch "illegal black people." The only way to improve it is to withdraw it and start again," Professor Olivier said.

The Government has now done precisely that. But the Opposition is wondering which of its controversial clauses will be reintroduced.

Professor Olivier said he hoped the Government would adopt a flexible approach in the Select Committee.

# The No Confidence casualties

By Peter Mann  
Political Correspondent

The No Confidence Debate, which started the parliamentary session this week, was not a happy experience for the opposition parties.

Main casualty was the PFP, which made a lacklustre start to the debate But there was also little comfort for the Conservative Party

And the NRP, which even refused to enter a

motion of No Confidence in the Government, has now drifted so close to the National Party as to be indistinguishable from it

In fact there were three debates going on simultaneously in Parliament this week The PFP were attacking the Government, the CP were attacking the Government, and the NRP were attacking the PFP

PFP leader Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert made a bad start His opening speech normally avoids the cut and thrust

of party politics — attempting instead to define a base from which to engage the Government in constructive debate

But this year it was generally held — even by his own party colleagues — to be a poor speech

By contrast Dr Slabbert's closing assessment of the debate had Parliament helpless with mirth

In between the party had to rely on "rescue attempts" launched by Mr Cohn Eglin and Dr Alex Borane

And the CP which, like the PFP had suffered a

massive rejection at the referendum polls, had to use the fanciful meanderings of Dr Andries Treurnicht to seek continuing viability

Dr Treurnicht, for example, decided unilaterally that 93 percent of PFP supporters had voted Yes in the referendum in defiance of their party's injunction to say No

Even the Nats and the NRP raised their eyes at his figure Then he deduced that if Parliament was composed on a proportional representation basis he

would be entitled to 55 seats and all the rest only 11

In fairness to both opposition parties, it was a bad year in which to try and make a No Confidence speech

The Government had just won a huge mandate in the white referendum, securing two thirds support, and South Africa had just pulled off something of a diplomatic coup — announcing it was disengaging its forces in Angola in the hopes of building a ceasefire

Which is not to say that

the debate didn't have its moments Prime among them was the way in which Dr Slabbert bounced back, and his remarkable turn of phrase when dealing with his opponents

Talking about Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan for example, Dr Slabbert said he was like a child at a party who demanded that games be played his way or he would "spit on the cake and stick his finger in the cooldrinks"

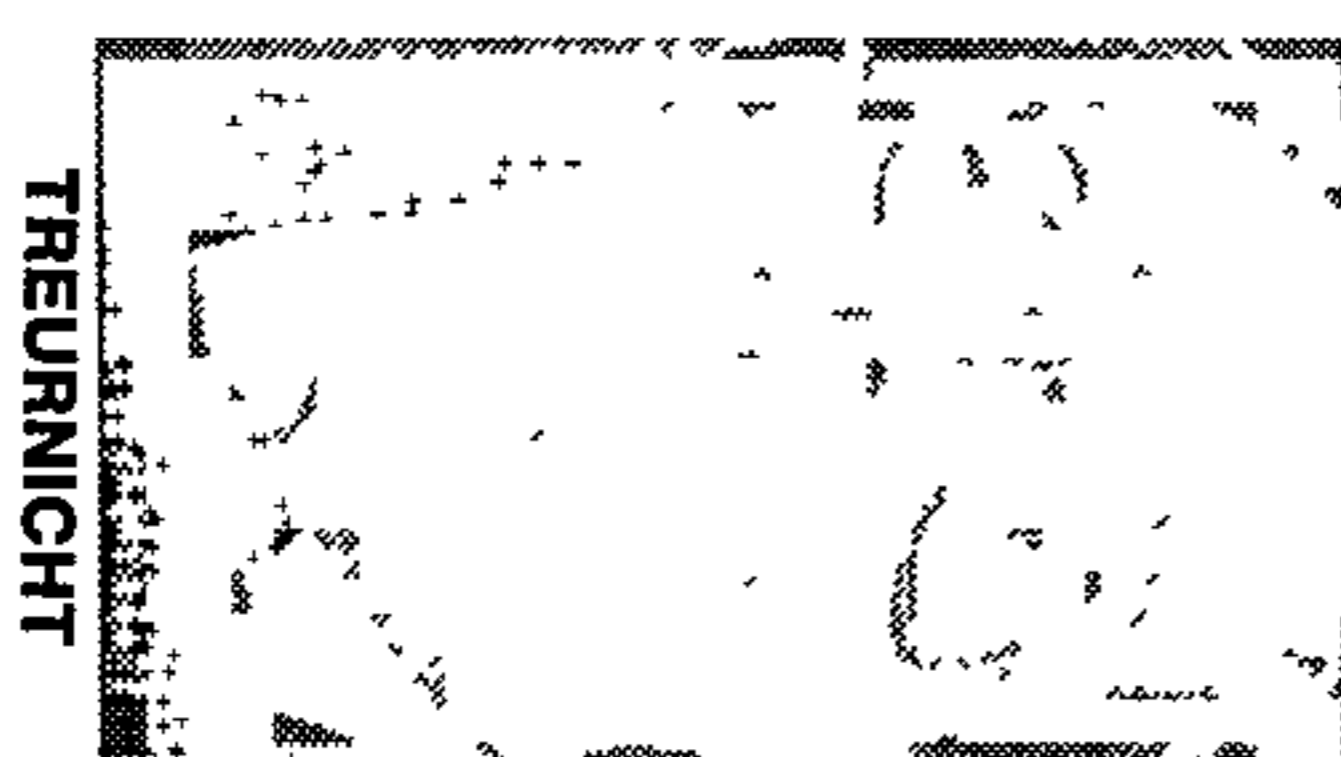
"The NRP's Ron Miller was "a self-made man

hopelessly in love with his own creator"

Mr Vause Raw's party was proof of the saying that only the mediocre were always at their best and, by their collusion with the National Party in the Pinetown by-election, had become political eunuchs in the National Party harem in Natal

In Pinetown the NRP reminded him of an old gangster movie "The little guy in the middle walks tall — but only because he is being lifted by his elbows by the bullies on either side of him"

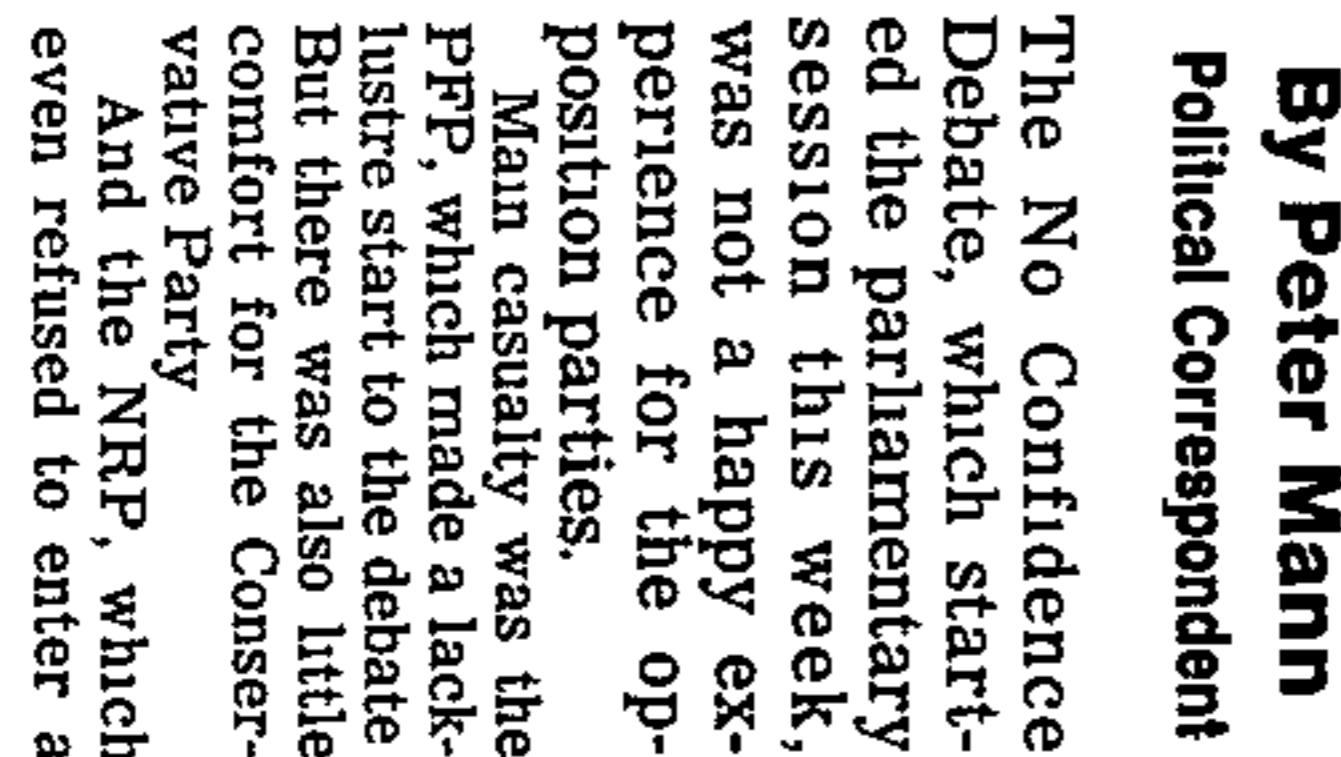
SLABBERT



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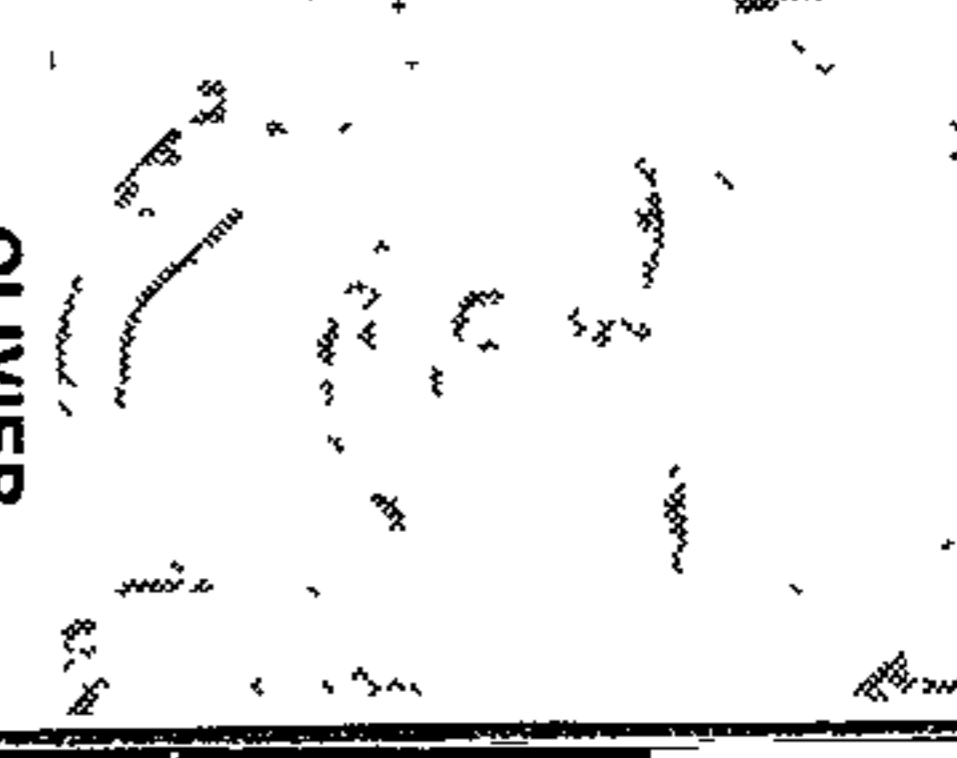
KOORHOF



HEUNIS



OLIVIER



Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg opened the debate for the Conservative Party. He said there were many similarities between the National Party and the United Party government of 30 years ago.

"A great victory does not mean the Government has the right solution for South Africa. There is deep-rooted division within the Cabinet and the caucus."

Mr. Vause Raw said his party would not support "this motion of total confrontation" the motion of No Confidence.

The Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, devoted most of his speech to the peace initiative in Namibia and Angola. He rejected attempts to say there was division between the country's diplomatic and defence services as he

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Few of those removed to the homelands return legally to South Africa's urban centres, but a 33-year-old Bethal widow who was deported to kwaNdebele has won a nine-month battle to restore her residential rights in Bethal's Emzimoni township

This week Mrs Lina Vilakazi — with a fresh "10(1)(b)" urban rights stamp in her reference book — was making plans to leave the mud-brick and zinc home she built at Gembokspruit, a sprawling settlement in the homeland

Mrs Vilakazi was aided in her fight by a prominent Johannesburg lawyer, who advised the Highveld Administration Board that his client would take Supreme Court action if the Bethal labour officer's wrongful and unlawful refusal to put the correct stamp in her reference book was not rectified

Mrs Vilakazi received her 10(1)(b) endorsement and a housing permit days later

"The best thing is that I'll be able to earn my own money back in Bethal," said Mrs Vilakazi. "Here at Gembokspruit there is no work and I had to wait for my children to give me money"

In May last year Mrs Vilakazi's qualification to live in Bethal was cancelled by HAB

# Woman (53) wins her battle against illegal deportation

— despite the fact that she was born just outside the town and worked legally for 25 years for a single family, the Fuhris. In terms of the law, 10 years' registered work with one employer is required for urban residence rights

A month later officials arrived at her home at 2am, waited with her till dawn and then demolished her zinc home, she said. That afternoon she and seven children and grandchildren were trucked 150 km on a "GG" vehicle to kwaNdebele, she recalled

"They first took us to a place in kwaNdebele called 'Benoni', which we were told was a 'waghuis' (a place to wait). There was no water there, they brought it by tanker

"We came there with a 10-day-old baby, Elsie, who was not yet vaccinated. I thought we'd have to bury her there, but she never had a day's sickness. It was the next child, Doctor, who couldn't eat and

was sick with yellow sickness"

The "waghuis" horrified Mrs Vilakazi and she left it after a month, obtaining a stand at nearby Gembokspruit. "They gave us tents to live in at the 'waghuis' and said we must build before three months were up. But before they even came to take the tents I was gone to Gembokspruit"

Her adult sons, deported with her, returned to work in Bethal. So Mrs Vilakazi squared up to the demands of life in an alien place largely on her own. She put up a zinc home made of material salvaged from her Bethal house. She learnt to make mud bricks — "mixing just enough water so that they won't be too wet and go to sleep" — and to lay them

Her deportation has cost Mrs Vilakazi hundreds of rand. She has had to pay for two stands at R37,50 each, taxes to the chief and R120 to move her goods from the "waghuis" to

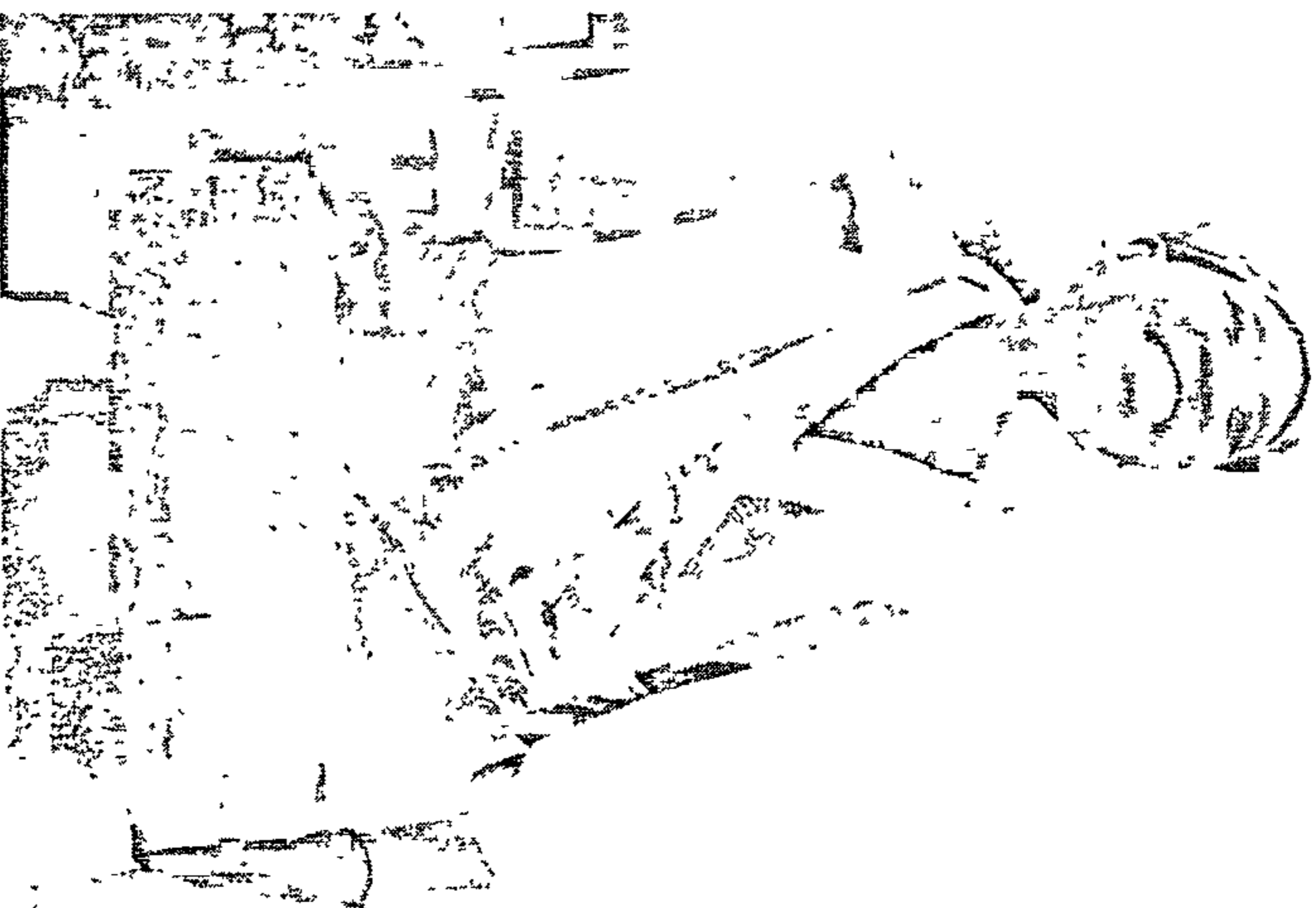
Gembokspruit. Her stove and hi-fi were damaged in the earlier move

She is worried about the cost of getting back to Bethal. Will the officials who brought her here against her will take her back, she wonders

Whether or not she obtains compensation for the damages suffered, Mrs Vilakazi feels she has scored a victory. "I have already won — I am going back. When I was left here I never knew there would be anything to help me return"

● A top HAB official at Witbank, who received correspondence on Mrs Vilakazi, was repeatedly unavailable for comment. Chief director Mr E Jonker said he did not know the details of the case, but neither HAB nor the Department of Co-operation and Development forced people to move

He added that the cases of approximately 20 other families under threat of eviction since last year were still under consideration. Their position had been drawn to the attention of HAB headquarters by Mr Alf Widman of the Progressive Federal Party. "If a person is in the township illegally and is given notice to remove we will not just take him and drop him outside the town. We will assist him to get alternative accommodation in his particular homeland"



Mrs Lina Vilakazi, triumphant at regaining her urban rights, jokes about the brick-making skills she learned when left homeless in kwaNdebele

ARGUS 8/2/84

# Opposition pleads for 'reality' of leasehold

Parliamentary Staff

THE Government has rejected appeals in the Assembly for the 99-year leasehold system to be extended to blacks in the Western Cape

An argument from the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, that it was a principle of the National Party not to do so, drew accusations from the official Opposition that apartheid was not dead as claimed by other Government spokesmen

One of the appeals had come from the National Party MP for Bellville, Mr Andre van der Walt. His plea — clearly in conflict with NP policy — was described by Dr Morrison as "a healthy exchange of opinion" in the party

## CLAUSE

The issue was discussed during yesterday's committee stage of the Black Communities Development Bill

Mr van der Walt raised the matter during the second reading on Monday when he asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, not to apply a clause in the measure that could withhold leasehold rights from blacks in the Western Cape

He asked for certain measures to be reviewed

In yesterday's debate the official Opposition moved an amendment to scrap a clause giving the State President the right to make certain provisions applicable only to certain areas

Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) said the aim of the proposed legislation was to create contented urban black communities. This should also apply to the black

**ASSEMBLY SUMMARY**  
Compiled by  
**Frans Esterhuysen**  
and **San Vivier**,  
Parliamentary Staff.



Mr W Vause Raw

communities of the Western Cape

The influx of blacks into the Western Cape dated back about 30 or 40 years. According to the latest statistics there were now 337 000 blacks in this region

This considerable number of people placed a responsibility on the authorities to ensure that they were as contented as possible

He could not see how the granting of leasehold rights to these people could be in conflict with the Government's policy of labour preference for the coloured people

"We are led by realism and no longer by ideological considerations," Mr Olivier said

Supporting the official Opposition's proposal, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr W Vause Raw, said the provision excluding blacks in certain areas was "a hangover of years gone by"

There was no place in South Africa's new era for such a provi-

sion. The Government's only reason for putting it in the Bill was political

The presence of blacks legally in the Western Cape made "no jot of difference" to coloured employment

Leasehold rights would provide stability and create a class of blacks with something that belonged to them. This would put them on the side of law and order

They would know that their properties could be damaged or burnt down in riots. Such people would give South Africa additional stability

"The issue here is whether you are going to have a stable, rooted society or a restless, rootless society," Mr Raw said

## OLD PRINCIPLES

Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP Rissik) said his party would not support the official Opposition's amendment. His party stood by the old principles of the NP, but it was clear that opinions differed within the NP

Mr van der Merwe asked Dr Morrison to spell out the Government's stand on this issue and to explain why it did not support the viewpoint of Mr van der Walt

Dr Morrison said it was a NP principle, repeatedly decided on at party congresses, that black leasehold rights should not apply to the Western Cape. It was an old principle and he could not accept the opposition amendment.

He accused Mr van der Merwe of trying to play Mr van der Walt off against the NP

Mr van der Walt's viewpoint showed there was a "healthy exchange of opinion" within the NP

206 ~~507~~ *Hansard* 8/2/84  
Reference books/influx control  
Q 6193

75 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked  
the Minister of Law and Order.

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape in 1983?



For written reply:

206 ~~209~~ Howard 8/2/87

Identity documents/influx control

Q. 201.90

5 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Blacks in (a) the Sandton municipal area and (b) Alexandra were charged with offences relating to (i) identity documents and (ii) influx control laws in 1983?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)
(i)	1 372	66
(ii)	2 174	109

206 ~~206~~ Hansard  
Rikhoto judgment 8/2/84  
Q. 61.92  
54 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development:

How many Black persons qualifying for rights under section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, had had their reference books endorsed in accordance with the Rikhoto judgment in each Administration Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

93

WEDNESDAY, 8

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

The number of reference books endorsed in the various Administration Board areas as at 31 December 1983 is as follows

Central Transvaal	2 145
Western Transvaal	20
Highveld	584
West Rand . . . .	7 140
East Rand . . . .	9 942
Northern Transvaal	0
Eastern Transvaal . .	0
Oranje Vaal	1 124
Southern OFS	38
Drakensberg .	192
Port Natal	681
Northern Cape ..	7
Eastern Cape ..	1 057
Western Cape .	1 758
Total . . . .	24 688

# Forced to live on the run

HIS name is Thanda and he's running scared

Twenty-six years ago, he attended school in Transkei for a year. And that, as far as the authorities are concerned, makes him a citizen of Transkei.

Thanda does not understand this ruling, which effectively bans him to a part of the country he doesn't know and with which he has no ties.

He doesn't want to leave Cape Town, and so, he has chosen instead to be a fugitive.

It is not easy, he says, to stay one step ahead of the men in brown uniforms (Administration Board officials).

He has already been picked up once. And this led to a fine and deportation to Transkei.

Says Thanda "They told me I'm a citizen of Transkei."

## BORN

"No, I said, I was born in Cape Town."

"But you have a Transkeian reference book. No, you must go back," they told me.

"But I was born in District Six and my family once lived in Kensington and Bonteheuwel."

"In 1946, my father died and 10 years later when I also lost my mother, I was sent to my sister in Transkei. During the year I spent there, I did Sub B."

Thanda says that while he had been at school, a teacher had applied for reference books for the whole class. And this is the cause of all his troubles.

## PROBLEMS

He returned to Cape Town to complete his schooling and later worked for a few years without incident. But his problems started in 1977 when he was arrested by Administration Board inspectors.

"I spent a weekend in jail and when I appeared in court I was fined R40 and my reference book was confiscated. They told me I was an illegal."

He says he has tried to explain his position to Administration Board officials but that this has got him nowhere.

"Since I am considered an 'illegal', I cannot get a house. My wife, two children and I are boarding with my sister. But for how long can we live like this?" he asks.

● The Athlone Advice office has tried to get Thanda "legalised" on many occasions, but they too have had little success.

Last week, workers at the office telephoned the chief director of the Administration Board's Observatory office. They were told he was on a one-month military camp and while he was away, no-one was doing his duties.

# 'At least they know tha

AT PRECISELY 9.30 every morning the doors of the pretty Victorian-style house opposite Observatory station are opened for business.

And soon the long, wooden benches are filled with people in need — desperate people.

This is the scene which greets staff at the Athlone Advice Office every weekday of every month.

One by one they'll be called in. And with meticulous care, workers at the office will try to unravel their problems in order to make life just a little easier, a little less complicated for the hundreds who come for advice.

"We get a wide range of problems," says Sue Joint, organiser of the office.

"We deal with wage and employ-

ment disputes, domestic workers' problems and housing problems. But the people with the biggest problems are the African contract workers who need residence permits."

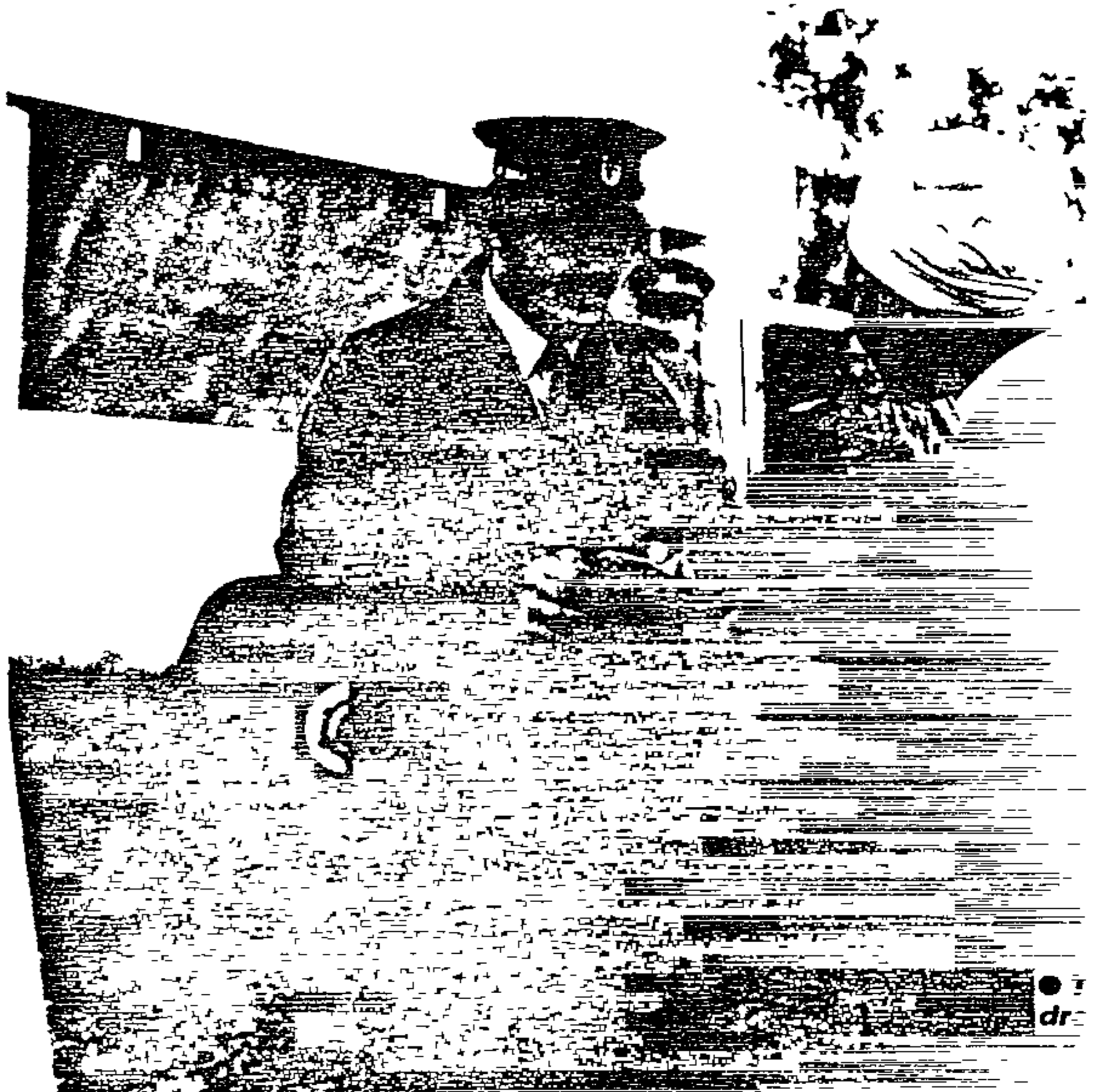
The Athlone Advice Office has a panel of 20 legal firms who offer free legal representation and advice.

"Even if nothing concrete comes of their visit, these unfortunate people come away with the feeling that somebody is interested and that all possible channels are being investigated."

Most of the office's bills are paid for by the Black Sash and the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Anyone requiring legal advice may contact the office at 69 3150. The office is open on weekdays between 9.30 — 1.30.

# Pass Law

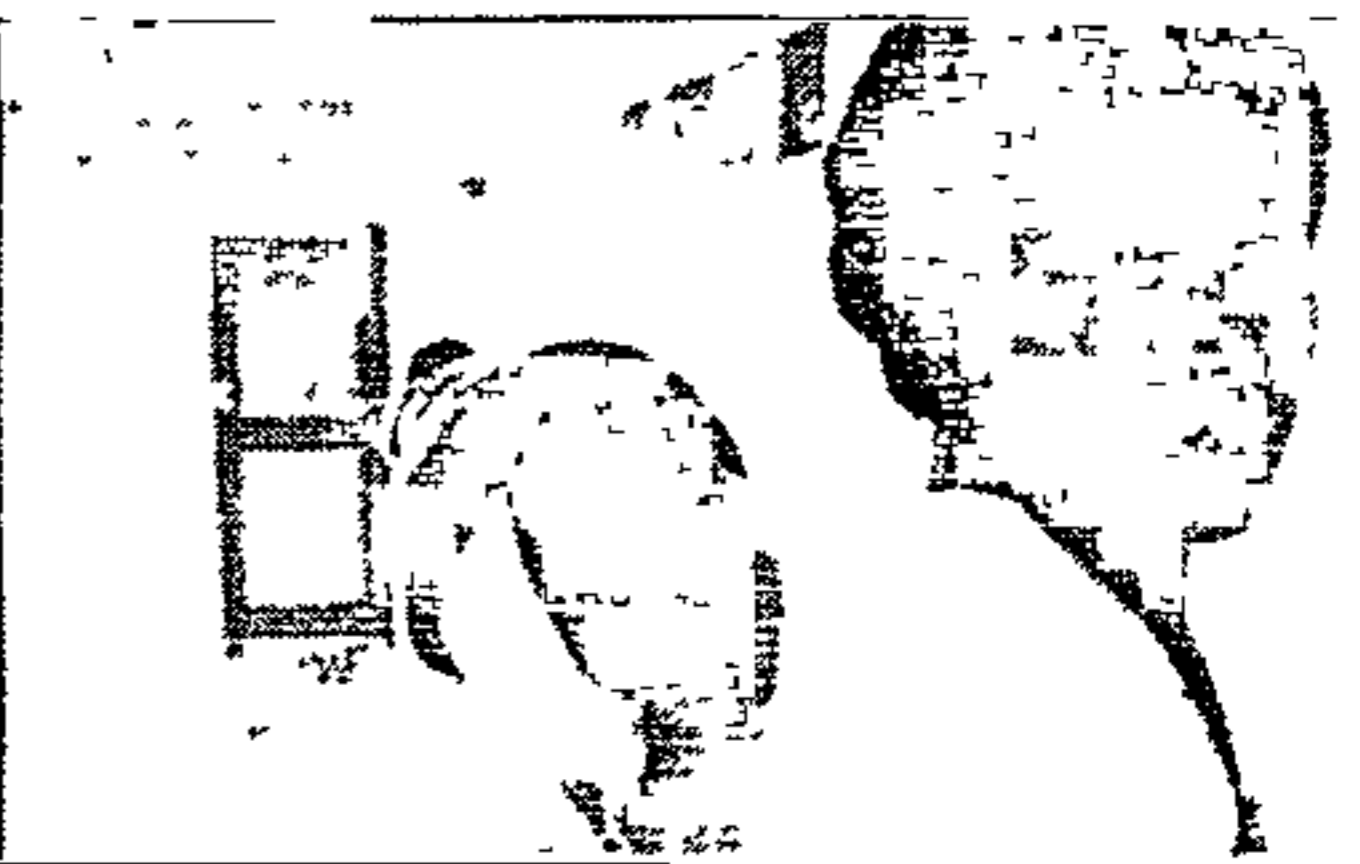


## Wheels of Pass Law justice gri.

SHORT-CUTS are the order of the day — every day — at the Langa Commissioner's court.

Here, it takes just three minutes, and sometimes less, to turn ordinary men and women into criminals.

Recently, I watched proceedings from the public gallery of this



## CHARM COURSE

ALL LADIES

it somebody is interested'



● AT the Athlone Advice Office ... problems, problems, problems.

# misery

IN legal jargon it's known as the Black (Urban Areas) Act of 1945. But to the majority of South Africans, it is the oppressive piece of legislation which prevents them from earning a living or living with their families.

In practical terms it is a watertight law which prevents Africans from living in "white South Africa"

Although the Act has undergone many changes since 1945, none of these have been made to relax the laws

Amendments were introduced in 1946, 1947, three times in 1957, and then, each year from 1961 to 1966. Further amendments were introduced in 1968 and 1970 and annual amendments from 1974 to 1981

Today this watertight law decides who is "legal" and who is not, and by implication, who gets a job and food and who gets none

**TEST**

In a recent test case, the Cape Town Supreme Court granted Transkeian-born Mr Mdandweni Mthiya permanent residential rights in the Western Cape

This was accorded to him under Section 10 (1)(b) of the Act because he had worked for one employer for longer than 10 years and had lived in the same area

**REPORT:  
Nazeem  
Howa**

ployer for at least 15 years

Section 10 (1)(c) rights are given to wives and unmarried sons and daughters, under the age of 18, of those who qualify for (a) and (b) rights

And Section 10 (1) (d) gives temporary legality to certain contract workers who obtain permission from the manager of a labour bureau to reside in an area for a set period

Even if a person can get a job legally, the Government has yet another law to determine "legality". Known as the Administration of Persons to the Republic Act of 1972, it is being used increasingly to deport Africans from the Western Cape

This Act provides for

## Sorry — you're too old to stay

MR John A, 31, was sitting on the pavement in front of the Athlone Advice office when I met him. He kept gazing all around him nervously. He told me that if Administration Board inspectors saw him he could be arrested and deported to Transkei.

John was born in Cape Town and was considered a "legal" resident until he went to Johannesburg where he worked from 1974 to 1980.

On his return his father took his pass to the Langa office and asked for it to be stamped. Officials at the office refused, saying he no longer qualified for "legal" status.

"They say that I am too old, and for that reason I do not qualify to be 'legal'. While I was under 18, I could live here, because my father is a 'legal'. Now

they tell me that I am a Transkeian citizen.

Last week John narrowly escaped arrest during a pass raid. When confronted by the Administration Board officials, he claimed to be "coloured" and resident in Mitchells Plain.

● In the same boat as John is Michael M. His father has been working in the Peninsula since 1940 and was recently granted Section 10 (1)(b) rights. Because Michael is older than 18, he does not qualify for Section 10 rights.

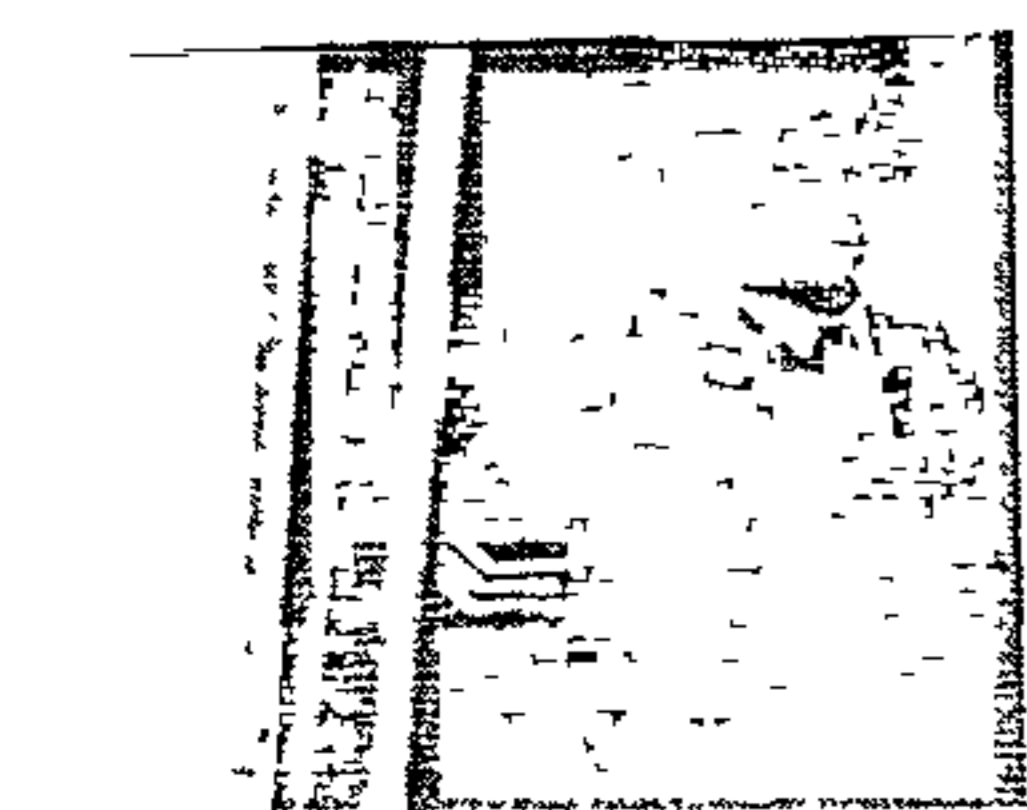
Recently, Michael lost his job and will now have to return to Transkei before he can apply for another job.

An easier and more successful — but illegal — method would be to look for a job and then to go back to get his reference book stamped.



THE moment they all dread — the pass raid.

and swiftly



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Here, it takes just three minutes, and sometimes less, to turn ordinary men and women into criminals

Recently, I watched proceedings from the public gallery of this grey, drab building I left after the end of case number 36. It had taken exactly 104 minutes for the three dozen unfortunates to plead, to be tried, and to be convicted

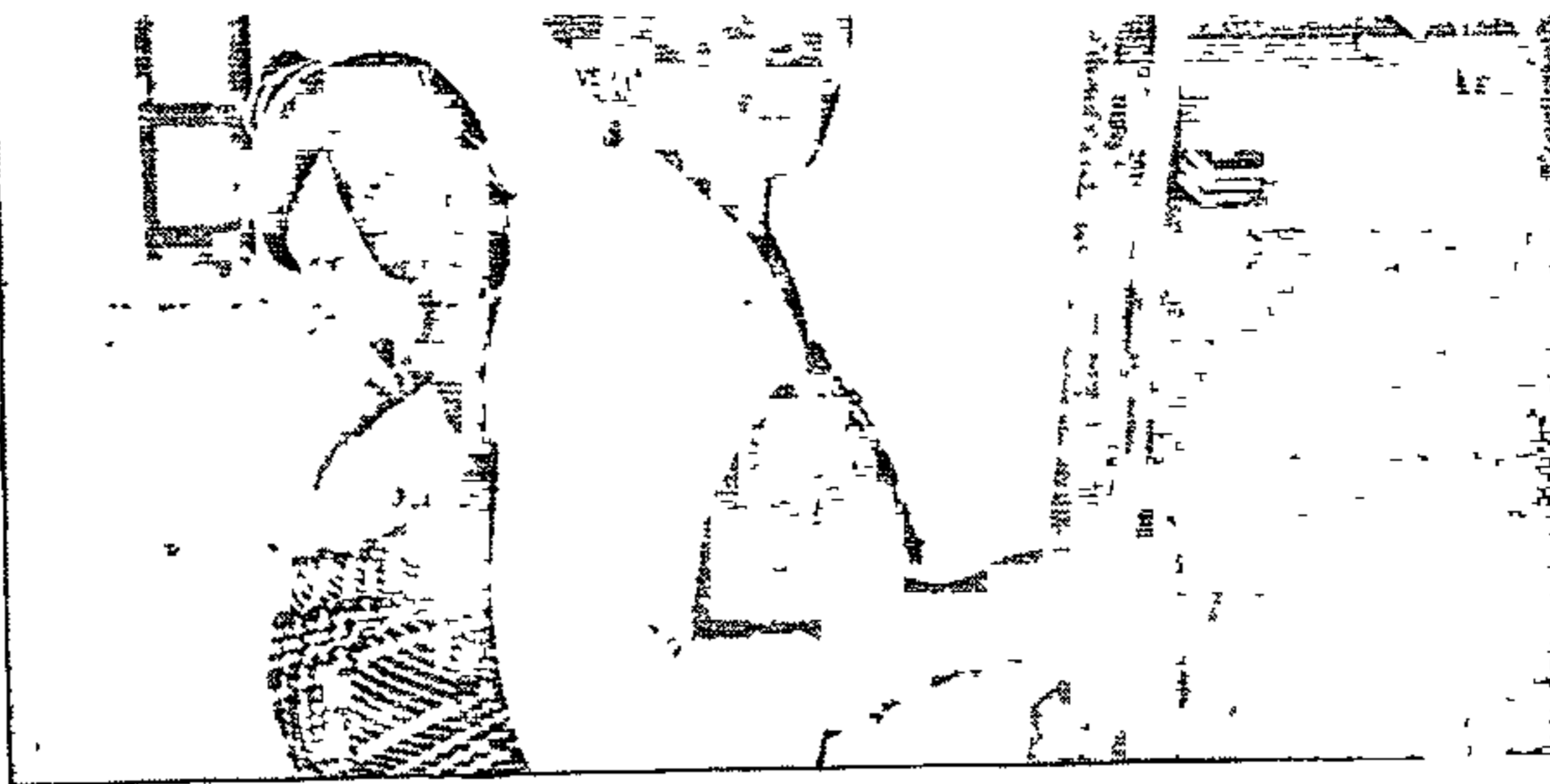
Twenty-four of the accused were fined a total of R1 330 (or an equivalent number of days in prison. Charges against four were withdrawn

#### CHARGES

Even the charges were put in a kind of verbal shorthand

A charge under Section 10 (4) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act became "ten four", while Section 15 (1) became "fifteen-one"

They've even found short-cuts when it comes to sentencing. Example: A man was found guilty on three charges and sentenced



● A DEJECTED mother leaves the Commissioner's Court after paying her fine.

to R50 (or 50 days) on the first, R20 (or 20 days) on the second, and R10 (or 10 days) on the third

This was how sentence was pronounced "Fifty-Fifty on one, twenty-twenty on two and ten-ten on three"

#### ARRESTED

● One in every 10 African adults living in the Cape Peninsula — "legally" or "illegally" — can expect to be arrested under South Africa's influx control laws during any given year

This is one of the findings in a special report compiled by Professor Martin West of the University of Cape Town's Social Anthropology department

Professor West points out that pass raids frequently trap innocent people — legal residents, the handicapped and mothers and babies — who pay fines simply to get out of court and back to family life

#### WOMEN

And he reported further that there was a "special assault" against women in the Peninsula, to enforce

Government policy aimed at preventing black family life from being established in the area

Professor West found that about 30 to 40 per cent of Africans arrested for influx-control offences would have to serve prison sentences because they would not be able to afford to pay their fines

He found that in 1981 pass-law offenders

spent a total of 250 000 days in jail. This would total 684 years of imprisonment

He estimated that about half the African population of the Western Cape would be classified "illegal"

Professor West added that while official statistics suggested that pass raids had decreased in South Africa, it had in fact increased in the Western Cape

This was accorded to him under Section 10 (1)(b) of the Act because he had worked for one employer for longer than 10 years and had lived in the same area for longer than 15 years. But he was one of the fortunate ones. Thousands of others caught up in the net of the Act have simply been banished to a homeland which can offer them neither employment nor food

The Act is made up of four different sections

To qualify for Section 10 (1) (a) rights, people have to produce proof that they were born here and have lived here all their lives

The second class legals — those who qualify under Section 10 (1)(b) — are contract workers who have worked continuously for one employer in the area for at least 10 years, or for more than one em-

## Anatomy of a raid

IT was sunrise and township residents were going about their early-morning chores around their wood and iron shacks

Children were playing in the sand nearby, while in the distance a dog barked. Everything was peaceful at KTC squatter camp

But then the terror started. At 9:00 am the "hunters" arrived — dozens of them — in motor vehicles and lorries

It was my first experience of a pass-raid, and I was horrified

More trucks arrived

and I saw men armed with rubber batons jumping out and running towards the shacks.

#### DEFIANTLY

At first, the camp's men, women and children stood their ground, defiantly. But as the baton-wielding men drew nearer they started running for their possessions and shelters

Steadily, a group of about 30 men moved towards the residents. Women started screaming. Some ran into nearby shacks to wet pieces of cloth, which they put over their faces to counteract the effects of the sneeze machine which had been started up

Trucks drove towards the crowds at high speed, and I saw men, women and young children run as men armed with rubber batons, and supported by dogs, approached

#### DEMOLISHED

Shacks were systematically demolished and all the time people were running helter-skelter to avoid the fumes of the teargas and the batons of the inspectors

When the raid ended, inspectors loaded sheets of galvanised

iron onto a truck and took it to their Nyanga offices.

The residents, meanwhile started searching for odd bits of plastic and branches with which to build new shelters for the evening

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~~206~~ (206) ~~206~~  
D. D. P. / alt 9/2/84  
**Clampdown on illegal blacks**

EAST LONDON — The East Cape Administration Board, police and municipality are to combine in a joint operation to clamp down on blacks illegally sleeping in white residential areas of the city

This was announced yesterday following a meeting of various bodies which was called as a result of complaints from residents in the Nahoon, Vincent and Beacon Bay areas

Police liaison officer Major Warren Brown, who was appointed spokesman for the special crime prevention committee, said that numerous reports had been received of blacks entering white residential areas in the evening and only leaving again the following morning

"The only blacks that

are allowed to sleep in a white residential area are domestic servants and other employees who have a permit to do so," he said

"Even domestic servants who have been with a family for years and years are to be registered and have a permit to stay on the property," he added

Major Brown said the authorities conceded that the bus boycott could be responsible for the increase in complaints of this nature "but the law is the law" Major Brown said raids are to be made and illegal "tenants" will be arrested

He said householders who have unregistered employees on their property will also be prosecuted — DDR

# Parliament a

*Cape Times 9/2/84*  
24 688 get  
'Rikhoto  
rights

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**  
— A total of 24 688 Africans qualifying for rights under Section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act had their reference books endorsed in accordance with the Rikhoto judgment, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.  
He was replying to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton).  
There were 1 758 endorsements made by the Western Cape Administration Board and 1 057 in the Eastern Cape

## Rhikhoto:

1 752

benefit

Staff Reporter

AR663  
9/2/84  
206

The Western Cape Administration Board has endorsed the reference books of 1 752 blacks in accordance with the Rikhoto judgment last year, but has turned down 3 521 applications

Trade unions, the Black Sash and officials of civil rights organisations in the Western Cape have expressed disappointment at the number of applications approved for residential rights in terms of the judgment

When the Appeal Court upheld an appeal by Mr Mehlolo Rikhoto in June last year these bodies hoped that at least 10 000 in the Western Cape would qualify for rights

### PARLIAMENT

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Parliament yesterday that 24 688 reference books had been approved throughout the country

Dr Gert du Preez, WCAB liaison officer, said the board had received 5 419 applications under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

He said 3 521 people were refused Section 10 rights because their applications did not meet the Act's requirements

The Appeal Court found that migrant workers could qualify for permanent residence — even if they annually interrupted their stay in an urban area — provided they worked continuously for one employer for 10 years or for different employers for 15 years



13/2/84

# Unregistered workers are blitz target

stew

~~203~~ ~~204~~ ~~205~~ ~~206~~

By Melody McDougall, Vereeniging Bureau

The police and inspectors of the Oranjevaal Administration Board are to join forces in an effort to clamp down on Vaal Triangle residents who employ unregistered domestic servants and gardeners

Action will also be taken against those who allow black employees to sleep on their premises in white residential areas without the necessary authorisation

According to a spokesman for the Oranjevaal Administration Board it is planning a massive blitz on homes in the Vaal Triangle area in the near future

"Our prime aim is to bring about a decrease in the number of serious crimes committed in the area," he said

He also said that the police and senior prosecutors of the various towns had already discussed the large number of cases reported to the police of unregistered employees stealing from their employers

"We have warned the public about the dangers of employing unregistered employees on several occasions, but in spite of this there has been no drop in this sort of offence. Police investigations into these cases are invariably hampered as there are very few clues and leads to work on"

Residents in the area were warned to have their employees registered as soon as possible, as spot checks on houses would be carried out shortly

2063 Hansard 13/2/84  
Citizenship  
Q. 61, 142  
67 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January 1983 and 31 December 1983 in terms of the provisions of the

143

MONDAY, 13 FEBRUARY

National States Citizenship Amendment Act,

- (2) whether any applications were refused, if so, how many from each state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Transkei	1 514
Bophuthatswana	250
Venda	35
Ciskei	1 233

- (2) No application was refused Thirty (30) were referred back to the applicants for submission of further particulars. The applicants almost invariably adduce that they should be granted South African citizenship on grounds of marriage to South African citizens or lengthy residence in the RSA. All applications are considered with the necessary compassion.

(b) (i)	3 712	6 491
(ii)	3 712	6 491
(iii)	489	897
(iv)	3 161	4 527
(v)	0	0

President's Council

76 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Prime Minister

What was the total cost of the President's Council up to 31 December 1983?

The PRIME MINISTER

From the establishment of the President's Council on 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1983 the cost was R11 130 591

For the period 1 April 1983 to 31 December 1983 the cost was 0,012% of the total Main Budget for the 1983-84 financial year

106 Dr A L BORRINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Black contract workers were working in the Cape Peninsula in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Twenty thousand four hundred and seventy-four (20 474)

109 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique had been repatriated as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) how many of these workers in each category had as at that date been

granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) The following numbers of Black workers were repatriated during the period 1 February 1983 to 31 January 1984 As a result of the recent floods certain district offices in the Pieterburg and Pretimartizburg areas could not be reached These figures therefore do not include figures from those offices

- (a) 2 412
- (b) 712
- (c) 52
- (d) 148
- (e) 20 141
- (2) (a) 1 337
- (b) 1 012
- (c) 169
- (d) 343
- (e) 1 932

Bonus bonds

116 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

What amount in bonus bond prize money was unclaimed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

30 November 1983—R4 367 550 It should be noted, however, that only a small part of this prize money has been unclaimed for any appreciable time—most relates to recent draws

Bonus bonds

117 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

(a) What was the total value of bonus bonds (i) bought and (ii) redeemed up to 31 December 1983 and (b) for what amount were bonus bonds purchased in December 1983?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

Details in respect of December 1983 will only be available towards the end of February 1984, but I gladly furnish the following information as at 30 November 1983

- (a) (i) R964 726 195
- (ii) R438 366 600

(b) R9 241 195 in November 1983

206

Reference books/influx control

13/2/84

74 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were (i) arrested, (ii) charged, (iii) acquitted, (iv) fined and (v) deported in connection with offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	Reference books offences	Influx control offences
(a) (i)	2 432	4 380
(ii)	2 179	4 314
(iii)	585	350
(iv)	1 594	3 733
(v)	0	0

206

Reference books/influx control

13/2/84

106 Dr A L BORRINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

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(2) how many of these workers in each category had as at that date been

# Govt's urban black rethink 'just a delay'

3/5/84  
206  
200  
stan

The Government rethink on the third of the "Koornhof Bills" — the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill — is seen by black community leaders as a delay in furthering the urban-homeland divide, not as a sign that influx control is about to be relaxed.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Parliament yesterday that the Bill had been held over at his request because it failed to give effect to the Riekert Commission's recommendations.

It would be replaced by a measure known as the Urbanisation Bill, which would come before the tricameral Parliament in the next session. The old Bill set extremely stringent qualifications for blacks to reside in townships and increased steeply the penalties for those who harboured or employed unqualified people. Its harsh exclusionary measures won it the popular title of "Genocide Bill".

A United Democratic Front national executive

member, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, said the Bill's replacement signified "postponement, not change".

He said "This Government is committed to making the lives of black people miserable by taking them to the homelands where there are no jobs

"The spirit of the Orderly Movement Bill was to place a ban on people entering the townships. The new Bill will give the Government time to close the loopholes

"And, as it will be put to the tricameral Parliament, it is clear the Government does not want whites to be seen as the sole perpetrators of this felony. It wants coloureds and Indians to be seen as participating."

An Azanian People's Organisation spokesman, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, also said the scrapping of the Bill should not be viewed superficially. "I think they are working out a plan to sugar-coat the Bill and present it in a sweetened form."

Mr Curtis Nkondo, Transvaal UDF representative and president of the National Education Union of South Africa, said. "The fact that the new Bill is called the Urbanisation Bill means they are still going to draw a division between rural and urban people. It seems that the Government will try and co-opt the township people on to its side."

A lone welcome for the replacement of the measure came from Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse, whose party is likely to be represented in Parliament when the new Bill is put before it. He said. "It is a move in the right direction. One only hopes it is indicative of a change of heart on the part of the Government which will signal the beginning of the scrapping of apartheid."

● See Page 4, World section.

CAPE TIMES 5/5/84 (206)

# Koornhof: Minimum controls

Political Correspondent  
THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that controls on black urbanization should be kept to a minimum because they affected human dignity and led to confrontation

Dr Koornhof was addressing a conference of the Afrikaanse Studentebond in Stellenbosch.

Dr Koornhof quoted figures produced by the Stellenbosch University Futures Research Unit in 1982 estimating that South Africa's urban population would have risen to 31,7-million people by the end of the century, of whom 22,7-million would be black.

"It is our policy that

controls should be kept to the minimum because of their erosive effects on human dignity and the unnecessary confrontation between authority and the individual which accompanies it.

"Nevertheless there is a broad-based consensus that some intervention in the physical movement of people is necessary as a regulator of both the rate and the location of urbanization."

He conceded that this intervention should, as far as possible, be achieved by way of economic incentives and disincentives.

However direct control remained "an unavoidable necessity" if totally unacceptable, degrading and destructive living

conditions were to be avoided.

Dr Koornhof said the private, public and semi-public sectors, as well as organized agriculture and the black people themselves should be involved in planning an urbanization strategy.

This should give due attention to:

- Deconcentration of economic activity.

- Regional development stimulating formal and informal economic opportunities.

- Rural development, especially the development of self-supportive agriculture.

- Family planning programmes

- Control over the pace of urbanization.

## FEELING hemmed in?

Now, at least, you can find out what's holding you back — the Government has spelt out exactly which laws "restrict" black people.

And, in its rare moment of candour, the Department of Co-operation and Development has found a staggering 21 different measures covering labour control, commerce and industry, land ownership and township development.

The department revealed these "blacks-only" restrictions in a memorandum to the President's Council Economic Affairs Committee.

The committee described the department's list as "a useful indication of the distinctive way the requirements of blacks are handled in comparison with other population groups."

The list takes up nearly ten pages of the department's recent report into the operation of the free market.

The restrictions are:

**1** The Section 10 rights granted under the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, which allow "an unqualified black person to remain in a prescribed area for not more than 72 hours at a time, as many times as he or she wishes."

If that person wishes to stay longer, he or she must get permission within the 72 hours.

Foreign blacks from neighbouring states are allowed to work in South Africa "only with previous permission, for a limited period and on a supplementary basis."

**2** The same law also requires permits and pass-book endorsements "in which the purpose and the duration of the permission is indicated".

**3** The class of work for which the person in question may be employed must also be indicated. This, the department said, "restricts the free offering of service."

**4** Workers with written service contracts on mines and other defined classes of work may be exempted from Section 10 provisions — but they can never get Section 10 rights.

**5** Private employment bureaus are prohibited because "such bureaus have to be linked to influx control."

**6** The same law says an "unqualified black" may not be employed without permission. This means black people have to be

qualified before they can work.

**7** Workers with written service contracts on mines and other defined classes of work may be exempted from Section 10 provisions — but they can never get Section 10 rights.

**8** Private employment bureaus are prohibited because "such bureaus have to be linked to influx control."

**9** Black labour regulations lay down "control measures concerning the accommodation of employees on mines and works".

**10** Employers must pay monthly amounts for labour bureaus for each registered black worker.

**11** The Black Advertisements Act of 1927 prohibits advertising traditional medicines and places a "record of financial transactions with blacks."

**12** The Group Areas Act lays down that black people may only trade in Section 19 areas outside black urban areas.

**13** The Liquor Act requires special authorisation for the sale of liquor to blacks. As a result, "blacks do not have full participation in the liquor industry in the white section" and "black traders only have a limited interest in the liquor industry in the urban black residential area"

**14** The Sorghum Beer Act provides that administration boards have the sole right to make, sell and provide sorghum beer. This means "black traders have only a retail trade interest in the industry in urban black residential area"

**15** A 1968 proclamation says traders may not set up enterprises within a radius of 32 km

**16** Another section of the same act says 99-year leases can only be awarded to "qualified" people

**17** This system is linked to urban black residential areas and black people "can therefore not obtain full property rights in immovable property in white areas"

**18** A 1936 law narrows these restrictions and prohibits blacks from acquiring land outside a demarcated black area.

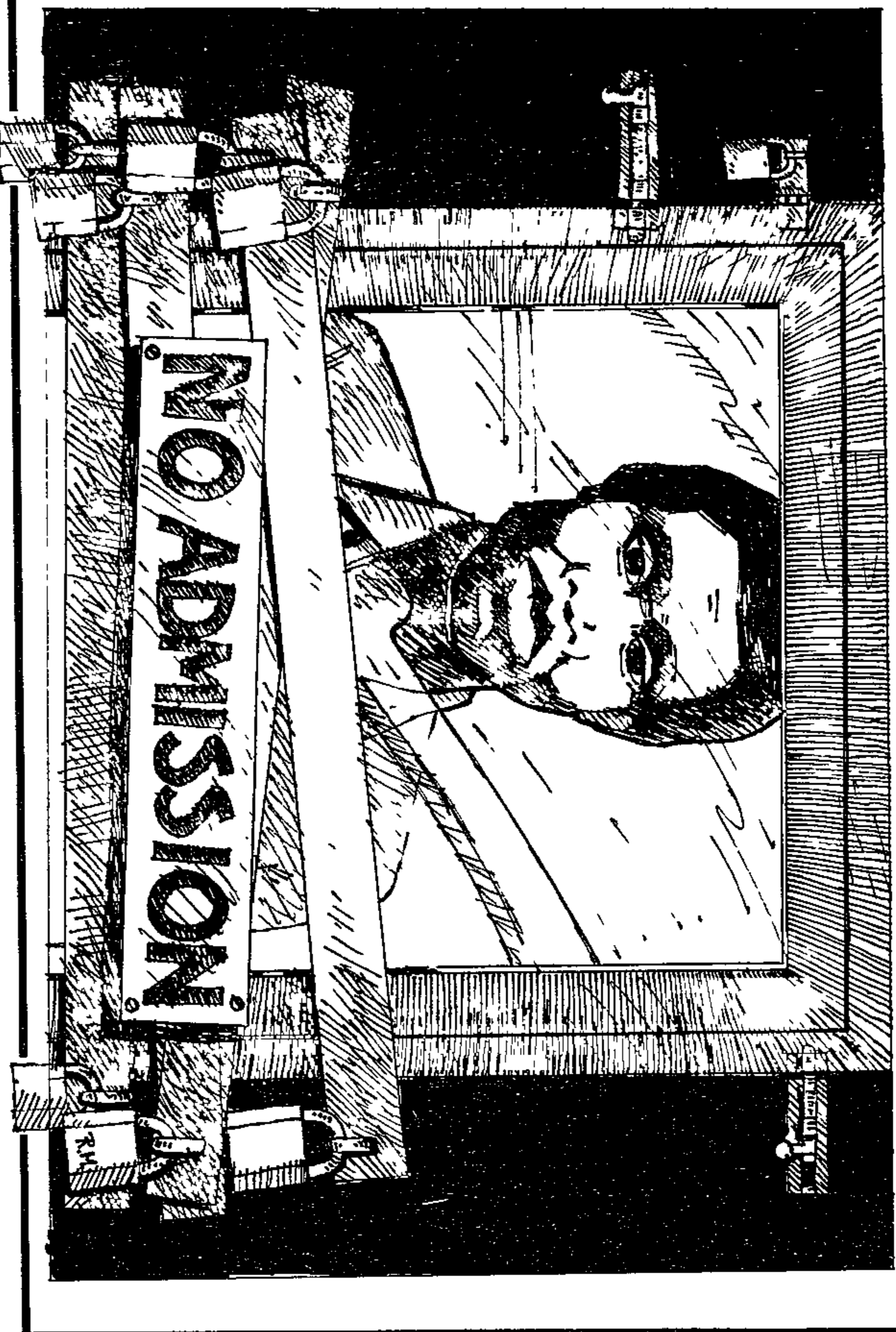
**19** Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act preventing people from buying land from "non-blacks" means blacks cannot act in their own right as township developers

**20** Another section of the same act says 99-year leases can only be awarded to "qualified" people

**21** Site permits for the construction of houses, residential permits for letting can only be given to people with Section 10 rights.

# A PARTHEID GERRY MANDERS

... straight from the horse's mouth!



of each other Corporations are exempted from this provision.

**17** A 1913 law lays down that no black person may buy or hire land from a "non-black", and only black people can acquire property in black areas.

**18** A 1936 law narrows these restrictions and prohibits blacks from acquiring land outside a demarcated black area.

**19** Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act preventing people from buying land from "non-blacks" means blacks cannot act in their own right as township developers

**20** Another section of the same act says 99-year leases can only be awarded to "qualified" people

This system is linked to urban black residential areas and black people "can therefore not obtain full property rights in immovable property in white areas"

Although whites, coloureds and Indians can act as developers in black areas, blacks cannot operate as developers outside black areas.

**21** Site permits for the construction of houses, residential permits for letting can only be given to people with Section 10 rights.

# Looking at ways to abolish influx control

CAPE TIMES 8/12/84 (206)



## The Pattern of Politics By Hermann Giliomee



Removals will they be stopped?

THERE has been considerable speculation about the government's declared policy to replace influx control with a black urbanization strategy and to provide for black participation in metropolitan government

In a series of interviews I have recently conducted with senior people in government, the broad outlines emerged of the revised government thinking on urban blacks

The government has finally accepted that influx control, in its present form, is undesirable and that black urbanization is inevitable and to be welcomed

It is, however, still committed to important aspects of its old policy

Black urbanization cannot occur "as desired" but must take place in an "orderly fashion" and fulfil "an economic function"

### Homeland cities

New housing and infrastructure will be provided as much as possible in the homelands so that urbanization could take place there

This is seen as an acceptable substitute for influx control. Of the expected 10 to 15 million Africans who will urbanize over the next 15 years, the majority is expected to settle in homeland cities

Uncontrolled squatting in white areas is still looked upon with disfavour. The government is still intent on clearing a place like Crossroads near Cape Town in the course of 1985

At recent academic conferences scholars

have suggested that South Africa tackle the problem of rapid black population growth by encouraging black settlement on white farms

This option has not yet been considered by government and there is strong opposition to the idea of a return to squatting or labour tenancy on white farms

Although there is increasing sensitivity on the issue of black resettlement the government intends to continue cleaning "uneconomic" or "badly situated" black spots. The controversial removal of KwaNgema and Driefontein near Piet Retief will go ahead

There are also new elements in the urbanization policy. Firstly, the government has abandoned the policy of freezing black townships within 70 km of a homeland and removing people to that particular homeland

The existing freeze on several of such townships has already been lifted and the government fully accepts that the old policy was not economically or politically feasible

This is a welcome change and it is to be hoped that the removals from several Free State and Transvaal towns will now be stopped

Secondly, the government wants to base future influx control squarely on the twin principles of approved housing and employment

It is prepared to relax influx control somewhat by lowering the standards of housing through permitting site-and-ser-

vice schemes and the self-financing of housing by means of sweat equity

Some officials and advisers also speak of a lowering of the standards of employment to include those outside the formal sector

How these broad principles will be implemented is still being debated and much will depend on how much land for township development is made available. There is some talk in Pretoria of two new Sowetos being planned, but senior politicians remain silent about this possibility, which will need the backing of the Transvaal caucus

Thirdly, the government wants to depoliticize passes. Instead of passes blacks will be issued with a document which will be identical with that carried by whites, coloured people and Indians

The hope is that this uniform identity document will be seen as "establishing a person's

identity rather than being an instrument for policing influx"

Whether blacks will appreciate this fine distinction remains to be seen but there is a belief that this new document will help to present influx control in a more favourable light, both locally and abroad

In general, this policy is an improvement on the system that prevailed before the Riekert Report. At the same time it is far removed from the Grosskopf recommendations, supported by big business, which would have made it possible for blacks to stake a claim to urban residence rights after a reasonably short period

As regards black local authorities the government feels it unnecessary to embark on a profound rethink as a result of the recent riots, the mass action against 27 of the 39 Vaal Triangle councillors and subsequent resignations of several black mayors

It accepts some of the blame, especially in not providing a proper financial base for these authorities before they were introduced (which led to the disastrous raising of rents of the Vaal Triangle councils)

Nevertheless, the black local authorities are largely seen as experiencing growing pains which will subside once they acquire a sounder financial base and are fitted into a wider governmental structure

In an important shift the government has come round to the view that black local authorities should be included with the white, coloured and Indian local authorities in the proposed new regional service councils

The familiar distinction between own and general affairs will prevail. Own affairs will be handled by the relevant "ethnic" city councils. At the same time, white, coloured, Indian and

black local authorities will come together in regional service councils to co-ordinate the supply of services such as water, electricity and sewerage to municipalities in a particular metropolitan area

These regional service councils will formally set the rate for tariffs and taxes within a particular region and this revenue will in turn be distributed among the respective local authorities

Underlying this are two somewhat hidden principles. On the one hand the government wants to phase out as soon as possible the current subsidies on housing and transport. On the other hand local government will primarily be financed by revenue raised through indirect means

Most important of these will be the new employment tax. It will be presented as a tax on business but in reality business will only be the collection agents and it will be the consumer who will in fact be paying the new taxes

On the question of how urban blacks could be fitted into a new national political dispensation little progress has been made

The old view that these blacks have to exercise their rights via the homelands is being abandoned. There is a strong tendency to consider blacks with urban residence rights (the so-called Section 10 people) as a distinct political category entitled to special political rights

The government obviously wants to incorporate only a limited num-

ber of "insiders" however, the recent Vaal Triangle riots have shown how vulnerable those black people are who are deemed to receive special favour from the system

In conclusion, it appears as if the government intends to lower the influx control barriers somewhat but not substantially so

### Adaptations

It will attempt to sanitize passes, and it hopes to overcome the legitimacy crisis surrounding black local authorities by placing them on a more sound financial footing and fitting them into an overarching metropolitan system of government. No substantial progress appears to have been made on the issue of black political rights on a national level

Time will tell whether these adaptations will defuse the issue of influx control and begin to meet urban black political aspirations

The general prognosis does not seem to be particularly promising

Perhaps one should during the festive season reflect on a thought expressed by the incomparable C W de Kiewiet. He wrote in his "A History of South Africa" "It is not given to any people, however wise or rich, to extricate itself simply from the disorders and maladjustments that history has produced in its midst"

These words were written in 1941

(Hermann Giliomee is a historian who teaches politics at the University of Cape Town)

never been for prosecutions where we could avoid it," he claims

A mere 5% of Durban's blacks enjoy full Section 10 rights — those who live in the Natal townships of Chesterville and Lamontville. But long-standing residents of formal townships in KwaZulu, such as KwaMashu and Umlazi, are regarded as "administrative" Section 10 people and accorded the same *werk-en-woon* privileges.

Where government's heavy hand does come down, however, is on the squatters and migrants from the Transkei and Ciskei who gravitate to Durban in search of work. Says Du Plessis "We cannot have these Johnny-come-latelys move in and demand the same rights as old inhabitants. There is no way we can allow them in. We just haven't got enough jobs to go round."

It seems to us that Du Plessis is not familiar with Say's Law, an old and respected economic dictum which holds that supply creates its own demand. The presence of people generates demands for goods and services and that's how economies grow. Social engineers like Du Plessis seem to believe they are above the laws of economics, indeed of nature itself, and can take god-like action to create and design societies as they see fit.

So the more unfortunate workseekers are still subjected to the harsh realities of influx control. Du Plessis argues that this is necessary, since those with Section 10 rights can adequately supply the Durban labour market. Besides, he maintains, the availability of jobs has dropped off by some 10%.

Increasingly, it is the SA police who are asked to do the dirty work. Black Sash organiser Jill Nicholson confirms that influx control prosecutions have declined, but wider pass law offences are up. Last year, she says, 3 581 people were endorsed out of Durban. Nicholson charges that other more subtle administrative methods — such as the withholding of workseekers' permits and job registration — are being employed by the NDB to exert control over the labour market. "They might not control the accommodation, but the control over legal registered jobs is becoming more and more



Natal's Mountain ... ideology is helpless

strict," she says.

What would happen if the authorities were to heed the advice coming from diverse quarters and abolish influx control in the Durban area? Du Plessis has reservations. "It can certainly work provided there is some control over the settlement of people," he believes. "But to abandon all forms of control would lead to chaos."

In the minds of the bureaucrats, the basic tenet of the Riekert Commission that jobs and accommodation must be tied together before blacks enter an urban area, is firmly entrenched. However, there are encouraging signs that a rethink is taking place. Influx control and forced removals — as phrases at least — have been replaced with a new buzzword "planned urbanisation". That urbanisation is an inevitable process, and that workseekers cannot be summarily turned away from cities, especially when

there is nowhere else for them to go, is finally being recognised.

Most importantly, it appears that government may be prepared to countenance something less than the rigid housing standards of the past as a prerequisite to entry into the job market.

Building on the work done by the UF at Inanda, government has given its blessing to a plan which will see the project extended to a community of 600 000 people living in an amalgam of self-built, site-and-service, core and contract houses in a township with basic services and infrastructure.

However, progress has been slow. A plan has been prepared and survey work is being done. But Trevor Wilkinson of the UF laments that with Khayelitsha the main focus of attention, sparse resources are being diverted to the western Cape.

Comparisons with Khayelitsha are inevitable. But there is one major distinction. Khayelitsha bears all the hallmarks of ideology whereas the Inanda plan is a more rational response to the squatters "on the ground" along the borders of KwaZulu. In fact, the UF believes that it is far more "organic" and that ideology "played no part in its conception or its implementation."

Wilkinson says "There must be a rational framework for development to take place in. But it must be perceived in planning terms rather than political ones." This, he suggests, implies that rather than a clear-and-build approach, the authorities should give consideration to upgrading existing squatter settlements. But while they have showed some willingness to bend the rules, there are no signs that they are about to make any concessions on this score — as yet.

So there are plenty of stumbling blocks remaining. But tempering them is the hope that those who argue persuasively for influx control to be abolished will eventually prevail, and appropriate solutions will be found for Natal's unique problems.

With a man of Louis Rive's foresight charged with the responsibility of coordinating government's approach to these delicate issues, there could indeed be some light at the end of the tunnel.

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# The message from Natal

*(Handwritten initials)* *(Handwritten number 206)*

Khayelitsha, an emerging black township on the sandy wastelands of the Cape flats, appears to be government's idea of a neat and tidy solution to the "problem" of influx control in the western Cape (FM October 26) Government would no doubt argue that locating the squatters of Crossroads, KTC and other camps in one place is for their own good. Of no real consequence is the fact that at their new homes there is little infrastructure to speak of, and that the only jobs available are in the city miles away.

Meanwhile, in Natal, where the fingers of KwaZulu extend to within a few kilometres of the Durban CBD, the folly of influx control is equally apparent.

On the KwaZulu boundary, at the interface of the First and Third Worlds, the western Cape model has no relevance. Faced with this, the authorities have long

Official responses to the growth of squatter communities in Natal contrast markedly with those in the western Cape. While there is as yet no acceptance of a "live and let live" approach in Natal, ideology is being downplayed in favour of more rational solutions.

given up the notion of delineating the region's heterogeneous communities. Policy has shifted to one of containment to meet and somehow attempt to manage the human tide descending on the city's periphery.

The clinical planning approaches that gave birth to Khayelitsha are simply not

practicable. Government has to come up with a new recipe. Former postmaster-general Louis Rive was recently appointed to head the Natal-KwaZulu Planning Council looking into the whole question of black housing in the region. He confesses that he's "appalled" by the problems confronting him.

Rive points out that there are upwards of 1m blacks living in informal settlements in the greater Durban area. By the turn of the century this figure is expected to reach 3m. Durban, he notes, is urbanising at a rate comparable with Mexico City — one of the fastest growing cities in the world.

At Lindaleni, just inside the KwaZulu border at Inanda, a squatter settlement of 50 000 people has sprung up in the past nine months. Researchers estimate that another 6 000 families have settled in nearby Ntu-

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zuma in the past year. And there are other examples.

The authorities don't like the situation — but are powerless to act against the inhabitants of these spontaneous informal settlements. Most of the squatting occurs along the "urban fence" just over the border in KwaZulu. There the Natalia Development



Lindaleni camp ... a nine-month phenomenon

Board (NDB) and other government agencies are unable to use the kind of techniques that they would on squatters in "white" Natal. To its credit the KwaZulu government has remained indifferent — on the basis that it has no grounds to interfere with the mobility of its workseekers.

"Here in Natal the controlling authorities cannot apply the same rules as elsewhere," claims Alan Mountain, former director of the Urban Foundation (UF) in Natal.

"There is nothing to stop people coming up to the urban fence and putting up a house. Ideology cannot kick them out."

The Durban Chamber of Commerce, leading academics and industrialists have all called for the abolition of influx control. Alan Hankinson — who, with Rive, was commissioned to do a study on black housing in Natal — supports that view. In essence, the argument is that government should accept the reality of the situation and extend Section 10 rights to "all who live in established townships."

Failure on the part of government to respond positively could have far-reaching consequences. Mountain warns that disparities between legal "insiders" and illegal "outsiders" are a source of enormous contention. Tensions, he says, are mounting and an explosive situation could arise between those with rights and those without as the job market tightens.

He sketches an ominous scenario: "A squatter tries to get a job and finds he can't because he is not registered. Consequently he lives off the informal sector and sits there looking over the fence into the land of

opportunity."

The authorities are aware of this dimension of the problem — which is why the NDB has adopted a fairly benign approach to influx control infractions. Actual prosecutions have dropped from several hundred to around 80 a year, according to NDB chief director Hennie du Plessis. "We have



Urban planner Rive ... comparing Durban with Mexico

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(57) (206)

**KEEPING IT INFORMAL**

Until recently, the authorities have tended to look askance at Durban's burgeoning informal sector

Perceived as a threat to the established order, a concerted effort was made to control the "underground economy" through the harassment of street vendors, clamping down on pirate taxis, and raiding shebeens and illicit liquor brewers.

Happily, a more enlightened approach is now emerging. Backed by solid evidence that the informal sector has a positive role to play in the creation of employment opportunities, the authorities are increasingly turning a blind eye to its activities.

Contributing to the change in attitudes is research work by Professor Gavin Maasdorp of Natal University's economics department which turned up some startling findings.

It revealed, for example, that those engaged in the informal sector actually earned more, on average, than employees in the formal sector. In Clermont, near Pinetown, the mean wage in the informal sector was R132/month compared with a mean (1983) wage for

blacks in Durban of R117. More importantly, the informal sector absorbed over 20% of the township's economically active shack dwellers.

Other salient points: one-third of the operators were involved in selling, mainly foodstuffs, and in the brewing and selling of liquor. Activities like artisan work, manufacturing, transport and prostitution trailed badly.

Then, one-third were engaged in illegal and "socially undesirable" activities, another third in activities which would be classified as illegal, 5% in fringe activities, and 25% in "socially acceptable" activities.

Women were more active than males, and most worked from fixed premises. Seven to 12 hours/day, six to seven days/week, were common — and entry required a median initial capital outlay of only R28.

Interestingly, some two-fifths of operators had formerly been employed in the formal sector and gave as their reasons for leaving the desire to "earn more money." A total of 85% were committed to remaining in their present line of business. Harassment was reported

from two-fifths of the respondents.

Maasdorp notes that, given SA's present employment problems, it is imperative that other than formal employment and income-earning opportunities be found. He suggests as a starting point that harassment of people employed in the informal sector should cease, and a dual system of lower standards in housing, transport, health and retailing be introduced — along with deregulation.

A recent workshop convened by the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission went much further. There was the suggestion that an ombudsman be appointed to deal with complaints and queries, credit unions should be created to facilitate small loans to entrepreneurs, specific hawking sites should be designated in future town plans, and blacks should even be permitted to farm vacant residential plots in white areas.

The new-found concern for finding new solutions stems from research which has revealed that between 21% and 35% of blacks in townships in the Durban metropolitan area are currently unemployed — as opposed to official statistics which put the figure at 7,5%.

# Curfew turns innocent people into criminals

By Clare Hartford

*Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 13(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state*

If you were to ask the average white South African where a curfew applies, he would probably say only in countries under a state of emergency. He might cite Poland or India as examples. For curfew laws are almost universally regarded as an infringement of the fundamental human right of freedom of movement. They are usually imposed only with reluctance, and only when a country finds itself in a state of emergency.

Yet, strangely, today in South Africa, people are being arrested every night merely for the "crime" of being in certain "white" areas between 11 pm and 4 am. Even more strangely, it is only black people that can commit such a crime.

By 1977 the "night permit" system applied in 309 prescribed areas, including Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, East London and Grahamstown. As late as 1982, several town councils, including Westonaria, Krugersdorp and Randfontein, had made moves to have curfew regulations more strictly enforced.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has revealed that last year 10 855 people were prosecuted under curfew regulations. This brings the total number of curfew prosecutions over the last eight years to more than 200 000. The night is spent in prison, often after hours spent in a van, the admission of guilt fine paid (usually between R10 and R30) and the "criminal" sent home. The Treasury comes out several millions richer.

Ostensibly, the principal aim of the curfew is the prevention of crime. By

confining people to their own areas at night, unless they have a permit, criminals are thought to be prevented from fulfilling their sinister purpose.

But the curfew tries to suppress crime by creating crime. It turns otherwise innocent people into criminals, and makes them liable to arrest and imprisonment. This is a prodigious and unforgivable encroachment on human freedom.

Furthermore, the curfew system is discriminatory because it applies only to blacks. Often the police are left with the confusing task of determining whether the arrested person is in fact black.

If, as some argue, the system is successful in combating crime, why does it not embrace all population groups? Is it because only blacks are criminals? Today the curfew only causes unnecessary friction, for it is usually the law-abiding black who is affected.

In any case, persons with a criminal bent are not restrained by the curfew legislation, for to thwart the system they need only buy a blank night permit at a stationer's and forge the necessary authorisation.

The Riekert Commission was convinced that it is generally non-criminals who are arrested under the curfew. It found that in one urban centre 256 black people were arrested in a year, and yet not one was associated with any serious crime.

Indeed, it is rumoured that the curfew laws are used by the police merely as an excuse to obtain the fingerprints of large numbers of innocent

December 10 is International Human Rights Day, the anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To mark the occasion, the Lawyers for Human Rights organisation has compiled a series of articles drawing attention to specific breaches of human rights in South Africa.

people. The commission found that other preventive action, such as regular foot patrols, would be much more likely to prevent crime.

Plainly, another aim of the curfew is the promotion of separate development. The Riekert Commission found that it was undesirable and impracticable to try to achieve this by restricting movement at night. It suggested that offenders should instead be prosecuted for trespassing or for being accommodated on premises unlawfully.

The commission recommended that all curfew legislation be repealed. In its White Paper in 1979, the Government accepted this recommendation. Since then, the Government has on several occasions assured Parliament that the situation is being reviewed, but nothing has yet been done.

In 1984 South Africa continues to enforce a practice that the rest of the world refuses to apply except when a state of emergency has been declared.

The curfew in South Africa is like a system of part-time imprisonment for blacks only.

It is a sort of ghetto system. Innocent people are released from demarcated areas during daylight to labour for the white economy and to feed and clothe themselves. They are banished by night when no longer useful, for darkness apparently changes the character of a black, transforming him into a potentially dangerous criminal, not to be left to roam unguarded in white urban streets.

This system is far more convenient and much cheaper than a full-time prison system, for the "prisoners" have to support themselves by day, and the jailer is free of the responsibility of having to throw them their daily ration of bread and water.

● Clare Hartford is a lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

IF WE, and the country, are to reap the benefit of investments we have to be able to rely on the on-going use of more skilled labour without the disruptions of a migratory labour system.

To achieve greater productivity from our workforce, employees must be allowed to become committed to a particular place of work and acquire a stake in the local community.

If we are to realise the full potential of a free enterprise society it is not enough only to be racially integrated on a work basis.

Job satisfaction is not merely derived from gainfully employing a man from eight to five — his quality of life is vitally dependent upon his 24-hour experience

If one is to expect a man of colour to want to participate in the management structure, he must be allowed to enjoy the trappings of his success

He should be allowed the same residential privileges and social opportunities as his white counterpart

South Africa needs to achieve certain essential objectives if we are going to create the circumstances which will allow viable mining to take place in this area into the middle of the next century

Firstly, we need to resolve the issue of a "scheduled person" in the Mines and Works Act.

This affects the advancement of mining engineers and engineers of colour in that only certain racially qualified people are allowed

Sun Times 2/12/84

# Change the labour laws or prepare to bury S Africa's mining industry

By GAVIN RELLY, chairman of Anglo American

to accept legal responsibility for a number of acts essential to the operation of a mine

It is to the Government's credit that they so readily implemented most of the Wiehahn Commission's recommendations for a dramatically different labour dispensation

As a result, job reservation does not exist in any industry in South Africa other than mining.

Government, in keeping with a new spirit of non-interference, set employers and the unions the task arriving at mutually satisfactory arrangements which would allow for the proper incorporation of black people into the mining structure

Four years later, this simply stated objective has not been achieved

Important changes to the Group Areas Act are needed if we are to be able to attract

professional people of colour to manage our mining operations

It is impossible to foster an *esprit de corps* and generate a sense of belonging if people are not allowed to live together and partake of the same recreational facilities

Moreover, the country, with its very limited financial resources, cannot afford the luxury of dual facilities

## Challenge

Economies of scale dictate that it is much more efficient to erect one integrated Technikon and invest the balance of the capital in a commercial undertaking which would provide employment for the artisans who qualify in the multiracial facility

Another objective should be to facilitate the maturing process of our trade union relationships

Black unionism, despite its rapid growth in numbers, is still very much in its infancy

A balanced industrial relations structure is absolutely vital for the economic prosperity of our country, but nobody has ever pretended this could be achieved overnight

Employers, union leaders and workers alike need the time and understanding of all to make mistakes and learn from their experiences

The final goal is perhaps the most elusive. It will prove extremely difficult to overcome the racial prejudices of several generations, but overcome them we must

It is not just the on-the-job interaction that encourages a man's participation, but his overall standing in the community and the respect accorded him

While this may be the greatest challenge, it is also the one that is within the

reach of each of us to do something about

These arguments have essentially been predicated on basic business issues. However, the rationale is more broadly based than that.

We would make a grave mistake if we too readily discarded the absolutely essential ingredient of good government — this is, to give people a realistic hope as to their future prospects

If we are to stabilise the whirling undercurrents which stress our social fabric, we must promote and encourage an emerging black middle class who can reasonably fulfil all the normal aspirations which we ourselves hold dear

Let us not fool ourselves as to the consequences of trying to avoid these challenges.

Without dramatic changes it will not be possible for mining operations to make their contribution to the economy

Without the investment opportunities, there would be no foreign fund flows to the country and no opportunity to put domestic monies to productive use.

This would severely impair the economy's ability to generate employment opportunities

And let there be no doubt that idle hands and idle minds, driven by hungry bellies, will, sure as night follows day, bring great waves of social unrest such as this country has never seen before.

(Extracted from a recent speech at the opening of a new shaft at Vaal Reefs)

STAR 22 / 11 / 84

# Influx laws also hit the nurserymen

By Maud Motanyane

The present influx control laws, which regulated the flow of work seekers into urban areas, kept the best qualified people out of the employers' reach, a horticulture convention was told this week

Speaking at the 37th South African Nurserymen's Association (Sana) convention held at the Sandton Sun Hotel, Professor W Backer of the Rand Afrikaans University said it was up to employers to "spell out their labour needs to the Government"

Although influx control was necessary, employers often found that it was those people who were literate and, therefore, trainable, who did not qualify to be in the urban areas

## LABOUR RELATIONS

Professor Backer, who spoke on labour relations in the nursery industry, warned the horticulture industry to improve working conditions and relations with their workers before the introduction of trade unions in their industry

Although the nursery employees were not yet covered by the Labour Relations Act, which meant they could not form unions, the National Manpower Commission was looking at the industry's labour relations



Mr Tom Arnold (right) presents a R20 000 cheque to Sana chairman Mr Keith Kirsten for the establishment of a horticulture bursary scheme

The horticulture industry, which was labour intensive, could prevent disaster by engaging in practices that would promote peace, stability, productivity and job satisfaction, he said

He called on Sana to standardise their education programmes and salary scales and to establish communication channels with their employees

Where workers were provided with a free meal and accommodation, it was necessary for them to know the financial value of such services, so as to appreciate them, Professor Backer said

Employers needed to sign contracts with their workers where proper grievance procedures could be spelt out

LADY 22/11/84

# Arrested squatters cannot pay bail

Mall Reporter

MOST of the squatters arrested in a midnight raid on Weiler's Farm, in the Vaal, at the weekend are still in custody because they cannot afford to pay their bail.

Bail was fixed at R30 for each of the 150 squatters when they appeared before Mr J H S Gericke, in the Sebokeng Commissioner's Court this week, on charges of failing to produce their reference books, being in the area without permission and squatting.

Most were remanded in custody for not having bail money and will appear in court again on November 30.

An appeal was made to the South African Council of Churches to assist in paying the bail of the squatters, particularly those who have left children and aged without care.

Yesterday scores of children were roaming around the farm after having been left alone.

The squatters were arrested at about 1 30am on Saturday, after police and soldiers in "hippos" surrounded the farm.

By yesterday only a few had managed to raise the R30 bail money.

Thabo Mokoena, said he was nine years-old and had to look after his younger brother since both his parents were still in custody after they had been picked up in the raid.

"This is the third time that I have to play father to little brother Mpho," he said yesterday.

"The first time when the police came and took my parents away I cried myself to sleep, but now I and my younger brother have to do without parents," he said.

Several pregnant women and invalids were also not arrested but their husbands were rounded up.

The owner of the farm, Mr Walter Weiler, said this week that he had given the arrested people notice in July to leave the farm.

# Hundreds in court after raid

By SOPHIE TEMA

HUNDREDS of people rounded up by police and the army in a midnight raid on a farm near Grasmere at the weekend appeared in several courts in the Vaal Triangle yesterday.

Yesterday about 150 appeared before Mr J H S Gericke, in the Sebo-keng Commissioner's Court, on charges of failing to produce their reference books, being in the prescribed area without permission and squatting.

The arrested people — all from Weiler's Estate, known as Weiler's Farm, — did not enter a plea but were granted bail of R30 each.

The prosecutor, Mr M Mpato, confirmed that squatters were to have appeared in a number of courts in the Vaal area.

They were arrested on Saturday night after police and soldiers in "Hippos" surrounded the farm and rounded them up.

Most of the pregnant and invalids were not arrested. Scores of young children were left uncared for when their parents were taken and held in the cells for the weekend.

Some children under 18 years old were also arrested but had the charges against them withdrawn in court yesterday.

Mr Weiler approached the Commissioner on the Bench and said "Your worship, I own a diamond mine and six of the 'natives' arrested on Saturday — three men and three women — have been working on the farm and I need them for the mine."

Most of the arrested people were

remanded in custody yesterday because they could not raise bail money.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Law and Order, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the use of the army in the operation was further justification for the weekend decisions of the PFP's Transvaal congress and federal council to oppose conscription.

"It is totally unacceptable that recruits be used in midnight raids on wretched people doing their best to find houses in areas where the Government has shamefully neglected to provide shelter.

"This is the sort of action that appeals all decent people in South Africa and abroad," Mrs Suzman said.

## BLACK AFFAIRS

### Common identity?

Traditionally excluded from a common SA citizenship by apartheid policy, blacks were not jubilant over Pretoria's landmark announcement that common identity documents will be issued to South Africans of all race groups from next year.

This is because the announcement by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis raises more questions than it answers. These naturally centre on blacks' citizenship status in SA, which is the most sensitive issue to them, and on influx control — in many ways the backbone of a policy which businessmen have begun to condemn.

Ntatho Motlana, spokesman of the once "radical" Soweto Committee of Ten, was quick to point out that the "fine print" governing the new, apparently non-racial ID books will have to be seen first. Motlana welcomes common IDs in principle but adds. "As long as there are influx control laws and 'proclaimed' areas where blacks are not welcome, the idea is absolutely useless."

The announcement was made after a meeting of the Special Cabinet Committee on Black Constitutional Development (chaired by Heunis) and the chief ministers of most of the non-independent homelands on November 7. Absent were KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and QwaQwa's Kenneth Mopeli.

The black ministers are cautious in their response to the mooted new IDs and tend to reiterate Motlana's queries about the details. It's as if they expect a catch somewhere. Said one: "Government is receptive

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to the idea of non-discriminatory identity documents, but whether they will accept the changes (we are calling for) is another matter."

The details of the new IDs, says Lebowa's Cedric Phatudi, are being worked out by F W de Klerk's Home Affairs Department.

Phatudi, who rejects the idea of homeland independence in favour of an SA federation, says he and his homeland colleagues "want to get rid of the dompas and influx control. We are not begging for favours but demanding our rights," he said. Phatudi tells the FM that the issue of influx control is a very thorny one and was only "touched upon" at the meeting. "Government spokesmen tell us they are prepared to look very critically at these requests. They realise they must change or perish."

#### Technical committee

According to Phatudi, it is a "fallacy" to divide blacks, but not whites, into urban and rural categories in the matter of their rights.

An unreported but potentially significant point to emerge from last week's special Cabinet committee meeting, says one source, is the establishment of a "technical committee" on education. This, it appears, is to ensure a more even allocation of cash and resources to the education departments of the self-governing homelands.

The question of the urban black local authorities — government's important third-tier community councils which have been undermined in the township riots — was not on the agenda of last week's meeting. This omission was regrettable, says one chief minister, "especially in view of the political climate in SA."

According to this homeland leader, not much of any real substance was discussed at the meeting. However, he said influx control and the scrapping of all discriminatory laws is a "suspended matter" and will be discussed at future meetings of the special Cabinet committee.



12/11/84 (206)

# Preference policy: 206 Scrapping not official

By BARRY STREEK

THE Department of Manpower on Friday confirmed that the scrapping of the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape — announced by President P W Botha at the end of September — was not yet official

“Our department is still performing the policy carried out under the old system as if there was no change,” Dr Skippie Scheepers, the Deputy Director-General of the Department of Manpower, said in an interview

“There must be some sort of formal procedure. When that stage is reached the officials will be duly instructed.”

“Nothing has transpired yet in a formal sense although something will have to be done. Although the Cape Congress of the National Party has approved this decision, we cannot change the policy until we have had a formal instruction,” he said

This instruction would have to come from ministerial level.

Asked if there was any indication when the formal decision to abolish the policy would be taken, Dr Scheepers said “That is very difficult to say. It is up to the President and his cabinet to decide.”

He said other departments were also involved, particularly the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The abolition of the coloured labour preference policy, as well as the extension of the 99-year lease system to Khayelitsha and to other unnamed areas in the Western Cape, were announced by President Botha when he spoke at the Cape Congress of the National Party

## THE Government is going to scrap the dompas.

This was confirmed to City Press by a high Government source after Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis' announcement that all South Africans will carry uniform identity documents from next year.

A Government decision on the new IDs will probably be made early in 1985.

The announcement on the death of the dompas has brought speculation that this might mean the end of the hated influx control laws.

Mr Heunis made his statement on the abolition of the dompas when he concluded his talks with homeland leaders in Pretoria this week.

He has left for the BophuthaTswana capital, where he is expected to hold further talks with homeland leaders on the issue.

His announcement came barely a week after Urban Foundation executive director Jan Steyn made an impassioned plea for influx control regulations to be scrapped.

His pleas have since been taken up by leading businessmen representing some of the country's most powerful groups.

Signs that the white business community was getting impatient with influx control first came to light when Anglo-American chairman Gavin Relly told the Free Market Foundation recently that "we tend to think that towns somehow lend themselves to riot and revolution".

He said: "I suspect that this is because towns are by definition where the bulk of the people are".

"I very much doubt whether the creation of an impoverished, excluded rural population is less dangerous than urbanisation.

Indeed, it is probably more so."

### COMMENT

DR NTHATO MOTLANA: "A common identity document is obviously welcome, but we need to see the small print.

As long as there are influx control laws and 'proclaimed' areas where blacks are not welcome unless they have permits, the idea of a common identity document is absolutely useless."



### COMMENT

BLACK SASH PRESIDENT SHEENA DUNCAN: "All it means is that the reference book carrier will be issued with a document of identity similar to that of his or her white counterpart — but heaven only knows what will be stamped on it. This may not imply that the influx control laws will be done away with."

Mr Heunis said in his statement that progress had been made in the discussions on economic, social and constitutional development matters affecting black South Africans.

The first step towards the rationalisation of population registers and IDs had been taken on November 1, when the organisation of registers and documents for all races in South Africa was transferred to the Department of Home Affairs.

Recently the Government also transferred pass offenders' cases from the Department of Co-operation, Development and Training, to Justice.

This move was also seen as a further attempt to dismantle the powers of the Department of Co-operation — first headed by Piet Koornhof and now by Gerrit Viljoen — which has been blamed for some of the unhappiness among blacks.

BY LEN KALANE

# IS DOMPAS DEAD?

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C Press

S. Express 11/11/84 206

# Wipe influx details from documents, urge blacks

By JEAN-LE MAY  
Political Correspondent

BLACK leaders have urged the special Cabinet committee on black constitutional development to abolish influx control details in the new uniform identity documents

This has emerged after a series of meetings this week between members of the Cabinet committee and leaders of the self-governing and national states.

The Cabinet committee met the homeland leaders in Pretoria on Wednesday and later travelled to Mmabatho for talks with the Bophuthatswana government.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said after the first meeting that a new identity document, uniform for all races, would be introduced towards the end of next year.

The Sunday Express understands that during the discussions the pass laws were violently attacked by the black leaders.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said in an interview that although details of the new identity documents were not given, the black leaders were given clearly to understand that they would not be used as an instrument to administer the pass laws "as they at present exist".

## Instrument

"Black objections to the present reference book, the *dompas*, are that citizens of the self-governing states who live in South Africa are made subject to discriminatory South African laws and that the *dompas* is used as an instrument to administer those laws," he said.

"We were assured this would not be the case with the new identity documents and that they would in all ways resemble those carried by whites."

Meanwhile Nationalist sources see the meetings as laying the ground for substantial changes in the pass laws in the Urbanisation Bill which will probably go to Parliament early in the next session.

Anglovaal and Mr Dawid de Villiers, chairman of Nasionale Pers, have called for re-assessment of influx control.

And Mr J Gunther, director the Western Cape Development Board, admitted recently that influx control was no longer working there were 100 000 blacks in his area illegally and more were arriving daily, he said.

Mr Albert Nothnagel, MP for Innesdale and a member of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, said he saw the recommendations of the Riekert commission as the yardstick the government was using to plan its new approach to influx control.

● See PAGE 10

● Dr Piet Koornhof

● Dr Cedric Phatudi

The Bill, originally known as the Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill, was one of the trio of Bills which the then Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, laid before Parliament in 1982.

The other two Bills were passed after substantial amendment, but the third went to select committees in 1982, 1983 and 1984 and was again referred back to the Department of Co-operation and Development for re-drafting in May this year.

Since then, the clamour against the pass laws has increased with calls from business leaders for the phasing out of influx control.

The influential Urban Foundation, the chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, Mr Gavin Relly, Mr Mike Rosholt of Barlow Rand, Mr Basil Hersov of

## FORCED REMOVALS

# Hitting at free enterprise

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The free market cannot credibly continue to co-exist with forced removals and influx control. Until government recognises this, and changes its policies, all protestations that it is in favour of free enterprise will remain empty.

It is not simply the misallocation of resources required to support the massive control and removals structures that is at issue. Nor is it only a question of natural justice and compassion for the oppressed — although, as is so often the case, the requirements of a free market and those of natural justice go well together.

It cannot be emphasised too strongly that a free market requires *everyone* to be free: not merely capital but labour; not merely producers but consumers, not merely existing businessmen but potential entrepreneurs. To discriminate in the allocation of rights, whether on the basis of skin colour or anything else, is to undermine the whole basis of the market.

Government should in fact be alarmed by the fact that its removals policy strikes at a central tenet of free enterprise — it takes wealth away from people and radicalises them in the process.

The market requires that labour must be free to sell its services wherever it wishes — whether on the basis of price or of simple preference for a particular area or particular employer. It also requires that businessmen of whatever colour should be able to set up shop wherever they see a demand, and that people should be free to live wherever they wish — to whatever standard they can afford.

Some prominent businessmen, despite initial hesitations about antagonising government, are beginning to din into Pretoria's ears the truth which the National Party finds so unpalatable.

Anglo American Corporation's Gavin Relly was early in the field. Then last week the Urban Foundation finally

came out with a strong call for the phasing out of influx control, while Anglovaal's Basil Hersov sounded a similar note in his annual report.

They, and others, are telling government that influx control and removals are immoral, counter-productive, unjust, economically disastrous and internationally damaging. They radicalise the black masses and make them more receptive to the siren song of Marxism.

But is government listening? It seems not. Although reform has been the consistent theme of President P W Botha's government, the parameters of change have been carefully drawn to exclude influx control and removals.

The most we have had is soothing words that removals are now a matter of persuasion, not coercion. But, as the halting of development funds for the Cape townships of Langa and Guguletu demonstrates, "persuasion" often amounts to coercion.

In fact, since Botha took over, influx control has been tightened. More people have been arrested and government has attempted to force employers into enforcing its regulations through massive fines for those who employ or house illegal workers.

Government has also tried to "deracialise" much of influx control by using immigration laws against influx from the "independent" homelands — an exercise in cynicism and hypocrisy.

Nonetheless, this government has been more responsive than most of its predecessors to the opinions of the business community. This is why the growing willingness of businessmen to speak out against influx control and removals holds out some hope.

A government which recognises its need for business support cannot remain totally impervious to the opinions of businessmen. That is why business should continue to speak out, and be commended for doing so.

# All South Africans to be issued same ID

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8/11/84  
South Africans of all races will be issued with the same kind of identity documents from next year, Sapa reports from Pretoria

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, made the announcement at the end of a meeting yesterday between the Special Cabinet Committee on Black Constitutional Development and leaders of the self-governing homelands.

He also announced the beginning of talks between the committee and the leaders of the independent homelands.

Mr Heunis said progress had

been made during yesterday's discussions on matters affecting the country's blacks.

He specifically referred to the rationalisation of population registers and identity documents.

The first step towards rationalisation had been taken on November 1, when the organisation of registers and documents for all race groups in South Africa was transferred to the Department of Home Affairs.

The next step would be to issue uniform identity documents to all race groups. A Government decision on the matter would probably be made early in 1985, Mr Heunis said.

Same <sup>206</sup>  
ID set <sup>C. time</sup>  
for all <sup>8/11/84</sup>  
races

PRETORIA — South Africans of all races will be issued with the same kind of identity documents from next year, it was announced here yesterday

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In a released statement, Mr Heunis said progress had been made during yesterday's discussions on economic, social and constitutional development matters affecting the country's blacks

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The next step would be to issue uniform identity documents to all race groups. A government decision on the matter would probably be made early in 1985, Mr Heunis said, although implementation was targeted only for late next year

Elaborating on the duties of the Special Cabinet Committee, of which he is chairman, Mr Heunis said there was a misconception that the committee was charged only with seeing to the problems of blacks outside the independent and self-governing homelands.

On the contrary, he said, the committee was also embarking on a series of talks with all the independent homelands — Sapa

# LTA boss calls for end to influx control

By Frank Jeans

The hard times have arrived and if tensions are to be reduced a policy of black urbanisation and an end to influx control must be accepted by society, says Dr Zach de Beer, chairman of LTA.

He told a South African Institute of Building lunch in Johannesburg "Influx control, with its pass laws and forced relocations, is discriminatory and offensive to human dignity. "It negates the basic principles of free enterprise and inter-

feres with economic progress. It is a spectacular failure here as everywhere."

Urbanisation of blacks was "inevitable, permanent and essential to progress", said Dr de Beer, calling for a positive strategy to make it work.

South Africans were deluding themselves if they believed they were unique in trying to stem urbanisation. Many other countries had tried to stem the tide and had failed.

"Today 40 percent of the world's population is urbanised

and by the end of the century the figure will be 50 percent of a much bigger total," he said.

"There is nothing to be done to stop this process and the evidence is accumulating that one should not do anything to stop it because the quality of life is not adversely affected by the size of cities."

The building industry's interest in urbanisation is obvious and Dr de Beer noted the "enormous implications" it faced.

"The vast lack of housing for

urban blacks creates a challenge.

"All of us know that, even in ideal circumstances, there is a daunting task to be performed both on the technical side and in arranging the financing."

"Quite a number of us, having tried to get into this act, know of the huge problems created by the shortage of proclaimed and serviced land, the endless red tape involved, the uncertain legal position of the people who need the houses and the lack of reliable information," he said.

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Stew

7/11/84

# 17 million prosecuted under pass laws

By BARRY STREEK

THE Urban Foundation last week became the latest of long list of groups and individuals in South Africa who have called for the scrapping of the pass laws and controls aimed at keeping black people out of the cities

While the foundation's executive director, Mr Jan Steyn, said the costs of the influx control system, in human and financial terms, were "increasingly apparent", he did not spell out details

But earlier this year, Professor Michael Savage of the University of Cape Town estimated that between 1916 and 1981/2 more than 17,2 million blacks had been prosecuted under the pass laws

The former Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Parliament that 142 067 people had been convicted in the nine major urban areas for offences relating to reference books and influx control.

## Costs

This meant that, on average, someone was convicted in those nine areas every four minutes of 1983

Professor Savage estimated that it cost R113 million in direct costs eight years ago to implement the pass law system.

Recently Professor Savage said that with the rate of inflation this figure needed updating, but if the costs increased by only 10 percent a year, the implementation of the influx control measures would cost at least R200 million a year now

This included the costs of issuing reference books, policing, patrolling, prosecutions, imprisonment, and aid centres

"These are the direct costs and they do not include the more transparent costs," Professor Savage said

In reply to questions in Parliament, Dr Koornhof revealed that less than one percent of the 284 000 people who appeared in Commissioner's Courts in the major urban areas last year had legal representation — and they paid R1,2 million in fines

One of the Commissioner's Court magistrates, Ms B Karczewski, this year described as "disgusting" the law which forced her to sentence up to 200 people a day for being in a prescribed area illegally

She said "The law puts the onus on the accused to prove that they are innocent. They have to show they were in the area less than 72 hours. The best I can do is give them a light fine"

In its report this year, the Hoexter Commission called for the abolition of Commissioner's Courts — a proposal which the government accepted — and said that by any civilized standard the criminal prosecution for any offence of inhabitants of the same country in separate courts purely on the grounds of race was "unnecessary, humiliating and repugnant".

The commission also criticized the gross overcrowding of prisons by pass law offenders

In June, the Durban Chamber of Commerce warned that influx control could start violence in the city and "destabilize the entire area"

While calls to abolish influx control have increased, two people have recently shown up what the pass laws can mean: one is Transvaal marathon runner Ephraim Sibisi who, police said, had to carry his pass-book with him whenever and wherever he trained

## Prison

The other is Francesco the Clown, who has been summonsed to appear in court later this month on a charge of employing an unregistered black housekeeper. He has refused to pay the R100 admission of guilt fine after he had applied 11 times to register his housekeeper and has said he will go to jail if necessary

Francesco said "I cannot tolerate the dignity of any human being, black, white or polka dot, being taken away and if it means I have to go to prison as a way of highlighting this iniquitous situation, so be it"

"This is the biggest circus with the best clowns I have known"

Between Francesco the Clown and the stand by the Urban Foundation, the pressure is on the government to abolish the laws which MP Mrs Helen Suzman has called "the most repulsive and discriminatory legislation on the statute books"

She added "If reform is to mean anything, this is obviously one of the laws that must be repealed"



(2016) (C. Times)  
Urban blacks' rights  
must be reaffirmed  
code 11/87

BLACK'S attitudes to home ownership are unlikely to alter until the government has reaffirmed the rights of urban blacks to permanent residence in South Africa, Toyota's chairman, Dr A J J Wessels, said last night.

He told the University of Cape Town's Graduate School of Business Association that there was still some suspicion of government's commitment to the permanence of urban blacks.

Black consumer attitudes to home ownership was unlikely to change until the 99-year lease system was replaced by the same freehold system enjoyed by whites.

Blacks could also see no economic benefit in owning a house in what was a "no market" situation and many chose the cheaper option of renting.

# Khayelitsha

## increasing influx control

This is an adaptation by VANESSA WATSON and GEORGE ELLIS of an article in Race Relations News

IN May 1983 the government announced in Parliament that a new African township would be established in the Western Cape and that the existing African townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu and the squatters at Crossroads and KTC would eventually be moved there

Khayelitsha, as the new "city" is to be called, lies 35 km from the centre of Cape Town between Mitchells Plain and Somerset West, and is planned to hold between 200 000 and 300 000 people

While provision has been made in the plan for facilities such as schools, sports fields, community centres, etc, Khayelitsha will in effect be a dormitory suburb for Cape Town, no work opportunities will be provided there and the population is expected to commute daily across the metropolitan region

The construction of Khayelitsha has been moving very rapidly. By March 1985 it is intended to have ready 5 000 "core" houses (defined as a bathroom and two rooms), which people are expected to upgrade following the self-help principle. The cost of this phase of development will be more than R80 million

In the meantime preparations are going ahead for what will become the Western Cape's biggest removal programme yet. In anticipation of the move all further development in the existing townships was frozen earlier this year and a concerted attack launched on the squatting community

### Condemned

Raids on Crossroads "illegals" and KTC squatters have been a daily occurrence during the winter of 1984, and instructions have been issued that all backyard shanties in the townships (which house a significant proportion of their population) must be destroyed

The Khayelitsha plan has been condemned by a wide range of groups. Residents of the existing African townships and the squatter camps have

said they will not move, the PFP condemned the scheme at the outset as "a crazy and disastrous move", and subsequently the Urban Foundation, the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, and the Cape Town Afrikaanse Sakekamer have added their voices to the protest

In evaluating the Khayelitsha proposal, there are three issues that have received particular attention

The first is that the motivation for the creation of Khayelitsha cannot be seen as simply the consolidation and upgrading of African housing. It forms part of a broader government strategy aimed at the tightening of influx control and the accommodation of urban Africans in the Metropolitan area in a fashion more acceptable to the National Party

The building of Khayelitsha will aim to solve a number of the government's perceived problems. It will make the regulation of influx to the Western Cape (at present rendered almost unenforceable by the presence of squatter camps and backyard squatting) a far easier task, and it will provide a final solution to the Crossroads problem, which has long been a thorn in the government's side

It was also intended to allow the removal of African townships such as Langa, which are situated close to the metropolitan centre and upper-income white suburbs. It has now been admitted by government spokesmen that this is an unreliable dream, but the township inhabitants are still threatened by the possibility the government will try to move many of them

A second issue is that Khayelitsha is a bad decision in planning terms

In terms of location, the "satellite city" form of development has already been tried in the Western Cape at Atlantis (45 km from Cape Town) and Mitchells Plain (38 km from Cape Town). These precedents give clear indications of the way Khayelitsha will develop

Construction costs and the cost of providing services will be very high, as

transport costs have to be added and lengthy service connections made

Khayelitsha stands no chance of becoming a "city" in the true sense of the word — no jobs will be provided there, so workers will have to commute great distances each day, a time-consuming, expensive, and wearing process

There is little chance that an adequate range of community and commercial facilities will develop there, as a township made up almost entirely of low-income people will not be able to support a wide range of facilities

The running costs of Khayelitsha will be extremely high, and if ever an attempt is made to make it "self-financing", as is usually the case with township development, this will be reflected in terms of high rents and high service charges (at present, highly subsidized rents are envisaged)

In effect, Cape Town's lowest income group will be moved into some of the most expensive housing stock (relative to its standard) in Cape Town. Many of them will be unable to afford this

In terms of the form of housing provision proposed, it has been shown in other parts of the world that the self-help principle will only be a success if people undertake it as a voluntary choice, there is security of tenure, and the self-help approach is implemented in consultation with true community organizations as part of a community-building process. With the exception of the promised 99-year leasehold, none of these holds in the case of Khayelitsha. Restrictions on the way the "core houses" can be developed may well cause them to become extremely inadequate, overcrowded slum housing

Finally, when Khayelitsha is completed, the accommodation there, together with that presently available in the very overcrowded townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, will apparently still be insufficient to house the African population in the area by the end of the century. The proposal is simply inadequate numerically to solve the African housing problem

The third issue which has received attention is the threatened relocation of people from existing townships and settlements

### Distress

It is feared that the move will be used as a means to "weed out" illegals and break community resistance, the government has already promised that Crossroads squatters will be spread out in Khayelitsha so as to reduce their power as a protest group

The existing African townships form settled communities, and the social disruption and distress caused by such a move is likely to be severe. Many tenants in the existing townships have invested significant sums of money on improvements to their rented dwellings

Under the lease agreements that bind all township tenants, the Development Board is not required to pay compensation for improvements and people stand to lose financially by the move

As a result of these factors, considerable resistance, perhaps even violence, may be expected when the board eventually tries to cajole or force the African population in the existing squatter areas or townships to move to Khayelitsha

The consequences for race relations may be particularly dangerous if coloured people are moved into areas vacated by Africans who are moved to Khayelitsha against their will

Meanwhile, except for occasional respites, the attack on the squatters has continued. It may be expected to intensify once the movement to Khayelitsha has begun. It is totally inconceivable that whites would ever be treated the way Africans have been treated on the Cape Flats this winter, indeed, not even dogs or cattle would receive such treatment

Irrespective of ministerial assurances, the defenceless poor are still victims of the apartheid dream

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E. Post \*\*

16/10/84

# Few pass law cases handled under new system of justice

By JOHN CLARK

AT most, only 30 pass law cases a week are being processed in Port Elizabeth's New Brighton Court since the Commissioner's Courts came under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, according to Mr Hennie Mouton, the prosecutor at Court 24 which deals with pass law and trespassing offences

Mr Mouton said pass law cases were now being dealt with on only one day a week

Mr Mouton said that in cases where persons were sentenced, the case was referred immediately to the senior magistrate at the court, who examined the case to see if everything had been done according to law

He said prosecutors involved in pass-law offences examined cases thoroughly before bringing them to court

Mr Mouton said nearly 10% of cases were rejected because the evidence was incomplete

He said those found guilty were seldom fined more than R5 (or five days) and were often given until the end of the month to pay the fine or helped by the

Prisoner's Friend

Mr J J Swart, assistant senior prosecutor in Port Elizabeth, said only really serious pass offences ever came to court in Port Elizabeth,

"In Port Elizabeth courts, there are virtually no pass-law cases being processed," said Mr Swart

Mr Swart said since the Hoexter Commission recommendations were made, the Commissioner's Courts, which were run by the Department of Co-operation and Development, no longer existed

The commissioners had been re-appointed, but under the Department of Justice the controls and procedures were different

When people were picked up, they were immediately screened by a trained officer

Furthermore, it was procedure for the suspect to be given reasonable opportunity to produce his documentation

If the person was charged, he or she was brought to court and appeared before a magistrate as soon as possible — often that afternoon

Influx control noose has been tightening for 32 years

# Rigid laws that control black women in cities

~~SA~~ 206 Star 9/8/84

By Jo-Anne Collinge

It is 32 years since the pass laws became the lot of black women and signalled the closing of the gates of South Africa's cities on independent rural women seeking a share in the urban economy

In a paper prepared for the recent Carnegie Poverty Conference, Johannesburg researcher Joanne Yawitch traced the tightening of the "noose" of influx regulations applying to women

She illustrated how the legal right of women to live and work in urban areas "is defined in terms of and dependent on their relationship to men"

"This means that women who come from rural areas cannot leave or divorce their husbands. Should they do so, they run the risk of losing not only their accommodation but their right to be in an urban area altogether."

Women who are not fortunate enough to have a male relative with permanent urban rights are virtually confined to the homelands.

Though they can technically seek contract work through labour bureaux in the homelands, offers of contract work are all but non-existent

Key events in bringing women under the influx control net were

- The passing of the Native Laws Amendment Act outlawing any black person spending longer than 72 hours in an urban area without the now familiar "Section 10" qualifications — won by urban birth, long-term urban residence or relationship to another "qualifier"

## RESTRICTIONS

The simultaneous enactment of the Abolition of Passes (and Co-ordination of Documents) Act — a misleadingly named law which made it compulsory for all black people, including women, to carry passes.

Widespread anti-pass action led by the Congress Alliance and the Federation of South African Women served only to delay implementation of the laws till 1959

- The restriction of rural women work-seekers to taking only contract jobs offered through the local labour bureaux

"In practice, the rural labour bureaux did not recruit women to work in urban areas. This was because the reserve of female labour in the urban areas was for the most part seen to

## QUOTE

*"Women who come from rural areas cannot leave or divorce their husbands. Should they do so they run the risk of losing not only their accommodation but their right to be in an urban area."*

be large enough to serve the urban labour needs," said Miss Yawitch

## EXCEPTIONS

She noted periodic exceptions "When Sandton and Randburg were first declared municipalities during the 1970s there was not enough local labour to provide domestics to white families. So, at that time the recruitment of women from the Bantustans to work in these magisterial districts was allowed. In 1979 however this recruitment was stopped"

- The requirement that all women's service contracts be registered at the pass office meant that women who found jobs independently would have difficulty in making them official

- The added requirement from 1964 that wives or unmarried daughters of men qualified to live in towns could stay with them only if they "ordinarily resided" with the man concerned

A classic Catch-22, Miss Yawitch pointed out. A woman would find she could not get urban rights until she produced her husband's lodgers' permit bearing her name, and housing officials required an urban rights stamp in her pass to enter her name on the lodgers' permit

The effect was "to stop almost all legal movement of women from rural areas into urban areas since 1964"

- The passing down of the Koman judgment in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. This made the right of

wives/children to join their "qualified" husbands/fathers in the cities automatic. But the relief afforded by this ruling was shortlived.

- 1983 saw the passing of a law which required the urban-based male family head to provide his wife and children with an entire house — not lodger's rooms — if they wished to join him in the city. Given the huge backlog on township housing, it is an effective barrier to an influx of dependants

## JOBLESSNESS

Today only 23 percent of black women live in urban areas, says Miss Yawitch — a sharp decline from the 1950s when more than one in two black women was urban-based

The meaning of this clamp on urban migration of women? Firstly, the author said, to remove the political threat of a firmly urban-based working class.

Secondly, to reduce the cost to the State of providing social services in the urban areas

Thirdly, to cope with the joblessness which was part of the new-look industrial economy of South Africa which emerged after World War 2

Women were to be found in declining sectors and where mechanisation created redundancy.

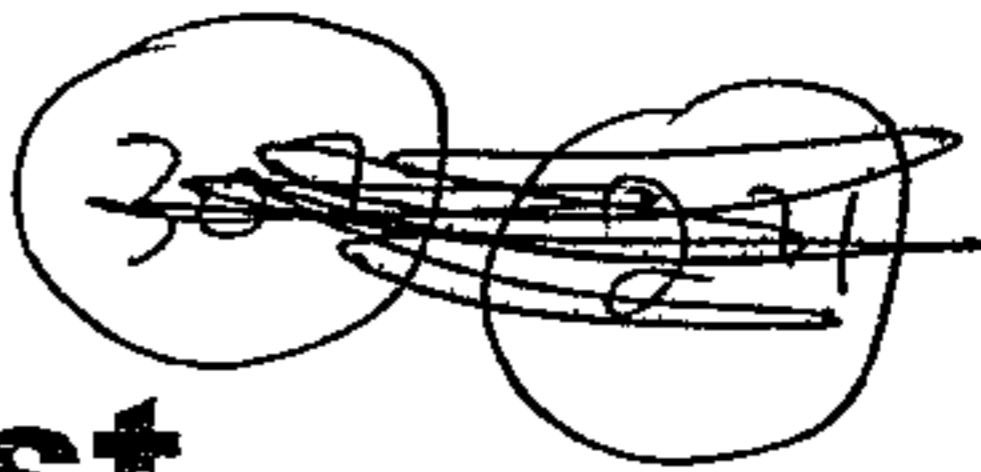
Influx control removed most of the surplus women workers from the towns, she said, leaving a minority to fill service, sales and domestic jobs when these were available

CAPE BLACKS

# How the West was lost



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Beyond Mitchells Plain, 35 km-40 km from the heart of Cape Town in an area of coastal sand and scrub, a city is being created from nothing. Perhaps not quite nothing the motive behind Khayelitsha is ideology. Here, by the end of the century, government plans to house perhaps 300 000 blacks.

Before the recent advent of Gerrit Viljoen as Minister of Co-operation, Development and Training, the outlines of Pretoria's master plan for blacks in the western Cape were fairly clear — and frightening. Given the ruthlessness with which influx control had been applied in the area, it made sense that government wanted every black person in the region relocated to Khayelitsha.

That would mean moving not only the squatters in Crossroads, KTC, Nyanga Bush and elsewhere, but the settled townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga. The numbers involved are enormous (see box). While there are indications that this huge exercise in social engineering remains the ideal of many bureaucrats, other factors — the resistance of the communities, and quite unquantifiable costs — are coming into

Even the harshest methods have failed to enforce influx control in the western Cape. The result has been the development of squatter communities. But government has plans to relocate these, and possibly other, blacks to Khayelitsha — a kind of homeland in the Cape Peninsula.

The matter is highly complex

The truth is that the harder government tries to make black urbanisation in the western Cape "orderly," the worse the confusion and human toll. Regulations aimed at keeping the region tidy — a kind of bucolic homeland for whites and coloureds — added up to a colossal mess. And too many problems remain.

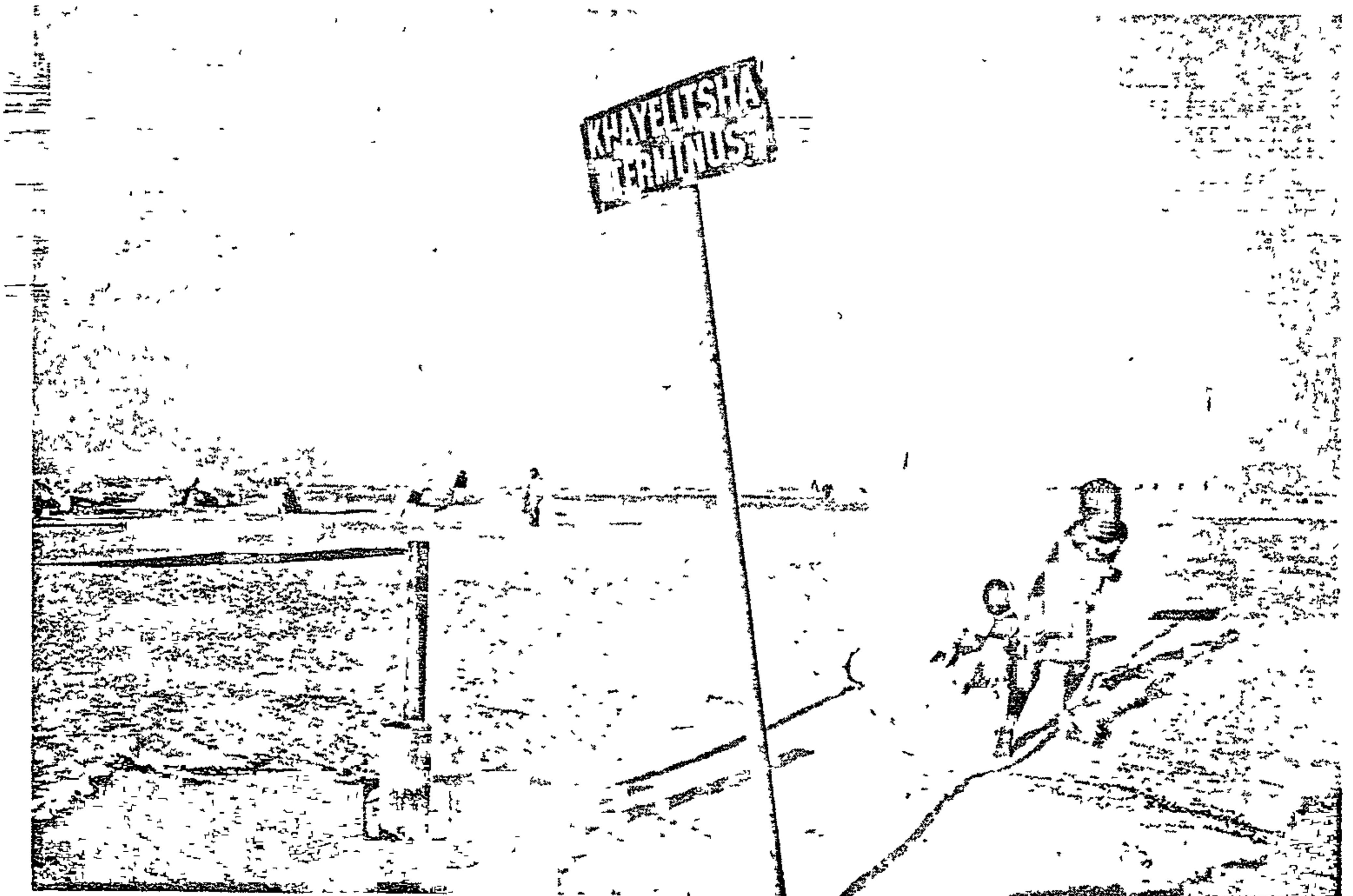
Take the announcements at the Cape congress of the NP that the coloured labour preference policy would be abandoned, and 99-year leasehold would be introduced in the western Cape at Khayelitsha and other places. The move was wel-

comed — not least by the FM (September 28). But a closer look at the reality is disquieting.

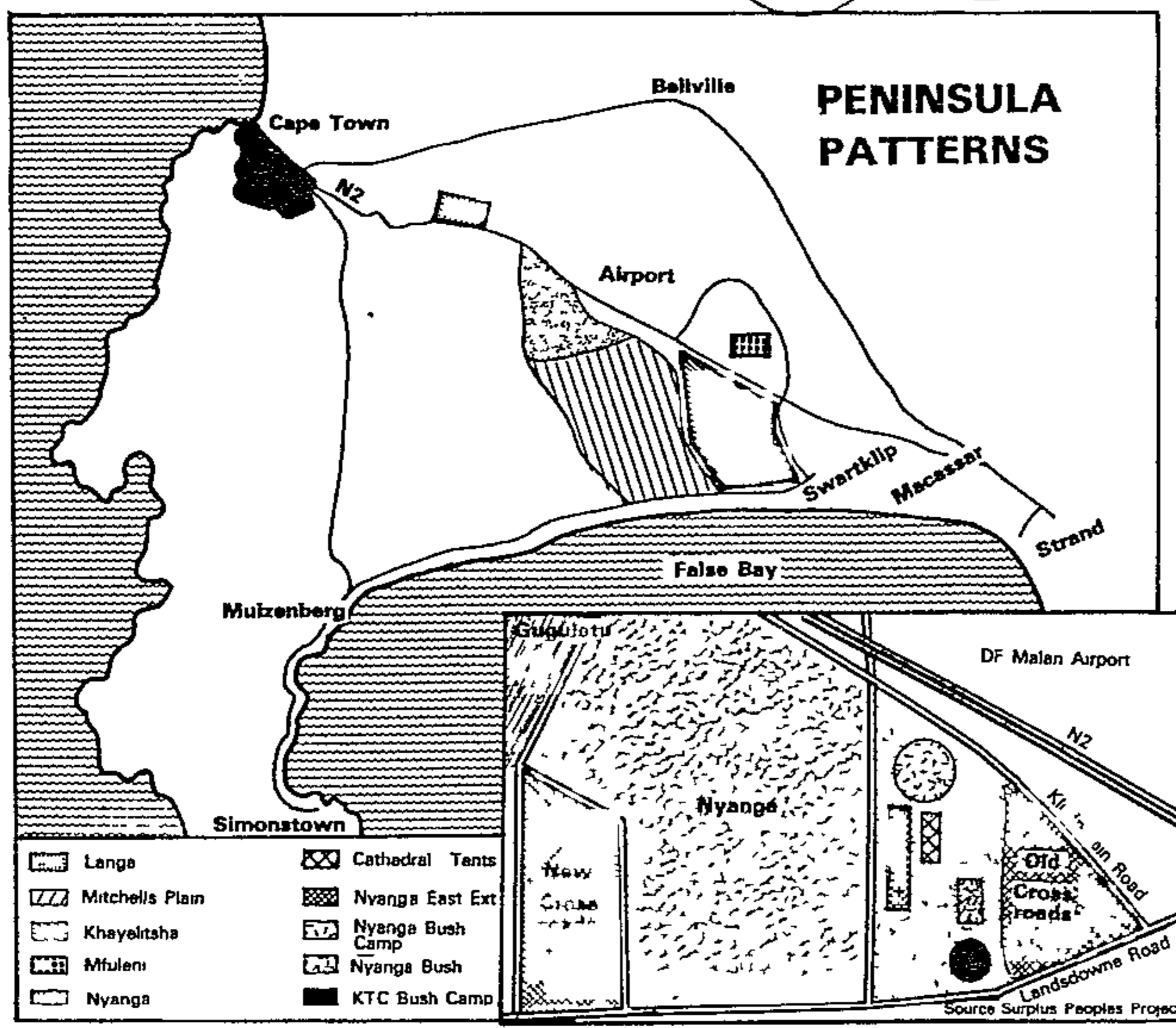
To date, leasehold has been announced for Khayelitsha only. The position of the established townships has not been clarified. Furthermore, in relocating blacks to Khayelitsha, Minister Viljoen has made it clear the old distinction between "legals" and "illegals" will remain. And that distinction has had some pretty vicious results.

On the ground, contractors (Murray & Roberts, Besterecta, Wimpey) are currently building an initial 5 000 "core" houses to take in squatters. These are extremely fundamental units — four concrete walls with a roof and some sub-divisions. The idea is that occupants will "add on," using skills they will be taught in a "resource centre." This is no bad idea.

However, only legals will be given these core houses (at a nominal rental of R20/month). Illegals will be given site-and-service facilities. The problem here is that conflict has already swept the squatter camps over just who is legal in terms of former Minister of Co-operation and Devel-



End of the road at Khayelitsha ... 'there is nothing here'



be like — but everywhere people are at work, and there is a sense of solidarity in adversity Khayelitsha has become a symbol of the potential destruction of that spirit

Another problem if Khayelitsha is to house, as planned, 250 000-300 000 people over the next 15 years, this will do no more than accommodate natural population increase Unless housing begins again in the established townships (meaning leasehold, and the involvement of the private sector), unless New Crossroads is completed, and unless Ciskeians and Transkeians can be prevailed upon not to continue flooding in, there will still be squatter settlements in the Peninsula from the sea to the mountains and, one day, beyond

**Enduring legacy**

Why then press ahead with a massive capital project like Khayelitsha? Why not leave the squatters to build their own lives free of official harassment? Why not create a private-sector family housing market in the existing townships?

The answer lies, of course, in ideology. No official of the Department of Co-operation and Development, or of the Western Cape Development Board, to whom the FM spoke, seriously believes black urbanisation (and contingent squatting) will cease. But the old legacy of attempting to control its pace and location endures

Western Cape Chief Commissioner Timo Bezudenhoud (a man often maligned merely for carrying out orders from above) believes, absolutely, that urbanisation must be "orderly". He adds "I am satisfied the legal people will move to the core houses at Khayelitsha voluntarily. I will keep on talking to them (legals and illegals) to persuade them it's in their best interests — especially of the women and children

"My experience of the black man in the street is that he does not want to live in such circumstances (as the squatter camps)

Urbanisation is a world phenomenon. I don't think it can be stopped. But I'm positive that it can be regulated. Making sites available at Khayelitsha where legals and illegals can live — I see this as a step in regulating urbanisation"

Chief director of the Western Cape Development Board, Hannes Gunter, sketches out the virtues of Khayelitsha. Once the first 5 000 core houses are complete by mid-March 1985, it will all start to look less bleak. There will be infrastructure, schools, pavements, recreational facilities, street lighting, a camping site, and so on. By then the cost to the State will have been R63m.

A core house costs some R9 000 to put up, and will be sold on leasehold to the occupant for R3 000. As for distance from the workplace, a City Tramways service currently runs from Khayelitsha to Nyanga, and then trams are used. Fares are subsidised of course. Eventually a line will run into Khayelitsha itself, and no one there will be "more than two minutes" from the

opment Piet Koornhof's "reprieve" of Crossroads in 1979

Crossroads leader Johnson Ngxobongwana, for example, has his list of legals, and allegations of just how you get on that list would be libellous if printed here. "Nobs (as he is known) is a heavy operator," one white liberal told the FM.

Be that as it may, Ngxobongwana is resisting the removal to Khayelitsha. A visit to the place is enough to indicate why. Desolate, windswept, faceless, dehumanising — these terms are perfectly appropriate. At present, some 40 families have been moved into the core houses — people whose oral history is one of extraordinary complexity, but whose views are

firm

"We hate it here," they told the FM "It was better in KTC." The families were originally among those removed from that camp last year, and housed at Khayelitsha in huts. Their experiences are of dispossession, insecurity and factional violence. Why then was it better in KTC?

"Because there was work there," one woman told the FM "Here there is nothing. We walk around in the sand looking for work." And the basis of communal existence in the squatter communities — informal activities right across the spectrum — has been destroyed. Crossroads, for example, may appal visitors who hold to Western preconceptions of what decent life should

**TOWNSHIP AND BUSH**

How many blacks are there in the western Cape? Figures vary widely, and in some cases are based on figures not updated since 1980. However, the picture is roughly as follows:

Those classified as "legal" in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, and contract workers: 209 807. These are housed in the established townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, and there are "legals" in Crossroads.

Official estimates put the number of "illegals" at about 80 000, of whom 70 000 are in the Peninsula itself — and most in the squatter areas of Crossroads, KTC, Nyanga Bush, Cathedral and elsewhere.

Based on official 1980 figures (which gave an almost certainly understated *de facto* figure of over 183 000 for the western Cape) and a 4.6% birthrate, the black population of the region will swell to 287 000 by 1990 (it is probably over that already), 450 000 by 2000, and 707 000 by 2010.

The region is poor — but the homelands are poorer.

Any figures relating to blacks in the western Cape must be treated with circumspection. It has been noted that at those times when government announced one or another concession, many simply emerged from the bush. In times of trouble they melt back into seeming invisibility.

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nearest station And so on, it's all rather like fantasyland by the sea

However, it is apparent that even as well-informed an official as Gunter cannot predict what will happen once the first phase of Khayelitsha is complete — leaving, according to official plans, a further 35 000 houses to be completed in umpteen phases over the next 12-15 years Where will the money come from? So far a tender has been placed for Khayelitsha's first shopping centre (a R700 000 development), but distance and the basic aridity of the area are all too likely to deter private enterprise from investing in this massive luxury of apartheid

#### Question of control

Laurien Platzky, a SA Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) researcher, describes the treatment of western Cape blacks as a long saga of the "need of controlling and containing urbanisation" As for Khayelitsha "It's not a question of housing — government would like to see it interpreted as housing, but it's control... it's the nearest they can get to a bantustan"

On the enormous costs of the project, she adds "They should have used the capital that exists in the city" White authorities, she feels, would like to "displace" black

urbanisation to Khayelitsha, with the coloured community a buffer zone between black and white — "just as the 'coloured' chamber is a (political) buffer"

Perhaps it will be lack of money that halts Khayelitsha the State's coffers are empty To remove Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga — and all the squatters in their various government-imposed categories — and to build a city out of such disruption, rampant ideology, and scorn for the cost that will be borne by the taxpayer, seems an impossible dream

Unfortunately, the ideologues have a long way to go before they run out of steam Khayelitsha, seen as a product of apartheid, is an attempt to create a black homeland in the Cape Peninsula, and to "consolidate" it through persecution and inducements like the selective concession of leasehold Higher rents in the established townships could provide another such "inducement"

The Progressive Federal Party's research director Nic Olivier feels the old squatter camps like Modderdam and Unibel should have been left alone — there was far less crowding there than in Crossroads, for example, and "they built their own shacks Government didn't supply anything"

Olivier sums up "Khayelitsha is a last-ditch attempt to prop up ideology" Fortunately, he feels, "it can't work" And while Khayelitsha might once have seemed an "easy solution to the removals from Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, I have the feeling government has deviated from this point of view"

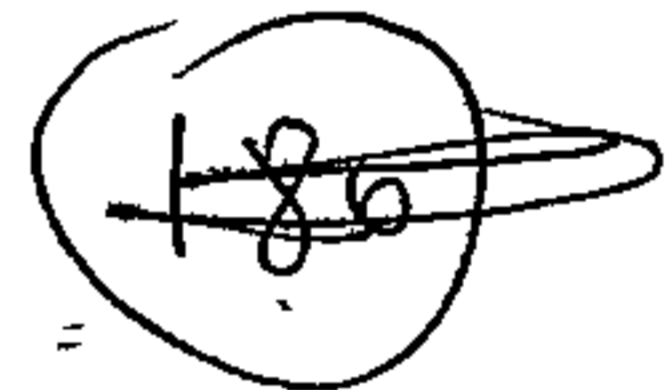
#### Resistance movement

According to one journalist who closely monitors the squatting situation in the Peninsula, the squatters have become "a resistance movement, a civil disobedience movement They embody this through their demands for human rights There's a simple underlying fact government wants to break up this movement" Dispersing the squatters would do this

Nonetheless, there is clearly considerable uncertainty among some officials over the future of Khayelitsha — particularly those who have to face the reality of it on a daily basis It is important, therefore, to pose the question who pushed the "go" button on the project in the first place? There is some evidence that it was State President P W Botha himself And who will dissuade this all-powerful figure that the western Cape, for all time, has been lost to apartheid?

## FEDFOOD

# Wanting a bigger bite



Fedfood is a medium-sized food conglomerate operating in an overtraded industry. Margins are thin, and there are two tough and resourceful competitors. The company's answer is not to diversify out of food, but to generate growth from existing assets

Fedfood believes that with the bulk of its capital spending and management reorganisation now behind it, it is favourably poised to capitalise on growth in the food sector That growth, according to Johan Louw, Fedfood MD, and his close colleague, finance director Francois Rossouw, will come from population increase and an upmarket shift in consumer food preferences They also hold out the possibility of exports to black Africa and future diversification into food-related industries

Fedfood has spent the last five years on a spree of acquisitions in order to build a wide range of food interests (see chart) This meant making headway against the long-established Tiger and Premier groups, so suitable takeover prospects were limited Companies taken over often required heavy capital outlays and considerable management effort to bring to profit

"Our investments were mostly in ailing companies which we had to buy at a premium," says Louw, who has been MD since the group's inception "But we turned them

Fedfood is looking to an upmarket trend in food consumption to keep growth in the sector buoyant The market is taking a cautious view of the share, though growth is likely to remain steady — but slow in line with recessionary conditions.

around and have improved our market share in all spheres of our operations in the last two years We have built a base for further expansion"

Fedfood's rivals, however, have a different tack for expansion Premier, its capital base strengthened by a 34% stake in SA Breweries, SA's leading consumer group, is looking for growth overseas and through industrial and consumer diversification It controls Ovenstone Investments and jointly controls CNA/Gallo with Argus Tiger has R164m of cash on hand following the sale of its 29% stake in UK concern Bibby to Barlow Rand It is on the lookout for foreign investments as well in food-related and packaging industries which offer better margins

"In the next two years, I can see us all struggling," comments Rossouw "But relying on Fedfood's existing portfolio, we will

concentrate on improving the profit potential of our existing divisions After that, I believe that growth in consumer spending will carry us through"

Fedfood started up in 1977 out of the old Marine Products fishing concern and the milling and malt interests of Federale Volksbeleggings, which owns 65,8% of Fedfood's shares Fedvolks was keen on diversifying its food assets, which at the time were dependent on fishing

Fedfood's acquisitions were not always uncontroversial It paid R6,4m in 1978 for a 51% stake in the Ruto group, then the largest independent miller and baker in SA Tiger, however, had attempted 15 months earlier to acquire a 51% holding in Ruto for R8,8m — but, surprisingly, its purchase was blocked by the Monopolies Board So when Fedfood later concluded what journalists said was a bargain, accusations of government favouritism were rife

Rossouw says the lower price was justified as certain negative investment features only surfaced in the intervening months between the bids Crucially, the acquisition enabled Fedfood to acquire a vastly stronger presence in milling and baking, which was the springboard for the group's growth

Rapid expansion, however, brought profit strains in its wake Taxed profit fell by

5 Express 14/10/84 (207) 206

Thousands go free  
in wake of reform

# Pass laws justice empties the jails



● Sheena Duncan  
If abuses stop, it is a step forward



● Prof Johan van der Vyver:  
Impossible for people to sue

By KAY TURVEY

MORE than two-thirds of people arrested for pass offences in Johannesburg are being released before prosecution because police are not following correct procedures.

Reform of the 'pass courts' to eliminate the slipshod justice of the past has saved thousands of people from going to jail under influx control regulations.

Since the Department of Justice took over administration of the commissioners' courts last month, no more than 30 cases are being heard a day, compared to 200 when the courts were under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

### Miscarriage

Thousands of South Africans reveals a massive miscarriage of justice in the past, legal experts say

There could also be a major reduction in the country's prison population of about 100 000 as a third of all trials have involved pass offences

A prosecutor at Johannesburg's Market Street courts said this week many of the cases were being thrown out as a basic tenet of the law was not being applied — people were not being brought to court within 48 hours of arrest.

Another prosecutor said, "Only about one third of the cases brought in make the court roll, but we don't want to point a finger at the police. We are just much stricter than the commissioners were."

Mr Chris Human, chief public prosecutor of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, confirmed there had been a drastic reduction in the number of influx control cases reaching court.

This was because the cases had been assimilated into the ordinary system of justice "We are totally colour blind. Whether someone is green, yellow, black or white, the same law of criminal procedure and evidence will apply to them," said Mr Human.

Under the Department of Co-operation and Development, up to 200 cases, each lasting a few minutes, were heard daily by commissioners with minimal legal training. The courts are now presided over by magistrates.

### Arrested

Now more than two-thirds of the about 100 people arrested daily in the Johannesburg area are released before being brought to court, often because sworn statements are not made by the arresting officers or because they do not put forward the elements of the crime as required by law.

Cases are screened by prosecutors and dropped if incorrect or inadequate procedure of arrest has been applied.

According to the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, the commissioners' courts dealt with a third of all people sent to trial each year.

The transfer of the courts to the control of the Department of Justice was recommended by the Hoexter commission of inquiry into the country's legal system, whose report was tabled in Parliament earlier this year.

The commission found it "unnecessary, humiliating

● To Page 2



From PAGE 1  
and repugnant by any civil-  
ised standards" that separ-  
ate courts should be used for  
the prosecution of a country's  
inhabitants solely on the  
grounds of race.

The magistrates who now  
preside over the courts hold a  
South African law degree or  
have passed the civil service  
higher law examination. The  
prosecutors are from the De-  
partment of Justice and pos-  
sess the necessary legal  
qualifications.

The unqualified staff who  
previously acted as prosecu-  
tors have been absorbed as  
clerks in the magistrates'  
courts.

But for the thousands of  
people who were wrongfully  
arrested and unfairly fined or  
imprisoned before the im-  
provements made by the De-  
partment of Justice, no re-  
course to the law exists.

Professor Johan van der  
Vyver, chairman of the law  
school at the University of  
the Witwatersand, said it  
would be impossible for those  
people to sue because of the  
time that had elapsed.

"Legally there is not much  
that can be done, except to  
publicly condemn the system  
of administration of justice,  
which permits this gross mis-  
carriage of justice."

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the  
Black Sash said, "If the take-  
over by the Department of  
Justice means the police stop  
their abuses of the law, that  
is one step forward."

She said police ignored a  
ruling which allowed blacks  
a chance to fetch their  
pass. Also, many people  
from outside Johannesburg  
were arrested on their arri-  
val at Johannesburg station  
and charged with being in the  
area for longer than 72 hours.

Mrs Duncan said many  
people had been wrongfully  
convicted through their lack  
of legal representation and  
ignorance of the law.

The changes effected in the  
Johannesburg court did not  
appear to be happening in  
other courts in the country,  
where the 'sausage machine'  
system still existed.

Mr Gilbert Marcus of the  
Centre for Applied Legal  
Studies which, with the Law-  
yers for Human Rights and  
the Black Sash, has been  
monitoring the 'pass courts',  
said he believed many cases  
were being thrown out be-  
cause "court personnel are  
not perpetrating the types of  
abuse characterised by the  
old system."

"Here many of the basic  
tenets of justice did not apply  
and the accused did not apply  
on the whim and personal-  
ities of the court officials."

Mr Marcus said that de-  
spite the improvements in  
the administration of the  
courts, major inadequacies  
still existed.

For example, there were  
still no proper consulting  
facilities for lawyers, who  
had to fight their way into the  
cells to consult their clients.  
The clients were often not in-  
formed of their rights to  
apply for bail, be rights to  
and call witnesses.

He did not think the  
changes had been felt in  
areas outside Johannesburg.  
A spokesman for the De-  
partment of Justice in Pre-  
toria said he was unable to  
comment on the reduced  
number of cases.

# It's Catch 22 for this woman without fingerprints

BARBARA Mashaba is 36 years old, unmarried and without work. She cannot get a reference book — her magic key to urban rights and employment — because her fingerprints do not register sufficiently clearly on paper.

The case of the lady with the smooth, but not light, skin was first highlighted in The Star last year after she had made numerous trips to her pass office as well as to head office in Pretoria in attempts to have her problem solved.

"At the local pass office in Faraday they have always taken



## LIVING WITH A PASS

Sol Makgabutlane

a set of my fingerprints every-time I get there, but each time I return to collect my reference book I have been told my fingerprints have not reproduced clearly.

"I have been to Pretoria where I have had the same problem," said Miss Mashaba, a

member of a singing troupe until 1979

She twice before had passes, which she lost. She said officials have informed her it is difficult for them to get records of the two books. One clerk, she said, even went to the extent of suggesting that she had never had a

pass before

In South Africa every black person, both in the rural and urban areas, is required by law to apply for a reference book when he or she turns 16.

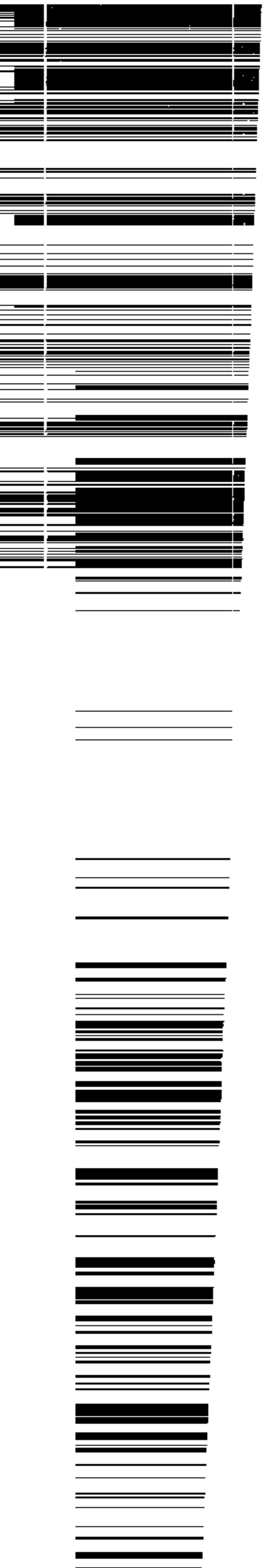
At the Reference Bureau a birth certificate, a house permit as well as a set of fingerprints

are needed

Without all of these, an applicant has virtually no chance of acquiring a book.

A person who does not possess a reference book cannot be employed since the document is required for compulsory registration at the labour office

206 S. Star 14/10/79  
THE lady with delicate fingerprints has created a national problem — as well as an acutely personal one. Because her fingerprints are too faint to be registered clearly on paper, she is being denied a proper job and even a decent place to live.



Sweetin 9/10/84

# Suicide man destroyed pass

206

A YOUNG black man destroyed his identification documents before committing suicide by hanging himself from a 15-metre railway pylon at Stanger on the Natal north coast over the weekend.

The unidentified man removed most of his clothing and apparently hung himself with his shirt.

He was wearing only a pair of shorts when he

was found by Stanger Railway Police at about 6am on Sunday morning.

Police found his clothes wrapped in a neat bundle. Placed on top were the man's identification documents and other papers which were shredded to obliterate identification.

Brigadier C J H Pelsler, commanding officer of the Railway Police was not available for comment.

# Viljoen welcomes move of blacks to cities

*E. Port*  
*2/10/84*

*206*

PRETORIA — Black urbanisation was "inevitable and necessary", the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today

Addressing his first Press meeting as Cabinet Minister in his new enlarged capacity, Dr Viljoen said he would soon discuss the political rights of these people with their leaders

In giving his views on urbanisation, influx control and the squatter townships he said that while some considered black communities and black affairs as a problem, he saw South Africa's black population — "with their abilities and their talents and their dynamic drive towards progress and their human quality" — as a "tremendous asset".

He was committed to expanding, with the co-operation of black leaders and the Government, the opportunities of blacks to improve their quality of life

Referring to the political future of blacks outside the homelands he said he would strive to "work towards mutually acceptable structures and processes for ensuring participation by the black communities in political decision-making which affect their interests".

He added that the political structures would be determined in negotiations between the Government, black local authorities and community leaders

He would even talk to leaders who were strongly opposed to the Government, provided they were committed to peaceful change

The Minister said influx control should be seen positively and as part of a comprehensive strategy to achieve orderly urbanisation in South Africa

Before announcing certain concessions to be made to the residents at Crossroads and KTC squatter camps near Cape Town, Dr Viljoen said influx control should be seen as "part of a well-planned and overall strategy for orderly urbanisation"

The Government was giving high priority to the issue. Referring to Crossroads, where an estimated 20 000 squatters are living, and KTC, he said they were among "the most vexed problems in black affairs".

It was the Government's intention to transfer both the legal and illegal residents of Crossroads to Khayelitsha, where 1 500 core houses had already been completed

Dr Viljoen said the step of providing facilities for illegal squatters did not signify a blanket process of legalisation

The Government first wanted to get all Crossroads inhabitants away from their "deplorable and very unsatisfactory" living conditions. In the orderly conditions at Khayelitsha the Government would be able to control the situation much better

Dr Viljoen said that although Khayelitsha "cannot be seen as a model city it surpasses the squatter camps in every possible way".

Legal occupants of houses would pay a sub-economic rent of R20 a month for houses and township services

To achieve this low rental the Government would contribute a further R7,5 million to the Housing Commission subsidy over the next three years, after which the scheme would be re-assessed. — Sapa

206 30/9/84

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# IS IT POSSIBLE TO HEAR A DIFFERENT VOICE?

## BRIAN POTTINGER REPORTS ON THE CAPE NAT CONGRESS

IT was the confession congress. Everybody at the Cape National congress from the State President down seemed to concede that the ruling party had boobed in handling some crucial rural development and urbanisation problems.

The admissions were neither abject nor entirely new — but they had that ring of sincerity that dire economic circumstances succeed so well in bringing to the voices of politicians.

It was in this atmosphere that some incomprehensible NIP shibboleths were quietly, if not enthusiastically, despatched by the Cape wing of the party. Black urban permanency was accepted in the Western Cape and the coloured labour preference policy given the boot.

The Cape Congress and its disciples on urban blacks in the Western Cape was a vignette; an almost symbolic recasting of past sins in trying to force multi-demographic factors into plastic ideological moulds.

State President P W Botha provided the keynote. Overriding some obvious congress mis-

givings he made clear it was time to extend the 99-year-leasehold scheme to "legal" blacks living at the new township of Khayelitsha and some other areas. And he announced the dropping of the coloured labour preference policy.

### Benefits

For the black communities of the Western Cape the move will not mean much in concrete terms. Only a small group is likely to benefit in the short term from the 99-year-leasehold. The real scrap between the "illegals" and the authorities remains unremedied, government spokesmen in fact made it clear that influx control would be just as tightly implemented.

The same goes for the scrapping of the preference policy. Any employer can testify that its application has been observed more in the breach than in the commission for some time and

in a period of high unemployment the immediate benefits are likely to be slight.

But the political and psychological importance of the move in NIP terms should not be underestimated.

The coloured labour preference policy and the denial of permanency to blacks has been a core belief of the Cape National Party for many years.

Against all opposition the Cape NP have quixotically held their ground; against organised commerce and industry, against the Urban Foundation, against Afrikaner academics (some of them originally protagonists of the policy), the churches, the administration boards, even the declared wishes of the coloured community and, most importantly, against reality.

It also had a lot to do with a deep-rooted psychological need by the NP to carve at least a part of the country as indisputably white. This week, at the Cape con-

gress, President Botha burnt the security blanket.

By NP standards it was a remarkably frank speech in which he conceded that had the Government accepted more of the Tomlinson Commission report of the mid-1950s "we would have fewer problems today".

Reference to the report was significant. The Government — in creating independent homelands while pursuing the political possibilities raised by the report — has consistently refused to accept the massive parallel economic implications.

### Milestone

Mr Botha admitted by implication this week that economic realities had yet again overwhelmed ideological considerations.

Blacks would continue coming to the Western Cape, housing would have to be built to deal with the influx, the Government could not pay for it without pri-

vate sector help and the businessmen were insisting on urban black permanency and 99-year-leaseholds, as the price for their participation.

The whole Western Cape package was presented with the rationale of the technocrat, Humanitarian or moral considerations rated scarcely a mention.

Yet it was undoubtedly another milestone on the slow retreat by the Government from the implications of a political philosophy that the country has thus far survived but increasingly cannot afford.

It was only the latest acceptance of the long-denied realities of urbanisation and followed the mould of other milestones such as the acceptance of the permanency of urban blacks in other parts of the country in 1979, the extension of leasehold rights, the encouragement of small businesses and the informal sector and the ungracious acceptance of squatter improvement and self-help schemes.

The mea culpa mood set by the State President in trying to

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# BRAINPOTTING REPORTS ON THE CAPE NATIONAL CONGRESS

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The *mea culpa* mood set by the State President in trying to

convince the Cape congress of the need to dump old policies unleashed similar responses in other speakers.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, delivered an impassioned warning against the morass of legislation which governs virtually every move of the individual.

"This land is totally over-regulated. The sooner we get rid of these rules the better," he said.

## Chided

And Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, was not far behind. He chided congress delegates for their numerous calls for Government intervention in a range of economic activities.

It was rather ironic coming from a Government that has been enlarging or amending the body of statutes in this country at an average rate of 70 Bills a year for 36 years. And still stands by the vast majority of them.

(206) SUNDAY TIMES, September 30 1984 21

# THE NATS SAVING MONEY WRONG?

# Tearing up a dead letter

*[Handwritten initials]* 206

The surprise announcement by President P W Botha at the Cape National Party Congress that government has decided to scrap the Coloured Labour Preference Policy (CLPP) in the western Cape has, rightly, been warmly welcomed by organised commerce and industry. Apart from being an economic failure, the policy has been reviled by academics as socially and morally unsound; and, perhaps even more significantly, rejected as unnecessary by the coloureds themselves, the very people it is intended to protect.

Botha's action is in fact being interpreted as the abandonment by government of its controversial and ill-fated plan to consolidate all blacks in the Cape Peninsula into the new "super-township" of Khayelitsha. The president confirmed to the congress

Government has finally announced the demise of the coloured labour preference policy for the western Cape, which had its origins in the Eiselin Line and discriminated against black job-seekers in favour of coloureds. While the full extent of the announcement remains to be seen, it does represent a worthwhile reformist step.

that 99-year leasehold would be granted to blacks living in Khayelitsha and "certain other areas." This is taken by observers as a tacit admission by government that existing black townships around Cape Town, such as Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa, can-

not be wished away, and that blacks living there must also be granted leasehold.

In a broader context, the real significance of Botha's announcement lies in his comment to the Congress that urbanisation is a "universal and unstoppable process" that cannot be reversed. This is a truism — but one that National Party planners have long refused to accept, inevitably resulting in actions such as the large-scale removal of people which bring down the condemnation of the world on SA.

As the *FM* pointed out in a recent leader on the failure of influx control (September 14), even today Constitutional Affairs and Planning draughtsmen continue to officially ignore the flow of people from the land to the cities by making provision in regional guide plans for only the natural population growth of those blacks already in urban areas.

Now, hopefully — and at long last — that will change. Urbanisation, it seems, is no longer a dirty word in Nationalist terms, even though Botha told the congress that the policy change did not imply approval of an "uncontrolled influx" of blacks.

## Leasehold areas

Several questions remain unanswered. For a start, government must move quickly to reassure blacks living in the western Cape that the "certain other areas" which will also qualify for leasehold include the existing black towns around Cape Town. This in turn must mean an end to government's freeze on development in Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga.

Secondly, Botha's Cape moves are hopefully the first step towards the scrapping of influx control. Surely by admitting that urbanisation cannot be reversed, he has in effect sounded the death knell for this policy? At this time, when strong business activity from the private sector is vital to shape the recovery of SA's economy, a bold move, such as scrapping influx control (one



Western Cape squatters ... the real issue is urbanisation

## INFLUX CONTROL

**What business says**

FM 28/9/81

no

Most leading SA businessmen seem cautiously in favour of abolishing influx control — given adequate preparation and infrastructure in the urban areas, plus increased development in the rural ones. A number of prominent businessmen reacted to last week's *FM* cover leader advocating the total abolition of control measures.

**Johannesburg Central Business District Association chairman, Nigel Mandy:**

"Influx control has not worked. The pass laws do not penalise blacks only. Like other apartheid measures they debase the whites and diminish their economic freedom as well. The policy of apartheid must be fallacious if it has not succeeded despite the application of so much legislation, ingenuity, expense and intimidation.

"Nobody doubts that the problems are daunting: the influx of poor, unskilled people inexperienced in urban living; squatting, over-crowding and lowered standards; urban transportation, water supply, sewerage and refuse disposal; public health, land-use planning and finance in a metropolis — none of these can be 'own affairs' of separate, local, racial communities. They need management through appropriate modern institutions. We must prepare for them intelligently because their coming is inevitable."

**Premier Group chairman Tony Bloom:**

"Influx control is an enormously complex subject . . . but is the biggest single (political) problem facing SA.

"In human terms it is intolerable, in practical terms it is unworkable, and it is economically very costly. Therefore, I agree it has to go. But exactly how and over what time span is for the experts to work out. Businessmen are not focusing clearly enough on this problem."

**Assocom manpower secretary, Vincent Brett:**

"Assocom believes there must be complete mobility of labour. Thus, influx control in its present form must be abolished. However, this could give rise to various socio-economic problems which need to be borne in mind. Our view, therefore, is that the influx of people into the cities should be dependent purely upon housing and employment (being available) and, once there, those people should be free to move anywhere in SA."

**FCI president, Rod Ironside:**

"The FCI takes a very pragmatic view of the effects of influx control and also of the consequences attendant upon anything less than an orderly transition to unrestricted

mobility which, if worldwide trends can be taken as a guide, will result in movement of people from rural to urban areas.

"From a business viewpoint, the capacity of SA's urban areas to absorb large numbers from rural areas will put pressure on existing resources; and unplanned movement undoubtedly will overburden transport, health, housing, law and order and other services and depress living standards.

"To accomplish the objective of mobility of labour, and to be able to do so in an orderly fashion, planned urbanisation in parallel with development of rural areas is essential. One leg of such 'orderly' planning would be to improve the capacity of rural areas to provide basic needs, hold population and maintain a traditional resource. Failure to anticipate the serious consequences of mass moves to urban areas can lead only to chaos. To minimise that risk and if possible avert it, urgent and extensive planning for increased urbanisation deserves nothing less than top priority.

**Barclays Bank MD, Chris Ball:**

"Influx control needs to be viewed in the context of broad national strategy. Fear of influx reflects the sterility of national development planning. Urban overcrowding is a direct result of rural collapse. Failure to develop a co-ordinated rural development programme in tandem with that for urban and industrial advance, has turned the black homeland areas into dumping grounds whose capacity is being eroded as fast as these communities expand.

"We need to focus on the rural areas and to create a lifestyle there that will both accommodate and attract people. At the same time we should not be frightened of urban growth.

"The *FM* is correct in its assertion that our cities can accommodate many more people.

"We need to rethink our national priorities. Influx control should not be necessary in a balanced economy and society. We need carrots, not sticks."

**Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut president, Leon Bartel:**

"The immediate phasing out of influx control is unacceptable in the light of the present economic, labour and social conditions in the urban areas.

"Influx control serves an essential and beneficial regulatory purpose until such time as housing and employment can be provided for the influx of thousands of blacks into the urban areas.

"Any relaxation of this measure should in future be taken only after a thorough study of the situation in order to obviate the disadvantages of overcrowding, social problems and the negative effect of unemployment of large numbers of black people in SA cities. Any reconsideration of this policy under present depressing economic conditions is totally misplaced."

**Gencor chairman and SA Foundation president Ted Pavitt:**

"At this juncture, I do not believe that we should be increasing the potential for conflict in the country. I therefore feel I should not comment."



**Barclays' Ball . . . sterility of national development planning**



distasteful internal tussles for power

Predictions that the real power in SA will in future reside in the person of the

president are proving to be true. However, despite the FM's reservations about too much authority in the hands of one man,

Botha's actions to date, both at the Cape Congress and in the concern he is showing for economic issues, are to be welcomed

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

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Dollar leads the recovery

FM 28/9/84



The problems of prosperity — at least that of the US — set the tone for this week's meetings in Washington of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank

Even for the less developed world, with the exception of sub-Saharan Africa, the meetings were a forum not for the dirge of recent years but rather something of a chronicle of achievement, plus a more cheerful outlook than has been possible in the recent past. Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the IMF, was able in his annual address to refer to the "beneficial

The beneficial impact of US economic growth and the strong dollar, especially on most Third World economies, was the focus of attention at this year's annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington. The FM's Editor, Stephen Mulholland, who is attending these meetings for the 16th consecutive year, writes that the dirge of past years has been transformed into a chronicle of achievement for all but sub-Saharan Africa.



effect" recovery in the West has had on the Third World

De Larosiere didn't say it, but clearly the powerful locomotive of US growth, together with a strong dollar, has pulled the world ahead "Exports of developing coun-

tries to the industrial world," De Larosiere reported, "have grown rapidly over the past year (by 18% in dollar terms), imparting a badly needed stimulus to growth and contributing to a further improvement in balance-of-payments positions. The current

WORLD ECONOMY

Kissinger the pragmatist

By his own admission, Henry Kissinger is no economist. As he remarked in Washington this week, it is not often he finds himself before a "captive audience of economists and bankers — for reasons some of my former colleagues consider compelling"

But the droll Kissinger is a superb logician, an intellectual pragmatist and a political realist.

He applied his gifts to the problems of the world economy in the inaugural Motta Lecture in Washington, marking the tercentenary of the firm, which is part of the Standard Chartered group and the world's oldest gold bullion dealer

Kissinger's basic proposition is that, while a global economy has developed, nations increasingly pursue their own interests without regard for the wider consequences of their actions. Now, supporters of a free market, including the FM, would suggest that this is how the market works to provide, over time, the best allocation of resources and division of labour

Indeed, Kissinger conceded that the market "should be an incorruptible judge of the appropriateness of economic policies" However, he went on, "the dominance of the US in economic affairs, the imperfections in financial markets and the ability of countries to

delay remedial adjustment has meant the market can be ignored for at least a while. To be sure, the ultimate reckoning is all the more severe"

And this is the crunch "the temptation of governments to delay the bitter medicine of reform and of economic policies — usually involving some contraction of non-affordable expenditures — beyond their electoral period tends to be irresistible"

The point is that "bad economics seem to make good politics, at least in the short run"

Modern democracy has made all the more difficult the task of designing and implementing rational economic policies. Kissinger points out that after the fall of the Shah triggered a new inflationary spiral, no national leader in office in a major democracy survived the next election

Thus, nations go down their own economic roads for their own reasons. They do so in a manner which would be unthinkable in a political context where prior consultation on steps affecting partners and allies is taken for granted. This last, incidentally, was a point not made by Kissinger; but which, had it been, could have strengthened his argument

On this virulent strain of modern mercantilism, Kissinger commented "A

case in point is the unilateral decision by the US in 1971 to suspend the convertibility of the dollar (into gold) and to impose a 10% import surcharge. The effect was to overthrow the Bretton Woods arrangement affecting all countries — without prior consultation or notice to anyone. Comparable unilateralism has marked the Japanese restrictions on foreign investment and Europe's management of agricultural policy"

Japan, says Kissinger, "makes little pretence that its foreign economic policy is guided by a commitment to the free market play of forces. It is, instead, more or less explicitly geared to manipulate the trade system as it really operates to the nation's advantage. Japan is widely criticised for acting counter to existing economic theory. In fact, it is possible to argue that it is simply playing the de facto game more systematically and with greater coherence than anyone else"

To sum up, Kissinger believes that free trade is being stifled by the same political factors which hinder the adjustment mechanism of the economic system. "The growing influence of domestic political considerations in all democratic countries threatens the open trading system as we know it"

Turning to exchange rates, Kissinger found the present system of floating cur-

of the truly Verwoerdian measures that inhibit natural economic forces), would be a significant contribution.

And thirdly, the curtain must now once and for all fall on the horrific sight of government officials tearing down squatter shelters. The scrapping of the coloured labour preference policy and the extension of leasehold rights in the western Cape in fact does not affect the squatters at all, but only those blacks who are "legally" in the area — a tiny proportion of the total. But it is impossible to separate the coloured labour policy and leasehold from the squatter issue. All are inevitably part of that now-accepted process of urbanisation.

Botha's point that some control is necessary is understandable — given the ideological pressures to which he is subject. But the solution is not and never has been the demolition of squatter camps, nor the large-scale removal of people. SA awaits government's clarification on these questions: which will come, it seems, in draft legislation on urbanisation from the Cabinet committee investigating the position of urban blacks.

One of the first people to welcome Botha's actions was the president of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Chris Newton. It was he who forcibly pointed out some weeks back that government's refusal to extend leasehold to blacks in the western Cape was preventing the private sector from participating meaningfully in black housing development in the area. Now that can change, and we have little doubt the private sector will move rapidly to play its part, in keeping with the spirit of the Good Hope and Carlton conferences.

### Problems of Khayelitsha

By confirming that existing towns will be included in the leasehold package, government would also do much to stem criticism of the new black town of Khayelitsha, now being built between Mitchells Plain and Somerset West. It is not the provision of extra housing for blacks that has been attacked by so many. Rather, it is the belief that underlying the construction of Khayelitsha is a Nationalist masterplan to consolidate the Peninsula's black population in a single easily containable area, and to turn the existing black towns into coloured areas.

But Khayelitsha still has its problems. Organised commerce and industry were among the first to point out the serious implications of moving the workforce further and further from its place of employment, with subsequent additional transport costs and erosion of leisure time. Purely from a town planning point of view, Khayelitsha makes no sense whatsoever, the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has told government.

As for blacks themselves, Khayelitsha has quite simply become a symbol of protest. The comment by Alfred Stuurman, a black man who lectures in Xhosa at the

University of the Western Cape, is chilling: "These days," he says, "when you greet an African in the township the reply is 'Asiy eKhayelitsha' (we are not going to Khayelitsha). Khayelitsha has since been renamed 'Ishogo esitsha,' meaning 'New Hell'."

The dropping of the coloured labour preference policy, meanwhile, will be welcomed by the coloured community in particular, whose leaders have often raised their voices in protest against it. Earlier this year, at a conference on the economic consequences of the policy, Professor Pieter le Roux of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape (UWC), said the policy subjected blacks living legally in the Cape to "types of discrimination which stand directly in conflict with declared government policy and which have been done away with in the rest of the country."

Ken Andrew, PFP member for Gardens and the Opposition's spokesman on blacks in the western Cape, has made a detailed study of the CLPP, and agrees. "Blacks born in Cape Town, and even second generation blacks with all the legal rights to stay, are denied the freedom to sell their labour in the marketplace," he says.

Andrew says the policy has undoubtedly retarded the economic growth of the western Cape by reducing the productivity and economic performance of black workers through added uncertainty and insecurity, not to mention inefficient utilisation of skills. In this he is strongly supported by both the chambers of industries and

commerce

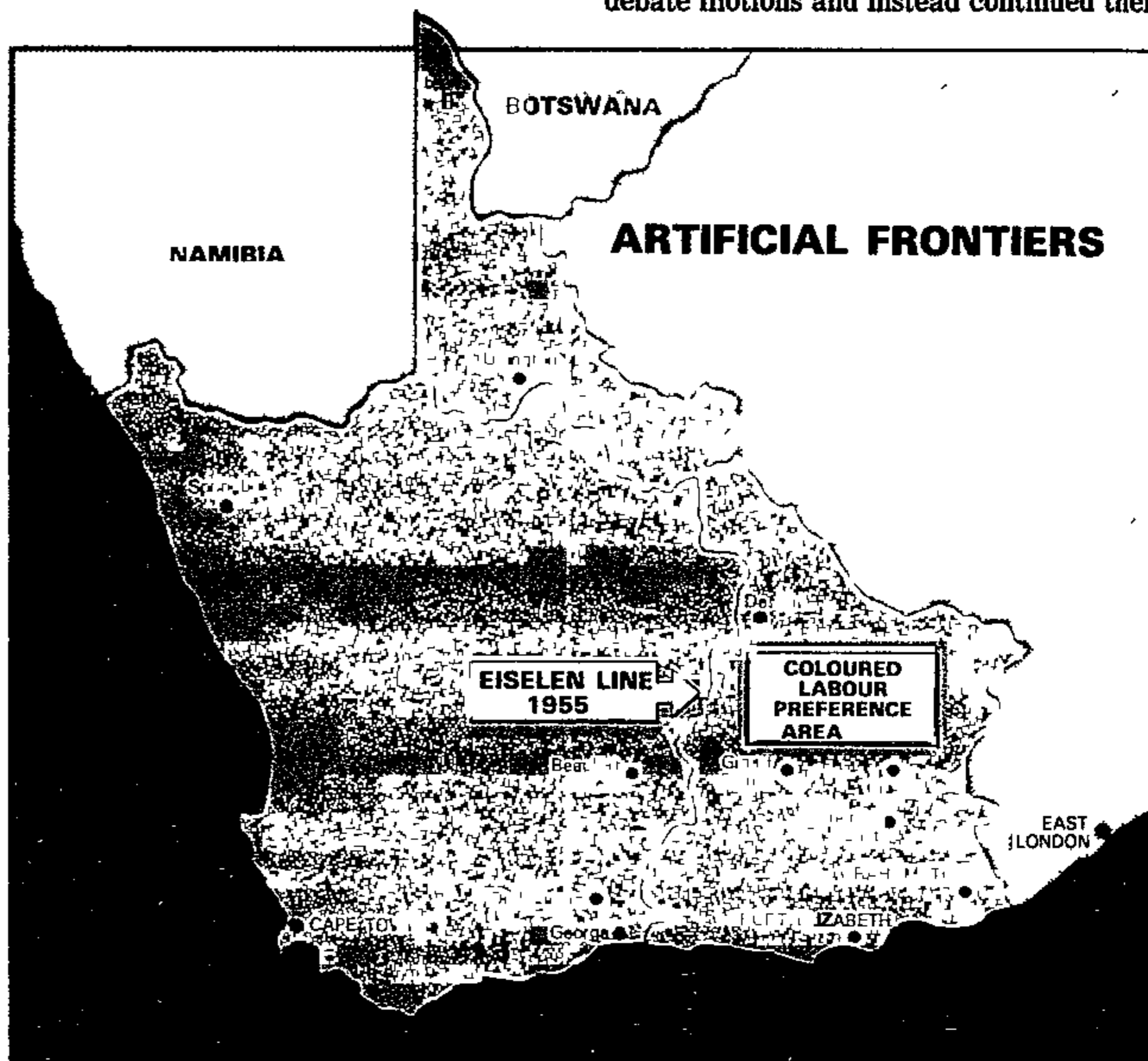
Much work is now necessary to rectify the damage done by the policy. Apart from the restrictions on jobs and housing, the policy has resulted in training opportunities and facilities for blacks in the area being extremely limited at a time when massive investment is being made in developing SA's manpower resources. Here again the private sector can now play its role to the full.

### Labour Party silence

There is one further significant factor in Botha's announcement of what amounts to fundamental changes in Nationalist policy. There was widespread expectation that the Labour Party under Allan Hendrickse would be used as the instrument to end the CLPP — conferring a much-needed credibility victory for the group, which dominates the new House of Representatives.

But by announcing the changes at the Cape Congress of the National Party, Botha has in effect snubbed Hendrickse yet again, just as he did by not giving him a general affairs portfolio in the central Cabinet. Perhaps one reason for this latest snub is the total failure of either the House of Representatives or the House of Delegates to get to grips with any real issues during last week's blurringly brief parliamentary session.

While the House of Assembly debated the country's economic crisis (even though Nationalist response to the debate was on the whole shockingly flippant), the other two Houses ignored their first opportunity to debate motions and instead continued their



# Labour policy shift welcomed

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS  
Labour Reporter

THERE was widespread reaction yesterday to the government announcement that the Coloured Labour Preference Policy (CLPP) is to be scrapped and 99-year leasehold introduced for blacks in certain areas of the Western Cape.

Mr Jan Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation, said that while greater clarification was required concerning the areas involved, the decision was a "major breakthrough", a recognition of economic realities and a victory for human concern.

It offered "great opportunities" for the UF and the private sector.

Employers could now assist employees to acquire their own homes, every black qualifying

for rights of permanence could now become a home owner, and building societies and other lending institutions could now help in lending to blacks.

"The foundation is appreciative of all the assistance it has received over the past seven years, during which it has sought unceasingly to achieve this goal," he said.

He was also authorized to say the private sector "would not be found wanting" in giving content to the decision and responding to the State President's request for its involvement.

● Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, key government official in charge of black affairs in the Western Cape, said yesterday he was "absolutely delighted" at the policy changes.

He said he had repeatedly advised the government over a long period that abolition of the CLPP and the introduction of 99-year leasehold in the Western Cape was "absolutely essential".

● Mr Ken Andrew, PFP spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, said the announcement on the CLPP would be widely welcomed.

The intention to allow 99-year leasehold would also help to improve the lot of blacks in the area.

"But I hope that the existing townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu will be included in the leasehold scheme."

"To exclude them would cause enormous harm and in any event would be a decision that would have to be reversed in years to come," he said.

● Mr Jonathan de Vries, Western Cape publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, said before the move was applauded as a "step in the right direction", it should be pointed out that people in the townships had a number of "clear demands".

These were that no removals take place to Khayelitsha, that the State provide houses for all the people of Cape Town at rentals they could afford and that all measures controlling influx into the cities be scrapped.

## Freehold

"All people should have the right to live and work where they choose," he said.

He added the UDF was committed to the abolition of the "entire legislative system supporting apartheid".

● The secretary of the Western Cape Civic Association, Miss Noma-India Mseketo, said in a statement that it welcomed the announcement on the CLPP — but blacks still demanded freehold rights.

## Concession not for 'illegal' blacks

Political Correspondent

THE 99-year leasehold concession for blacks in the Western Cape announced by the government did not mean that the door had been opened to blacks in the area, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Cape congress of the National Party in Cape Town, Mr

Nel said the government's willingness to grant 99-year leasehold to blacks in Khayelitsha as well as "certain other areas" in the Western Cape did not apply to those "illegally" residing in the area.

He reaffirmed the government's policy of repatriating "illegal" blacks to the homelands.

The government would also continue to subsidize job-creation projects in the homelands as part of its decentralization programme.

## R550m aid

He noted that over R550-million in financial aid for job creation and special project aid had been given to the homelands last year.

A committee had been set up to investigate additional ways of boosting the economic development of the homeland areas.

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2 The Cape Times, Thursday, August 9, 1984

# Housing for 3m 'surely not daunting'

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

THE amount spent in the 1984 budget on Influx control and the new constitution would be enough to provide at least core housing for all people likely to migrate to the cities if Influx control were lifted, a top UCT researcher said last night.

Ms Vanessa Watson, a research officer in the Urban Problems Research Unit at UCT, was delivering the second of a course of four lectures on the controversial new black town-

ship of Khayelitsha, presented by the university's Centre for Extra-Mural Studies.

Ms Watson said Mr Charles Simpkins, a UCT economist, had estimated that between 1.5- and 3-million people — equal to 600 000 families — would move immediately to the metropolitan areas if Influx control were lifted.

"If we simply take the amount spent in the 1984 budget on Influx control and the new constitution —

some R5,8 billion — there would be enough to provide at least core-housing for these 600 000 families," she said. This was "surely not a daunting task".

Dealing with major planning issues facing South Africa, Ms Watson said it would be "pure madness" to try to develop the homelands as economically-viable units which could support their existing populations.

No capitalist country had yet been able to turn its undeveloped regions

into developed ones and South Africa would waste "massive amounts of money" trying to do this, she said.

Decentralization policy had been equally ineffective in bringing about regional development and the only sensible attitude was to continue to maintain existing growth centres.

Official planners argued that metropolitan areas were too large and that growth should be diverted to satellite cities just outside metropolitan areas, such as Atlantis and Khayelit-

sha. But one reason for the argument was to justify political strategies and Influx control.

"South Africa's metropolitan areas are comparatively small and it is patently nonsense that their growth should be curbed," she said.

"If we are genuinely concerned about South Africa's development problems, then the first step would be to allow the urbanization of those people who are not profitably employed in the rural areas."

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# Release of 'idle' pair ordered

By JOHN MOJAPELO  
Pretoria Bureau

THE immediate release of two Soweto men, declared "idle persons" by a commissioner's court and sent to a work colony, was ordered by a full Bench of the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Ishmael Sithole, 40, and Mr Peter Mokoena, 57, had been declared "idle" and sent to the Voortrekkerhoogte Farm Colony for 18 months and 12 months respectively.

Mr Justice H J Preiss, with Mr Justice F H Gröskopf and Mr Justice P Schabert concurring, ordered the release of the two men pending a decision by the Natal Supreme Court on the interpretation of Section 29 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, Act 25 of 1945.

The outcome will have a far-reaching effect on how commissioner's courts are to declare a person "idle" and when to send him to a work colony.

The case against Mr Sithole and Mr Mokoena was reviewed by the full Bench after two judges separately reviewed the cases.

Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, director of the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre, and Mr M S Navsa were asked by the court to represent Mr Sithole and Mr Mokoena at the hearing.

Mr Sithole was declared "idle" by the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court on March 27, 1981.

Mr Justice Stegmann, who had reviewed

the case, asked the commissioner, to give reasons why Mr Sithole had been declared "idle" and to explain the sentence.

Mr Chaskalson said in papers before court there was no reason why the commissioner had failed to investigate Mr Sithole's claim that he earned his living through casual work and was unable to find a suitable job.

Mr Sithole was qualified to be in Johannesburg in terms of the Urban Areas Act and there was no need for him to show that he was "registered" or in "lawful" employment, Mr Chaskalson said.

Mr Justice L W H Ackermann, on automatic review of Mr Mokoena's case, asked the commissioner to furnish the Supreme Court with reasons for declaring him "idle". A similar request was made to the office of the Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General reported to the court that the commissioner had erred and his finding was to be set aside.

Mr Justice G Coetzee asked that the matter be sent to a full Bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court for guidelines.

The judge pointed out that the Transvaal and Natal Supreme Courts were interpreting the "idle" clause differently.

Mr Chaskalson said a person conducting an inquiry into whether a person was "idle" must first satisfy himself that the arrest was in order.

"If he is not satisfied as to this issue, then he should not call upon the arrested person to give a good and satisfactory account of himself," he said.

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# Court releases 2 farm colony men

10/5/84

D. Dispatch

PRETORIA — Two Soweto men, who were declared "idle" persons by the Commissioner's Court and sent to a work colony, are to be released immediately by order of a full bench of the Supreme Court here

Mr Ishmael Sithole, 40, and Mr Peter Mokoena, 57, were declared "idle" persons and sent to the Voortrekkerhoogte farm colony for 18 months and 12 months respectively

Mr Justice Preiss, with Mr Justice Grosskopf and Mr Justice Schabert concurring, ordered the release of the two men pending the decision of a Natal Supreme Court on the interpretation of Section 29 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, Act 25 of 1945.

The Act has to do with the provision for "idle" or "undesirable" persons.

The outcome of the decision will have a far-reaching effect on how the Commissioner's Courts are to declare a person "idle" and when to send him to the work colony in the Transvaal

The case against Mr Sithole and Mr Mokoena came before the full bench by way of review

after two judges separately reviewed the cases

Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, the director of the Johannesburg Legal Resources, Centre and Mr M S Navsa, were asked by the court to represent Mr Sithole and Mr Mokoena in the hearing

Mr Sithole was declared an "idle" person by the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court on March 27, 1981 — DDC

Sowetan 10/8/84

## Reef unions condemn police 'pass raid'

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SEVERAL trade unions have reacted strongly to the arrest for "pass offences" of workers on their way to and from work in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging complexes.

They were reacting to reports that police — in a massive "crime prevention operation" — have arrested scores of people for "pass offences" and urinating in public.

Most of the workers were reported to be arrested near bus stops and railway stations on their way to work or from work. The workers either paid admission of guilt fines or appeared in the Commissioner's Courts, according to sources.

The Black Sash, which also joined in the condemnation of the "pass raids," said that the crackdown on so-called "illegals" was "horrific"

A spokesman for the police has confirmed the arrests of the people.

The general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa, Phirshaw Camay, said that the Government should stop harassing and intimidating people, especially on their way to work.

The National Union of Clothing Workers' administration, Mr Athol Margolis, said that the "pass laws" were unjust and should be stopped by the Government. He called on police to stop this "injustice" of arresting commuting workers.

Other unions which condemned the pass laws include, Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), Black Allied Workers' Union, African Allied Workers' Union and South African Allied Workers' Union.



# Officials admit —

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passes

*C. Press*  
12/8/84  
fails



TWO top Government officials have admitted that influx control in the Western Cape is a failure.

In one of the frankest-ever statements about the collapse of Government policies, Western Cape Development Board chief director A Gunter, and board director of labour and housing G Lawrence, say there are between 70 000 and 100 000 "illegal" Africans in the Western Cape.

Ever since the Nationalist Government came into power in 1948, it has been trying to keep Africans out of the area.

It even declared the Western Cape a "coloured preference area" — which in effect meant Africans could only get jobs if there were no coloured people who wanted them.

The Government also refused to extend the 99-year lease scheme to the Western Cape on the grounds that this would give African people a permanent stake there.

## CP Correspondent

For more than 10 years, it did not build any houses for Africans — apparently in the belief that they would eventually go "home" to the Ciskei and Transkei.

The heaviest fines and penalties for contraventions of the pass laws were imposed in the Western Cape — in line with official policies.

Squatter houses and camps have been continually demolished for more than 10 years — an average of more than 48 squatter homes were demolished every day of the first six months of 1948.

Now, two of the senior officials entrusted with the task of keeping Africans out of Western Cape have admitted the policy is a failure.

Mr Gunter said there might be up to 50 000 "illegal" squatters in the Crossroads squatter camp alone.

He also said the board

estimates that up to 1 000 Africans could be entering the Cape Peninsula on certain days — and doubted that the board was tracing a quarter of those who "remained illegally in the area".

Mr Gunter admitted "We now have proof that prosecutions are failing to stop the influx and it is clearly impossible to try to stop the urbanization process here.

"The only solution to this problem would be to offer people in the rural areas what they seek in the urban areas."

They also disclosed that there were no firm plans for building more houses in Khayelitsha because of a shortage of funds.

This will leave thousands of Cape people without homes in the foreseeable future.

In spite of the announcement this year by Prime Minister P W

Khayelitsha (above) will never materialise in Mr P W Botha's lifetime, says Western Cape Board official G Lawrence — there just aren't the funds.

Botha that all Western Cape Africans would be housed eventually at Khayelitsha, Mr Lawrence has been reported as saying this will "definitely not happen in his lifetime".

# Pass law courts move under Justice's wing

THE Department of Co-operation and Development's jurisdiction over black commissioner's courts is to be transferred to the Department of Justice on September 1.

This was announced in the Government Gazette in Pretoria on Friday.

The transfer of the courts, which deal with tens of thousands of pass law cases, follows a recommendation in the final report of the Hoexter commission on the country's judiciary structure tabled in Parliament in April.

It is thought to be the first step in the dismantling of the department, referred to as "rationalisation" by the outgoing Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof resigned this week and is expected to be appointed the first chairman of the President's Council under the new constitution next month.

By GRAHAM WATTS  
Political Reporter

The Hoexter commission found that "by any civilised standards, the prosecution for any offence of inhabitants of the same country in separate courts, purely on the grounds of race, was unnecessary, humiliating and repugnant".

Apart from the control of black commissioner's courts, the department — previously called Bantu Administration — has been responsible for the administration of "black affairs", including labour, housing, local government, the establishment of the homelands and the removal of people

- 2011 -

5/18/84  
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# 'Crazy' letter on raids challenged

Staff Reporter

A LETTER warning the tenant of a block of Sea Point flats that the police would carry out monthly raids on his servant's quarters, has been challenged by the police and the director of the firm on whose letterhead it was typed

The letter advises the tenant to warn his "maid" that it will be "her entire responsibility if she has a friend's friends staying in her room"

"Furthermore, she has to open the door immediately on request by the police, otherwise the latter will force the door open. Any damages done to doors, windows etc

will be the responsibility of the lessee and not the lessor"

Mr Julius Satz of Satz Brothers Trust said "This is crazy. It's quite daft. I would never have sent a letter like that.

"Rest assured that it is not our policy to agree to having the doors of property under our control broken open

"I don't deny that the letter originated at this firm, but I am terribly surprised I certainly was not consulted"

The police, who have denied carrying out systematic raids on servants' quarters, yesterday denied having been involved in any negotiations with property administrators

# 1910 MOUNTAIN PASSS LAW RESISTANCE!

19/8/84

C.P.R.S.

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**KANGWANE** Chief Minister  
**Mabuza** Enos this

week called for an annual day of commemoration to remind South Africans of the resistance to pass laws in the Eastern Transvaal during 1957.

Addressing a prayer meeting at Kanyamane township's Ngwane Hall, Mr Mabuza said:

**BY ZB MOLEFFE**

"The events of that fateful and tragic day must be documented for future generations.

"Like Sharpeville, it should be commemorated annually so that our children know that blood was shed and people were locked behind bars before they could be made to submit to the pass laws."

He was addressing the meeting in the wake of the Rumpff Commission — which has been disbanded after looking into the incorporation of his homeland

and KwaZulu's Ingwavuma into Swaziland — and black bitterness at the Indian and coloured elections for the three-chamber parliament

Mr Mabuza recalled the resistance to the pass laws when reference books were first introduced in the Eastern Transvaal

"There was unified resistance to what the Nelspruit community perceived as a symbol of oppression

"The South African Police invaded the Nelspruit old location and crushed the people's resistance"

"As your leaders, we informed you that we were opposed to the whole land deal because it was clearly designed to strip us of our rights as South Africans by granting indirect independence to KaNgwane through our incorporation into Swaziland he said

Since then, he said, KaNgwane has been faced with formidable opposition from the Government and its propaganda machinery because of its stand against incorporation in Swaziland

Referring to Swaziland's efforts to have his homeland ceded to the kingdom, Mr Mabuza said "It must be clear that we have nothing to negotiate about with the leadership of that country"

# Raid letter a mistake — claim

Staff Reporter

A WOMAN who wrote a letter on behalf of a firm of property administrators, warning the tenants of a block of Sea Point flats that police would be conducting monthly raids on their servants' quarters, claims that she "made a mistake"

Ms Evelyn Otto of Satz Brothers Trust said the letter, sent to tenants of Doverhurst in Dover Road, had been the result of "a misunderstanding"

"I did not know exactly what the position was with regard to raids," she admitted.

In the letter, Ms Otto "advises" each tenant to warn his "maid" that it will be "her entire responsibility if she has a friend/friends staying in her room" and that "she has to open her door immediately on request by the police, otherwise the latter will force the door open"

Police have denied negotiating in any way with property administrators over raids, which they have repeatedly claimed are carried out only as a result of complaints and not on a regular basis.

Asked if she planned to send letters to the tenants explaining her mistake, Ms Otto said "Maybe I am waiting for instructions"

She refused to comment further.

## 'Uncalled for'

The chairperson of the Domestic Workers Association, Ms Maggie Oewies, said the letter was a lesson to employers not to accept threats against their domestic workers without questioning them

"Domestic workers have a hard enough time as it is. This type of threat is totally uncalled for and only serves to make the position of the domestic worker worse"

She said it was time that employers took some responsibility for their workers and their living conditions

# Builders slam Wrab pass raids

By Craig Kotze,  
Star Line

The West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) is "arrogant", "highhanded" and even violent when raiding premises for pass offenders and these disruptions cost the building industry hundreds of thousands of rands, according to a Johannesburg builder

The allegations have been rebutted by a senior Wrab official

The builder, Mr P A Flockton, managing director of a Craighall Park building firm, said Wrab officials single out construction companies for "special treatment" because they always have many illegal employees

Mr Flockton said his firm's building site in Rembrandt Park, Johannesburg, had been raided regularly over the last three months and the disruption caused had cost him almost R100 000

"Officials do not even

STAR  
LINE

ask for permission to inspect our site — they simply walk on and start throwing their weight around"

He said workers directly employed by him were always registered but that problems were caused by those working for sub-contractors

The effects of raiding were very expensive, Mr Flockton said, because fines had to be paid by both employees and employers and work could not continue because workers did not turn up for days afterwards

"The whole system is affecting our productivity and is contrary to the laws of economics," he said

The executive director of the Master Builders' Association, Mr Z L Pre-

torius, confirmed that raids did in fact cost the industry a lot of money

"Several members of the MBA have complained about the raiding and the effect it has on their businesses Builders do suffer disruption which costs them dear in terms of time and money," Mr Pretorius said

Mr A E Steenhuisen, director of manpower for Wrab, said his personnel did not use high-handed tactics when enforcing the law and were strictly supervised by their superiors

Workers were compelled by law to have their reference books with them at all times but officials still granted them every opportunity to produce their documents, said Mr Steenhuisen

Wrab activity, he said, did not interrupt work because inspecting documents took only a few seconds

**T**HE Government's policy on the "legal" and "illegal" presence of blacks in the Cape Peninsula is at the crossroads.

The position of the blacks in the Western Cape — and especially in the Peninsula — has become a focal point of the South African political and economic scene.

In no other part of the country have the interests of the different population and socio-economic groups developed — or been "re-arranged" — into a position of sharper confrontation than in the Western Cape.

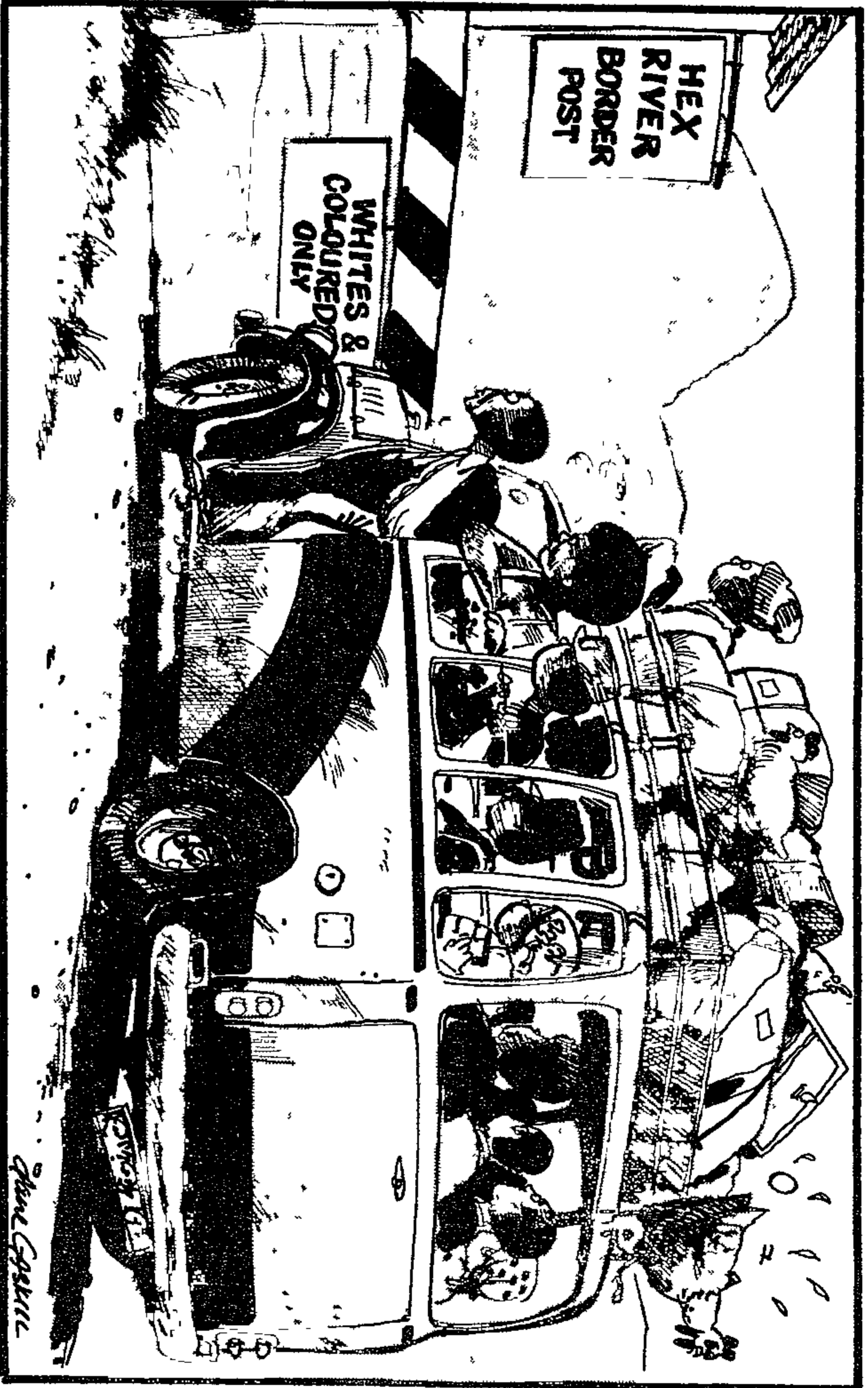
The population of the Peninsula consists of a variety of socio-economic groups and sub-groups. The 500 000 whites can be divided into English and Afrikaans-speakers as well as a higher and lower middle-class.

The 800 000 coloureds are made up of about equal size a middle class, an upper lower class and a lower lower class.

Of the 260 000 blacks, 160 000 are "legal" and 100 000 "illegal". The Indian population of about 20 000 forms the remainder.

Given this "variety" the Peninsula is a classic example of a situation where the interests of different groups lead to a complex relationship of mutual conflict and complementarity.

In this dynamic and diversified situation the policymakers have the task of



# I WAS WRONG

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doubt multiply in the years and decades ahead — even if influx control, which probably cannot be abolished immediately or unconditionally, is still applied.

The growing presence of these people in the Peninsula and their attitude towards life, work and dwelling, necessitates a fundamental change in the Government's urban and housing policies.

In adapting policies, the Government must keep in mind that the typical Third World problems experienced in the Peninsula cannot be "solved" — and definitely not in First World terms.

The only thing that can be done is to "accommodate" these people in a more convenient and humane way.

In the meantime a strong middle class has developed in the black townships of the Peninsula.

These people have the means and the inclination towards home ownership. If 99-year leasehold could be allowed in the Peninsula — and especially in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu — it would have a tremendous stabilising effect.

Finally, if we take the semi-Third World character of South Africa seriously into consideration, we cannot deny the fact, that squating settlements on the periphery of our main



Policies in such a way that the interests of all the relevant groups are acknowledged and reconciled as far as possible, while taking the long-run interests of the country at large into account.

The Theron Commission took note of the promising upward mobility of the middle class and upper working class people in the coloured community.

During the past 10 years these two classes have made faster progress than we expected.

The commission was, however, very concerned about the position of the lower 40 percent.

We identified their position as one of chronic poverty — an unhealthy situation that perpetuated itself from generation to generation.

Given the precarious position of those caught in the vicious circle of community poverty, I — in my capacity as chairman of the study group on "Labour and Economics" — took the initiative for the adoption of Recommendation 42.

We not only asked for the maintenance of the coloured preference policy in the Western Cape, but also for a stricter application of it.

The purpose of this recommendation was to create a situation in which the employers would be "forced" or "convinced" to employ the workshy section among the coloured labourers.

We regarded their employment as a necessary part of a more comprehensive policy to break the vicious cycle of poverty.

We were of the opinion that if too many black workers were available in the Western Cape, they would, so to speak, "wedge in" between the lower and upper lower class of the

# When I said blacks should be kept out of the Western Cape

By SAMPIE TERREBLANCHE

Ten years ago, as a member of the Theron Commission, Professor Terreblanche called for the strict application of the coloured preference area in the Western Cape. Now, as blacks continue to flood into the Peninsula, Professor Terreblanche says that he was wrong.

than the commission had hoped for.

Our approach was to try to solve these people's poverty problems by way of job opportunities in the formal sector. But people in a subculture of poverty prefer to make an unstable living in the undefined and grey world of the informal sector.

It would have been better if the commission had put greater emphasis on the importance of the informal sector.

**W**e should have made a stronger plea for the "de-regulating" of the typical First World rules and regulations in order to create greater *lebensraum* for the poor and unemployed in both the coloured and black circles in the Peninsula (and in the rest of the country).

In mitigation, I must emphasise that the relative importance of the informal sector and its "welfare-creating" capacity for Third World and poverty people, were not yet fully appreciated 10 years ago.

The commission was of

dence of the Department of Manpower, the Economic Committee of the President's Council made the following statement: "... despite high unemployment among coloureds, it is very difficult to find unemployed coloureds ... despite this, employers still

have to approach the Department of Manpower for work permits in order to employ black workers. These permits are readily granted, as appears from the fact that during 1981 exemptions were granted in respect of 46 753 instances out of a total of 49 273 appli-

cations (in other words, in 95 percent of the cases)". (President's Council 1/1984 par. 5.21 and 5.22).

The administrative burden of the coloured preference system encouraged employers to employ "illegal" blacks. Many of the big employers are actually budgeting in advance for the possible payment of a fine for employing "illegal" blacks.

Their employment is not only "cheaper" but also without the bureaucratic red-tape! Because coloured preference policy could not be ap-

the opinion that the interests of the blacks and the poorer coloureds were directly in conflict with each other.

I now realise that if the informal sector can be allowed to "grow", the interests of these two groups can turn out to be complementary.

Thirdly, in focusing on the relative poverty in coloured circles the commission, in all probability, underestimated the extent of absolute poverty and the tremendous population pressure in the black states of the Eastern Cape.

Perhaps the commission was at that time still optimistic that the development strategy for the black states would create the necessary job opportunities

**U**nfortunately it did not happen and there is a typical Third World "flight" from the rural areas to the urban areas which may even increase in the years ahead.

Justifiable concern has arisen about the way the independent black states are spending the hundreds of million of rands that are annually transferred to them via the Budget.

Apparently it has become necessary to attach rather strict "strings" to these funds to ensure that they will be spent in ways which will improve the living conditions in the black states.

Fourthly, our recommendation that the coloured preference policy be applied more strictly, was not implemented. Perhaps for the real reason that it was not implementable.

On the strength of evi-

coloured community which could perpetuate and intensify the poverty situation.

Looking at the situation in the Peninsula 10 years later, I had to change my mind.

**F**irstly, our optimism that the employers in the Western Cape could be "forced" or "convinced" to employ the workshy element among the coloured labourers did not materialise.

It is easy for private enterprise to talk about their social responsibility towards the poor. Apparently it is much less easy to do something meaningful about it.

Employers strongly prefer to employ the growing number of "legal" and "illegal" blacks, not only because they are better workers than the workshy coloureds, but because they (and especially the "illegal" ones) can be employed rather cheaply.

Secondly, the experience of the last 10 years shows that those in the state of chronic community poverty are much less employable in the formal sector

## 10 years proves the error of his thinking

pled and because of serious problems with influx control, the black population in the Peninsula has more than doubled in the last 10 years.

**C**onsequently, the number of coloureds and blacks in the Peninsula that are either not continuously employed in the formal sector, or not employable in this sector and those that are not houseable (in brick houses) has increased considerably. These ranks will without

urban areas are going to remain a permanent and a growing feature of the South African scene. The only way to "accommodate" the squatters will be to "legalise" their way of life.

This can be done by "de-regulating" the economy, by accepting and promoting "self-building" and site-and-service schemes and by allowing planned squatting.

It is high time that we accept the fact that South Africa is a semi-Third World country, and that the population composition of the Peninsula has strong and permanent Third World features.

If we really want to acquire knowledge and to reconcile the conflicting interests of the different socio-economic groups and sub-groups in a way that will be beneficial to the community as a whole, and not to certain groups only, we cannot apply only the value system of the whites.



# Fired workers arrested

Labour Reporter

A NUMBER of contract workers fired after striking at PA Concrete Products in Blackheath last week were arrested early yesterday morning for allegedly being in the Cape illegally after they had failed to return to Transkei at the weekend.

It is believed the workers were arrested early in the morning at their hostel in Mfuleni near Kuils River by inspectors of the Stellenbosch division of the Western Cape Development Board.

Full details were not available yesterday and it was not known how many of the 57 fired workers had been arrested. Those held are expected to appear in the Langa Commissioner's Court today.

According to the General Workers' Union, they will be charged with being in the Western Cape illegally and trespassing at the hostel in which they had stayed.

In a statement, the GWU said the workers had not left on Sunday because the company had failed to pay their bus fares.

The workers went on strike last week to demand the reinstatement of a fellow worker. Management refused to reinstate the worker and the strikers lost their jobs when they rejected a management deadline to apply for re-employment.

Mr John Stone, managing director of PA Concrete, said yesterday that workers were supposed to return to Transkei on Sunday but had not vacated their hostel.

He said the development board was responsible for clearing the hostel and the matter was "out of the company's hands".

He confirmed that the company had not paid for the workers' bus fares but said this was because the workers had "broken their contracts".

A spokesman for the development board could not supply details yesterday.

# Transkeians apply for W Cape residence

**Supreme Court Reporter**  
FOUR separate but similar applications for Supreme Court orders granting Transkeian citizens permanent residential status in the Western Cape were yesterday postponed to February, 1985, for the hearing of oral evidence

The respondents in the four actions have been cited as the "Black Affairs Administration Board of the Western Cape" (the Western Cape Development Board), the Chief Municipal Labour Officer at Malmesbury and the Municipal Labour Officers at Langa and Stellenbosch

One applicant, Mr Tyantoni Sonnyboy Fanelo, 44, of Nyanga East Hostel, said in papers be-

fore the court that he had been entitled to live in the Western Cape in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

Mr Fanelo, like the other applicants, is seeking an endorsement in his reference book to the effect that he would be permitted to remain in the prescribed area of the Divisional Council of the Cape

He began working for Escom in August, 1968, and claimed that he had worked there ever since, and because he began entering a one-year service contract with Escom, his reference book was endorsed allowing him to work in the Western Cape

"Each year, before tak-

ing leave, Escom would make the necessary arrangements to have the applications for labour completed and processed by the WCDB and the Municipal Labour Officer," he said

In replying papers, the Municipal Labour Officer for Langa, Mr Graham Norman Lawrence, denied that Mr Fanelo had renewed his contract annually, but said he had from time to time entered new contracts of employment with Escom

"Each contract of employment is separate and distinct from the previous contract and therefore it cannot be said that there is a renewal of contract"

According to WCDB records, Mr Fanelo's employment was not continuous, nor had he worked continuously for Escom. Since August 20, 1968 he had been absent from their employment on various occasions totalling 29 months

The matter was postponed to February 14 by Mr Acting Justice Odes

● Similar statements were made in the matters of Mr Midweni Mlindi, Mr Maliyakhe Mbanjwa and Mr Bomvu Shumi

## Freeway-fall man 'stable'

**Medical Reporter**

**MR MANIE Kwaaiman**, who was injured yesterday in a 20-metre fall from an unfinished freeway while trying to escape a group of panga-wielding seamen, is in a stable and satisfactory condition in Somerset Hospital.

A hospital spokeswoman said yesterday that Mr Kwaaiman was still "a bit drowsy" following surgery for among other injuries, a fractured pelvis

The spokeswoman could not say what other injuries Mr Kwaaiman had received, but said his condition was stable and not serious

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**Workers told  
to leave city  
by Sunday**

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Labour Reporter

A GROUP of contract workers, who were dismissed after going on strike, have been given until Sunday to leave Cape Town

They were dismissed by a Blackheath concrete company after downing tools in protest against the dismissal of a fellow worker

They were arrested earlier this week at their Mfuleni hostels

**52 FOUND GUILTY**

Fifty-two were charged in the Langa Commissioner's Court with being in the area illegally and trespassing at the hostels

They pleaded guilty to the first charge and were given suspended sentences on condition they returned to the homelands on Sunday. The second charge was dropped.

The General Workers' Union, to which the workers belong, has been negotiating with the company to pay workers their return train fares to the homelands

Argus 1/9/84

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# On the run — without a pass

Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG** —  
Transvaal marathon runner  
Ephraim Sibisi needs to carry  
his passbook with him  
whenever, and wherever, he  
trains. And that's official.

The young black athlete said  
this week he had been repeatedly  
harassed by the police  
while training in the Johannesburg  
suburb of Dunkeld.

"I have been taken to the  
Norwood Police Station and the  
Parkview Police Station where  
the police there kicked my  
training-bag and threatened to  
kick me as I could not produce  
my pass," he said.

Mr Sibisi said his predicament  
could be likened to Bruce  
Fordyce having to carry his  
identity book with him whenever  
he decided to go for a  
training-run but the black star  
is not angry — just puzzled.

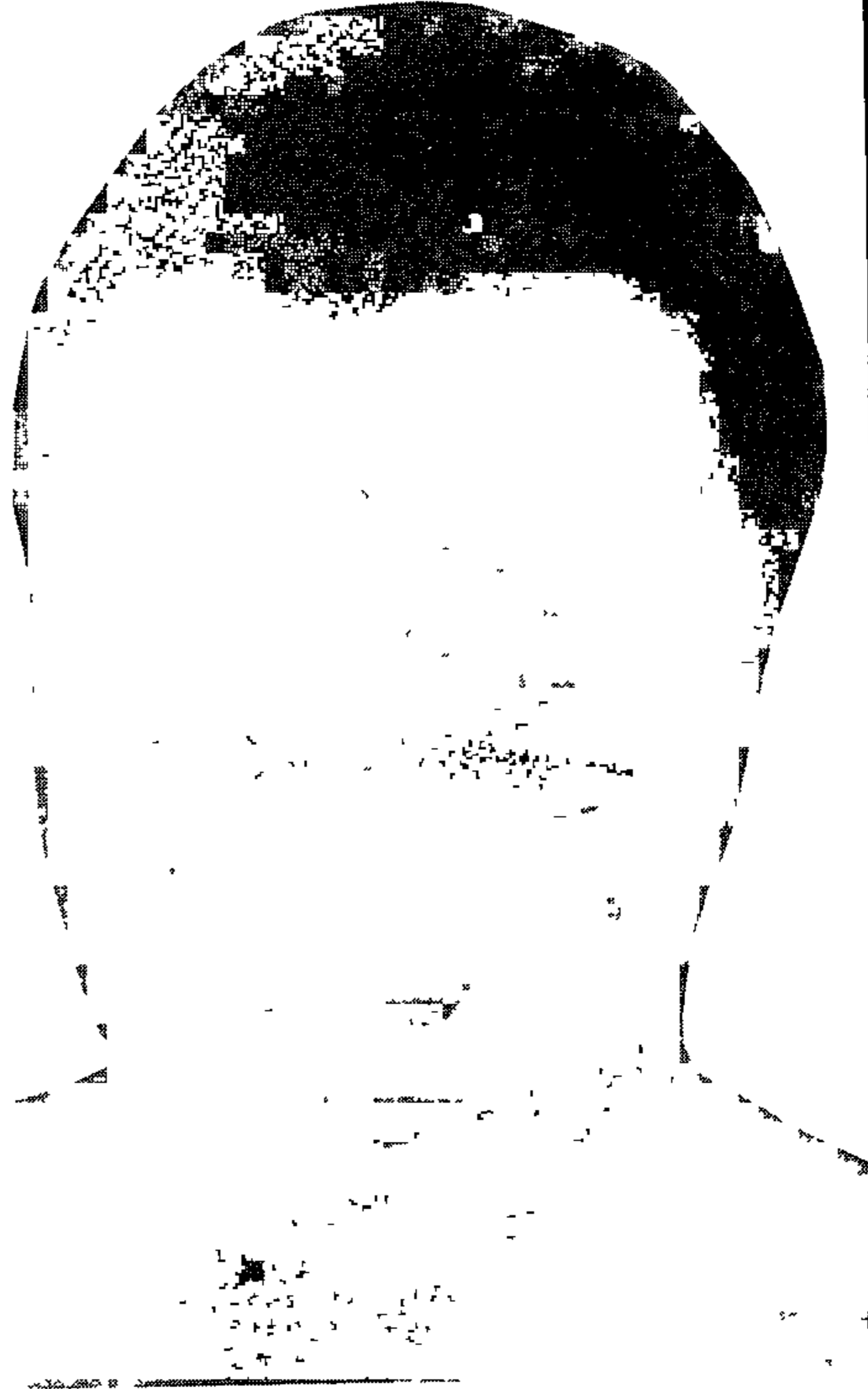
## Sandton City

"I am registered in Boksburg  
although I am now working for  
a company that sells athletic  
equipment in Sandton City," he  
said. "Earlier this year while  
training at the Wanderers  
someone stole my bag containing  
my passbook. I reported this  
to the police and they gave me  
a letter stating that I had one  
day in which to get the matter  
sorted out."

"I simply could not do it in a  
day as I needed my birth certificate  
which is in Natal and so I was  
issued with another set of papers  
to use until I can get a new pass."

A spokesman for the South  
African Police, Lieutenant Colonel  
Fred Bull, said the law required  
someone like Ephraim Sibisi to  
carry his passbook with him  
wherever he went.

"It may be easier for him if  
he has a photostat copy made  
of the front page and simply  
carried that. I am certain this



Ephraim Sibisi . . . harassed by police.

would be acceptable," said  
Colonel Bull.

The South African Amateur  
Athletics Union has been  
quoted as saying that there is  
no harassment of black athletes  
in this country and that they  
are welcome to run in national  
championships.

But, taken to its logical  
conclusion, the law means that ev-

ery time Ephraim Sibisi runs  
in a meeting he should be  
carrying his "dompas"

Approached for comment the  
chairman of the union, Professor  
Charles Niewoudt of the  
University of Pretoria, said  
"That's his problem. It has  
absolutely nothing to do with  
me at all."



## INFLUX CONTROL

# Let the people in

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Aside from any moral considerations, the simple fact is that SA's influx control is not working, never has and never will. Over history, men everywhere have been drawn to urban areas,

voting with their feet to leave the land and seek more rewarding markets for their labour.

Social engineering which aims to stem this inevitable tide of history is doomed to failure — unless it is inflicted with the type of genocide Pol Pot visited upon the Cambodian people, murdering millions of them in his back-to-the-land drive. His purpose, of course, was not economic progress, but the slaking of his naked lust for power.

In SA, influx control is a major impediment not only to economic growth, but also to the new consensus politics. If government is serious about addressing itself to reform, the system must go. Indeed, its demise is imperative — for economic and political reasons alike.

In effect, influx control is an attempt — which is failing — to bar urbanisation to millions of black South Africans. Urbanisation, which SA desperately needs for economic reasons, takes place anyway. But in attempting to arrest the process, millions of people are criminalised, untold suffering and bitterness is created, and respect for the law is lost.

Even Constitutional Affairs and Planning Minister Chris Heunis' draughtsmen, busily compiling regional guide plans, are only making provision for new black towns which *may* accommodate natural population increases in existing urban areas. The certain influx from the poverty-stricken homelands is not being considered.

Government's overall political strategy seems based on the political co-optation of "insider groups" of coloureds, Indians and urban blacks. Where blacks are concerned the policy depends on influx control — which is thus the key element in official plans for the future. It is time for influential voices to tell Pretoria that influx control cannot work, is economically disastrous, politically divisive, financially wasteful — and should be dropped.

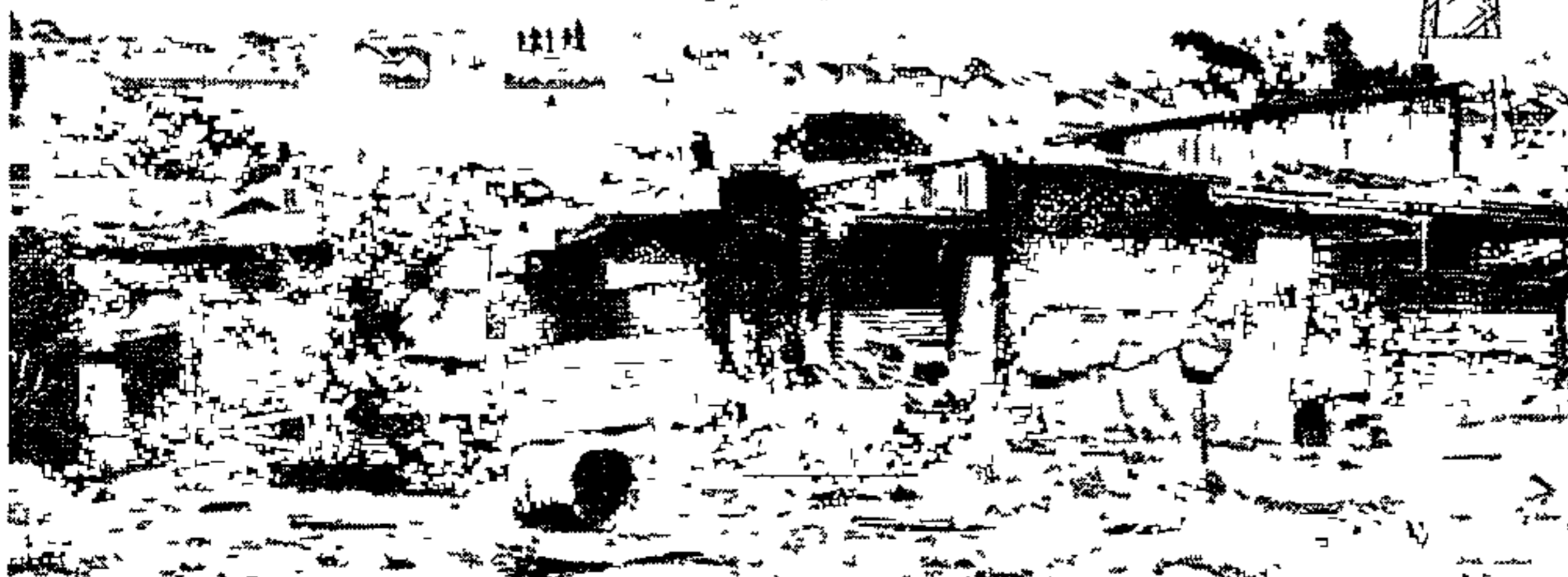


This neglect is typical Influx control, in effect, exists to put the "problem" out of sight. Curiously, few in a position to persuade government otherwise have cared to state their case strongly. Even among those undoubtedly committed to black welfare, there is often hesitation over condemning the system *in toto*.

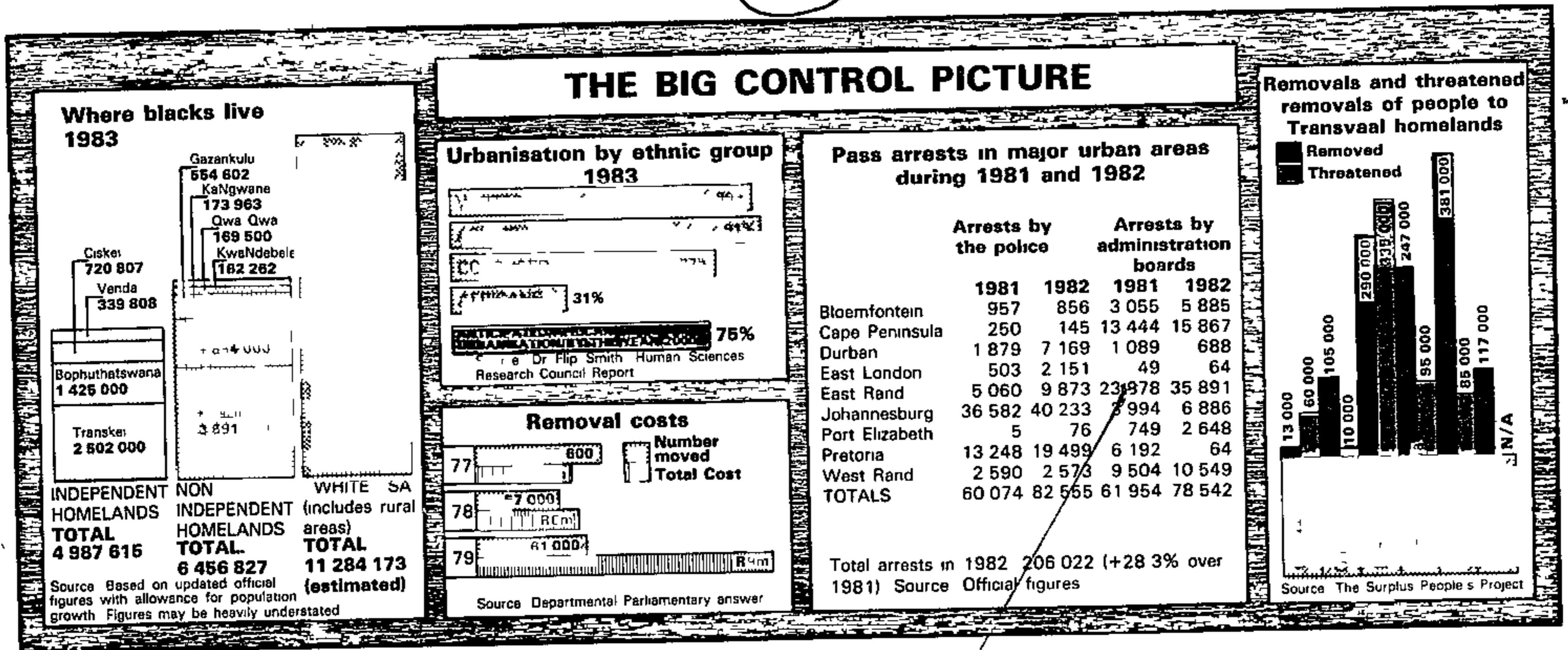
One powerful voice that does not hesitate to speak out is that of Anglo American chairman Gavin Relly. He says "Movement to the towns is going to take place anyway whether we like it or not and however draconian the measures we take to prevent it. The experience of the last 30 years shows that clearly. Whatever our previous mistakes there is now, I think, widespread understanding that we can no longer afford to be held back by policies that serve only the narrowest of sectional interests."

Relly last year made a strong speech on the subject to the Free Market Foundation. He pointed out that "the fastest growing economies are those which have a substantial surplus rural population which is rapidly absorbed into industry. This was the position in Japan, until recently, and is at present those of countries such as South Korea, Taiwan, and Brazil." (Tokyo began as a squatter camp that was gradually improved.)

Relly added tartly that the majority of adult black men were already in the vicinity of the metropolitan regions, whether as legal residents, migrants, or illegally. To the extent that this influx was being controlled, it was through "the deliberate maintenance of overcrowding in the black townships."



Late PM Verwoerd ... ideology leads to dislocation



Urbanisation will obviously distress government. It will do so since considerable black poverty and suffering will then become visible on the peripheries of the cities — rather than being safely out of sight in the homelands. Nonetheless, it could be a major element in SA's salvation.

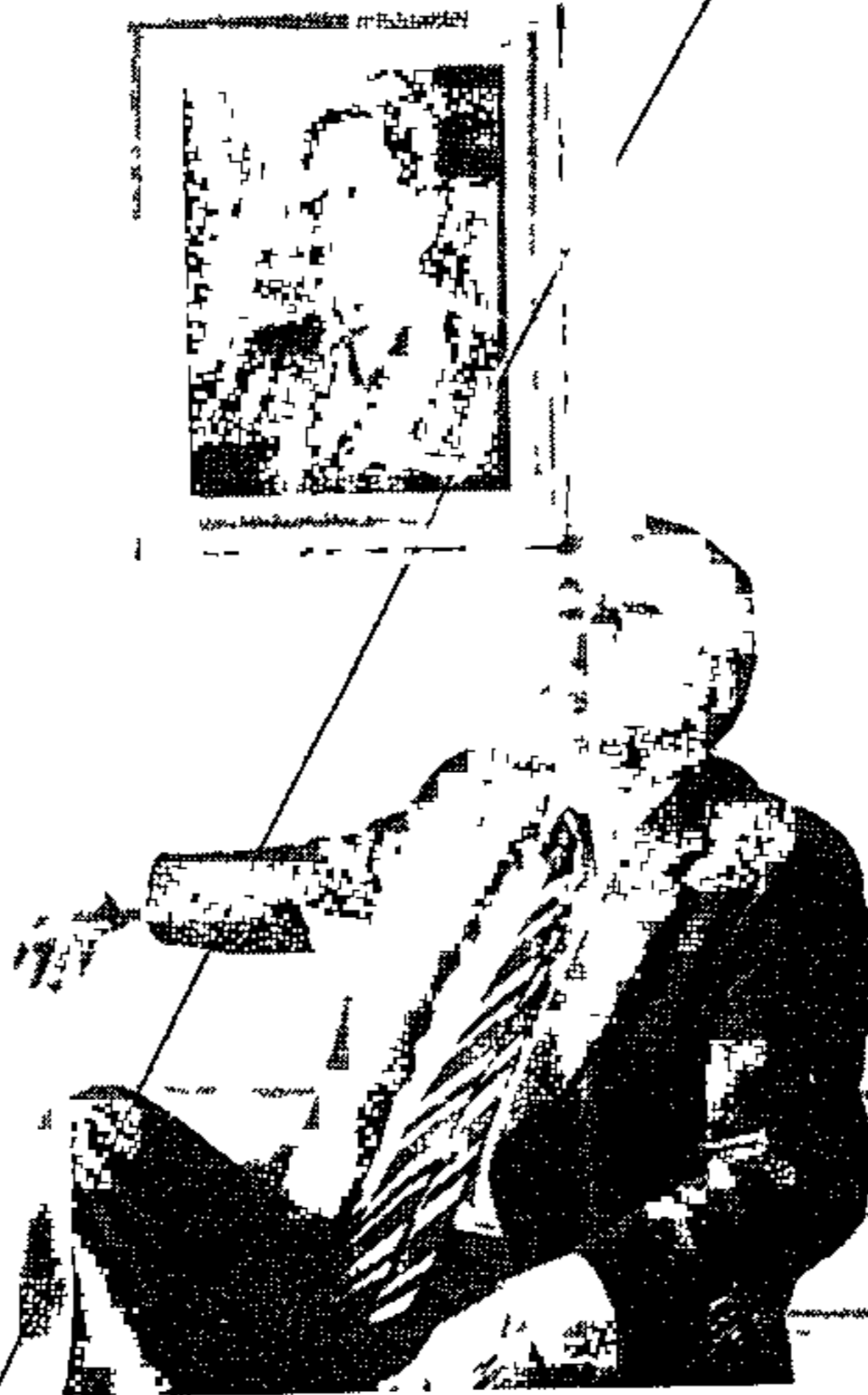
Robin Lee of the Urban Foundation is another critic. He questions whether rapid urbanisation need be a "stark choice" between influx control and complete *laissez faire* leading to chaos. "Through planning and adopting sound economic and urban policies, cities can increase their capacity to absorb migrants."

"Newcomers to the cities are acting rationally on their information and generally fare better than is commonly supposed. In any event, many of the migrants are already in the urban areas, either illegally or by movement into the metropolitan fringe."

Relly's and Lee's thesis is about to receive powerful emphasis from a book that will shortly be published by David Philip. Called *Up Against the Fences: Poverty, Passes and Privilege in South Africa*, it is jointly edited by Herman Giliomee of the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town and Lawrence Schlemmer of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal.

It is not only an examination of the influx control system, and of the consequences of maintaining it, but also something of a synthesis of expert opinion on what would happen if the system were to be dismantled. The results will surprise those who envisage teeming squatter towns around the cities riddled with crime, disease and revolutionary activity.

Analyses show that the numbers who would flock to the cities might not be all that large after all. Thus, Schlemmer writes, various studies, "as well as the fact that many thousands of black workers who have acquired urban rights choose to remain migrant workers," demonstrate that "the number of migrants who would urbanise permanently is fairly limited."



Anglo's Rally ... movement will occur anyway

There would, nonetheless, obviously be a substantial movement of people to the cities — if only because the carrying capacity of the land in many homelands is exhausted. What would happen? The greater Durban area, where the KwaZulu boundaries have been drawn by ideologists rather than urban planners, provides an example.

Owing to the jigsaw pattern of boundaries, influx control along traditional lines is largely a dead letter, and hundreds of thousands of people are living in squatter camps near the city. It is significant that people in the planned townships suffer considerably more from crime than those in the dense and sprawling shack areas — despite the fact that the squatters have a considerably higher rate of unemployment.

Says Schlemmer. "The difference between the two types of area does not lie in the degree of planning, control or crowding, but in the fact that many of the shack areas are real communities in which landlords, owners or traditional headmen are able to exercise some form of control over settlement, or in which community spirit emerges with a pattern of leadership which facilitates social control."

In the planned townships, by contrast, "the allocation of people to residential units has to be more or less at random which prevents the emergence of a neighbourhood identity. Furthermore, the social control function is performed by a remote township bureaucracy and cannot possibly be effective."

The book also notes that in the shack settlements "over one-third of the income-earning activities are in the so-called 'informal sector' which, although no substitute for formal work, certainly alleviates the economic and moral stress of unemployment."

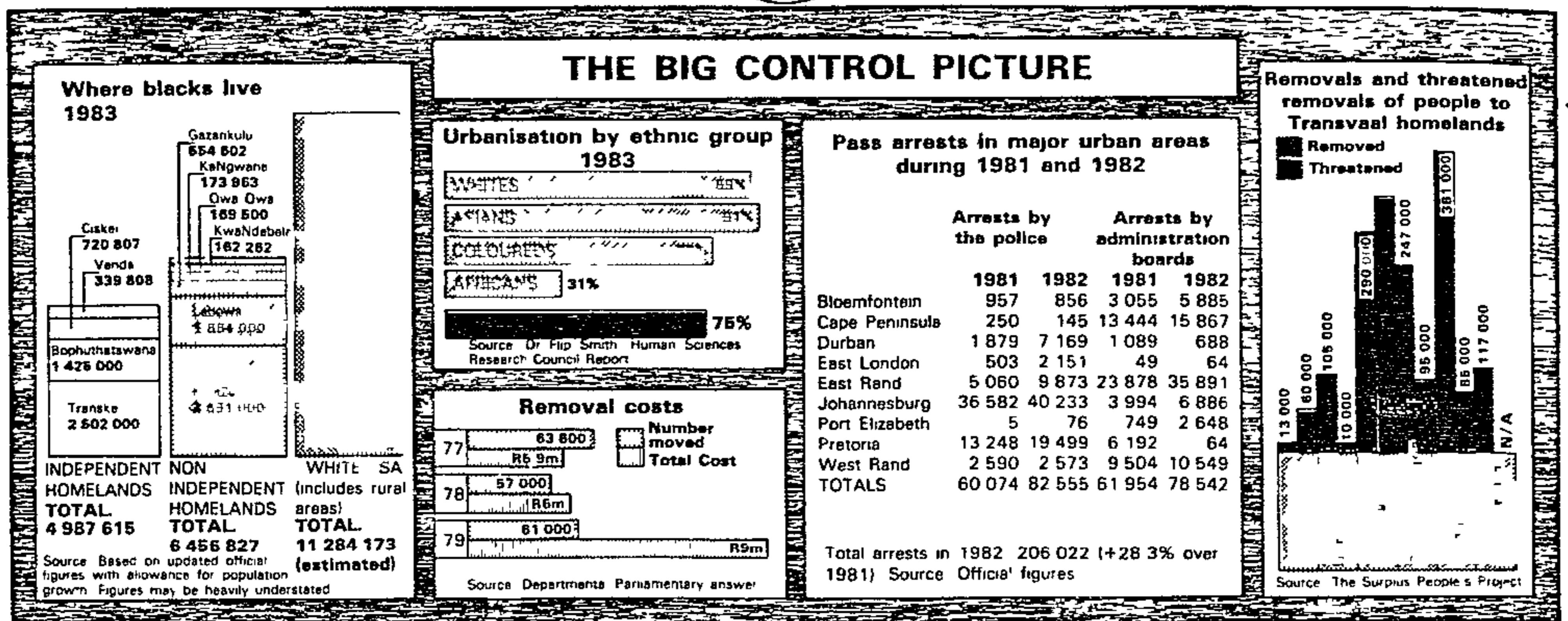
This is, of course, a factor of the free market — and the beginning, if only the bare bones, of a true local economy.

Schlemmer concludes "Provided there are adequate health services and public health controls as well as minimum standards for self-built housing, there appear to be no substantial sociological reasons for avoiding concentrations of people in urban or peri-urban areas."

Government also cites employment reasons for maintaining influx control. This, according to Schlemmer, is "to protect the opportunities for employment and occupational advancement of urban blacks from being undercut by competition from rural blacks who would accept lower wages and poorer working conditions."

Relly too has made this point — yet no black leader of substance supports influx control, as one would have expected if it were perceived as protecting the jobs and incomes of "insiders."

Indeed, Relly points out that "by far the



Urbanisation will obviously distress government. It will do so since considerable black poverty and suffering will then become visible on the peripheries of the cities — rather than being safely out of sight in the homelands. Nonetheless, it could be a major element in SA's salvation.

Robin Lee of the Urban Foundation is another critic. He questions whether rapid urbanisation need be a "stark choice" between influx control and complete *laissez faire* leading to chaos. "Through planning and adopting sound economic and urban policies, cities can increase their capacity to absorb migrants."

"Newcomers to the cities are acting rationally on their information and generally fare better than is commonly supposed. In any event, many of the migrants are already in the urban areas, either illegally or by movement into the metropolitan fringe."

Relly's and Lee's thesis is about to receive powerful emphasis from a book that will shortly be published by David Philip. Called *Up Against the Fences: Poverty, Passes and Privilege in South Africa*, it is jointly edited by Herman Gilhooie of the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town and Lawrence Schlemmer of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal.

It is not only an examination of the influx control system, and of the consequences of maintaining it, but also something of a synthesis of expert opinion on what would happen if the system were to be dismantled. The results will surprise those who envisage teeming squatter towns around the cities riddled with crime, disease and revolutionary activity.

Analyses show that the numbers who would flock to the cities might not be all that large after all. Thus, Schlemmer writes, various studies, "as well as the fact that many thousands of black workers who have acquired urban rights choose to remain migrant workers," demonstrate that "the number of migrants who would urbanise permanently is fairly limited."



Anglo's Relly... movement will occur anyway

There would, nonetheless, obviously be a substantial movement of people to the cities — if only because the carrying capacity of the land in many homelands is exhausted. What would happen? The greater Durban area, where the KwaZulu boundaries have been drawn by ideologists rather than urban planners, provides an example.

Owing to the jigsaw pattern of boundaries, influx control along traditional lines is largely a dead letter, and hundreds of thousands of people are living in squatter camps near the city. It is significant that people in the planned townships suffer considerably more from crime than those in the dense and sprawling shack areas — despite the fact that the squatters have a considerably higher rate of unemployment.

Says Schlemmer "The difference between the two types of area does not lie in the degree of planning, control or crowding, but in the fact that many of the shack areas are real communities in which landlords, owners or traditional headmen are able to exercise some form of control over settlement, or in which community spirit emerges with a pattern of leadership which facilitates social control."

In the planned townships, by contrast, "the allocation of people to residential units has to be more or less at random which prevents the emergence of a neighbourhood identity. Furthermore, the social control function is performed by a remote township bureaucracy and cannot possibly be effective."

The book also notes that in the shack settlements "over one-third of the income-earning activities are in the so-called 'informal sector' which, although no substitute for formal work, certainly alleviates the economic and moral stress of unemployment."

This is, of course, a factor of the free market — and the beginning, if only the bare bones, of a true local economy.

Schlemmer concludes "Provided there are adequate health services and public health controls as well as minimum standards for self-built housing, there appear to be no substantial sociological reasons for avoiding concentrations of people in urban or peri-urban areas."

Government also cites employment reasons for maintaining influx control. This, according to Schlemmer, is "to protect the opportunities for employment and occupational advancement of urban blacks from being undercut by competition from rural blacks who would accept lower wages and poorer working conditions."

Relly too has made this point — yet no black leader of substance supports influx control, as one would have expected if it were perceived as protecting the jobs and incomes of "insiders."

Indeed, Relly points out that "by far the

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**Urban Foundation's Lee ... cities can accommodate migrants**

largest and cheapest increase in productivity is that which takes place when an individual moves from subsistence under-employment to industrial employment, even in the humblest capacity. It is a more difficult, slower and more expensive process to increase the productivity of the existing labour force, which has to come about by what is known as 'capital deepening,' that is, investing more money for each

worker"

Far from cherishing it as an instrument safeguarding their jobs and their urban tenure, black urban insiders resent influx control as much as rural outsiders. Gilhorne, in fact, sees the greatest threat to political stability in the State's attempts to enforce influx control and to uproot squatters. And the threat will not come from the barred rural proletariat but from the privileged urban elite.

Influx control enforcement, he says, "may fatally destabilise and radicalise urban insiders"

It may indeed — yet government seems intent on its game plan which, it seems, is eventually intended to lead to some form of federal or confederal SA. In terms of this, urban insiders must be co-opted into the system, the homelands must be maintained, the vestigial links between urban blacks and the homelands must be emphasised, and, above all, there must be no mass movement of blacks to the towns.

The movement of perhaps 10m blacks to the towns over 15 years could ruin government's strategy and Gilhorne believes it will make every effort to avoid this happening.

The total of pass law arrests is already high (see accompanying table), and to this number must be added the thousands of arrests under the Trespass Act, as well as arrests and deportations.

The process of denationalisation is intensified by the clearance of "black spots." In the Transvaal alone, hundreds of thousands have been moved (sometimes after what is euphemistically called "persuasion") and



**Hostel life ... the results of 'control'**

many thousands more are threatened with "resettlement"

The cost of this mad dream has been high — in terms of economic opportunities squandered, human misery inflicted and international anger. To persist with it is to court disaster. A new dispensation demands new approaches. One must be not to deny people the right to sell their labour where it is needed.



Cape Times  
 Cleaning 206  
 19/9/84  
 'Cleaning  
 raid' denied

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape Development Board (WCDB) was unaware of allegations made by residents at the Langa men's hostel that their possessions were burnt during a "cleaning raid" there last week, a WCDB spokesman said yesterday

Residents yesterday told the Cape Times that persons claiming to be representatives of the WCDB had entered their premises and removed carpets, mattresses and other furniture and burned the items outside

They were told that it was part of a cleaning operation which took place last week.

Mrs Nokwandi Tsawe, in the new block of flats, said that last Monday men who said they were from the WCDB had taken her coffee table and cupboard and burned them outside "They said they do not want anything in the dining-room," she said. The dining-room, which was shared by several

other residents, also contained two refrigerators and furniture

Miss Nomse Boy, who lives in Zone 26, said a carpet from her kitchen and a table were burned last Thursday by men who also claimed they were cleaning out the hostels

### Cleaning

The remains of a burnt mattress seen lying near the hostels was said by residents to be the aftermath of such a cleaning operation

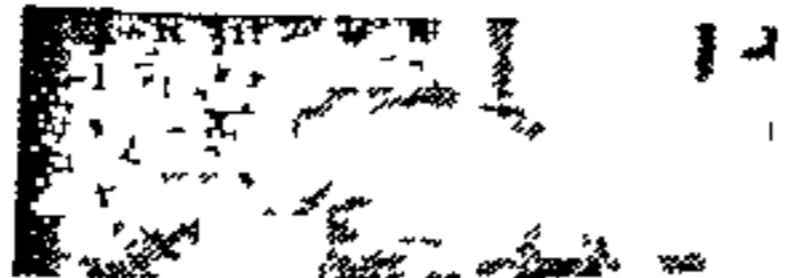
Asked why they had not resisted the removal of their belongings or report it to the police, they said the persons claimed to be from the board and they could do little about it

They feared the raids would continue

Mr G Lawrence, spokesman for the WCDB, said the activities were of an "illegal nature" and did not constitute a function of the board. He advised residents to see the Township Superintendent immediately

# Tragedies of children in influx control

From Mrs R N ROBB,  
Director, Black Sash  
Advice Office (Mow-  
bray):



The tragedy of squatters who need to live and work in Cape Town but whose shacks are demolished and who are arrested and fined for being here illegally, is well known

There are other daily tragedies of children born in Cape Town who have lost their rights by being sent to Transkei to school. They are not allowed to return to their parents or relatives who have made sacrifices to pay for their education.

These are some examples of cases encountered by our Advice Office

● Nathaniel was born in Cape Town at St Monica's Home in 1958 when his mother was working legally as a domestic in Milnerton

She was a widow who later married his father, who was a qualified man working as a caretaker in flats at Sea Point. Nathaniel started school in Cape Town in 1967, but in 1969 was sent to school in Lady Frere where he passed standard eight in 1981

He had come back for holidays and stayed with his father at Sea Point. His father died in 1978 and his mother continued to pay his school fees. She had been working illegally as a domestic for seven years when her work was legalized this year and she was given a six-monthly permit which can be renewed but can also be cancelled

Her son has joined her in Cape Town and wants to claim his right to live and work here, but has been endorsed out and told to go back to Lady Frere. If he does not go, her permit may be cancelled

She has another child at school in Lady Frere whose fees she is paying, and she doesn't want to lose her job. She has lived in Cape Town since 1953 when her first husband died, and has worked all her life to educate her children

She never had a home in which to rear her children, nor did her husband who lived at his workplace. This mother has an insoluble problem and so has her son

● John was born in Cape Town in 1959 and has lived here all his life, but has no papers of any kind, except one telling him to leave Cape Town. His parents died when he was very young and he has been brought up by his uncle and aunt, with whom he has lived all his life

He has appealed against his endorsement



Mrs R N Robb

out of Cape Town by means of affidavits by himself and his aunt, but has been told to produce his birth certificate and the death certificates of his father (who died in about 1961) and his mother (who died in about 1960) and his uncle Simon (who died in 1978)

This he is quite unable to do. He never had a birth certificate and applications for late registration of birth are refused unless the applicant has a permit to be in the area, which he has never had

He has been going backwards and forwards between the Black Sash Advice Office and the Department of Co-operation and Development at Observatory since March this year and we feel helpless as to how to help him further

● Bongani was born in Cape Town on September 11, 1964, and as his mother was unmarried, his grandmother has brought him up since birth. He attended school in Cape Town until 1977 when he was sent to school in Umlazi (Durban), where his mother, now married, was living

His grandmother paid his fees and he spent his holidays with her, but when he tried to take out his first reference book in Cape Town he was endorsed out to Durban

He has a letter from his school in Umlazi to say that he is a Xhosa born in Cape Town and has only resided in Kwazulu to further his education since 1977, but in spite of this his appeal has been turned down and he has been sent back to Durban

His grandmother is broken-hearted, as he is "her child" and he has no wish to live in Kwazulu

Influx control creates huge problems and expense for the authorities and grief and loss for individuals and families

When are we going to allow all people to move freely in the country where they were born?

# Coloured preference policy ends

By ANTHONY JOHNSON and RIAAN DE VILLIERS

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, announced yesterday that the government had decided to scrap the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape and to grant 99-year leasehold to blacks in Khayelitsha as well as "certain other areas" in the region.

The announcement came when Mr Botha replied to a resolution on 99-year leasehold rights at the annual congress of the Cape National Party in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Botha gave no indication of which other areas could be opened to 99-year leasehold.

However, it is thought likely they will include the established Cape Town townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu and that the government has abandoned its controversial policy decision of last year to move all blacks in these townships to Khayelitsha.

The move represents a fundamental reversal of long-standing Cape Nationalist policy aimed at limiting the presence of blacks in the Western Cape.

Motivating the decision, Mr Botha said the Western world was extremely sensitive to the large-scale removal of people "just because you want to move them".

Increasing numbers of people in South Africa were also displaying great sensitivity on this issue.

"We cannot live as if we do not have to take any note of this," he said.

He also told the congress that the State needed private-sector assistance to develop black housing — and the private sector was not prepared to help on the basis of shorter leasehold systems.

The announcement that the coloured labour preference policy would also be scrapped came as a major surprise as the issue was not mentioned in the resolution under discussion.

In terms of this policy, blacks with permanent residential rights in the Western Cape may not be employed without proof that suitable coloured employees are not available.

The policy has been a severe disadvantage to local black work-seekers and the scrapping of the policy is expected to improve the economic situation of the permanent black community significantly.

The move also appears to represent a major concession to the Labour Party, which has repeatedly called for the repeal of the preference policy during its parliamentary election campaign.

Mr Botha's intervention came after discussion on conflicting proposals on 99-year leasehold. One, submitted by the Stellenbosch constituency, suggested that 99-year leasehold should be granted throughout the Western Cape.

Another, submitted by Tygervallei, suggested that it should be granted in Khayelitsha alone.

Delegates sat in silence as Mr Botha made his announcement. He said in conclusion that he felt he should give the congress some guidance on the issue.

In what appeared to be a carefully stage-managed move, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, then immediately called for verbal approval of the announcement, and declared it had been unanimously accepted after muted approval from some delegates.

Mr Botha emphasized that the policy change did not imply approval of "uncontrolled influx" of blacks.

He said this matter would be attended to in draft legislation on urbanization being considered by the cabinet committee under Mr Heunis's chairmanship which is looking into the position of urban blacks.

He also emphasized that the government was discussing the problem of "uncontrolled influx" with homeland leaders.

Replying to reservations expressed by delegates, Mr Botha noted that property rights did not necessarily imply rights to permanent residence.

However, if people had permanent residence rights already, they had a legitimate claim to property rights.

"This has to be given serious consideration by any government in the civilized world, and should also be the case in the Western Cape," he said.

He said the government had identified Khayelitsha last year as the only suitable site for urban development for blacks.

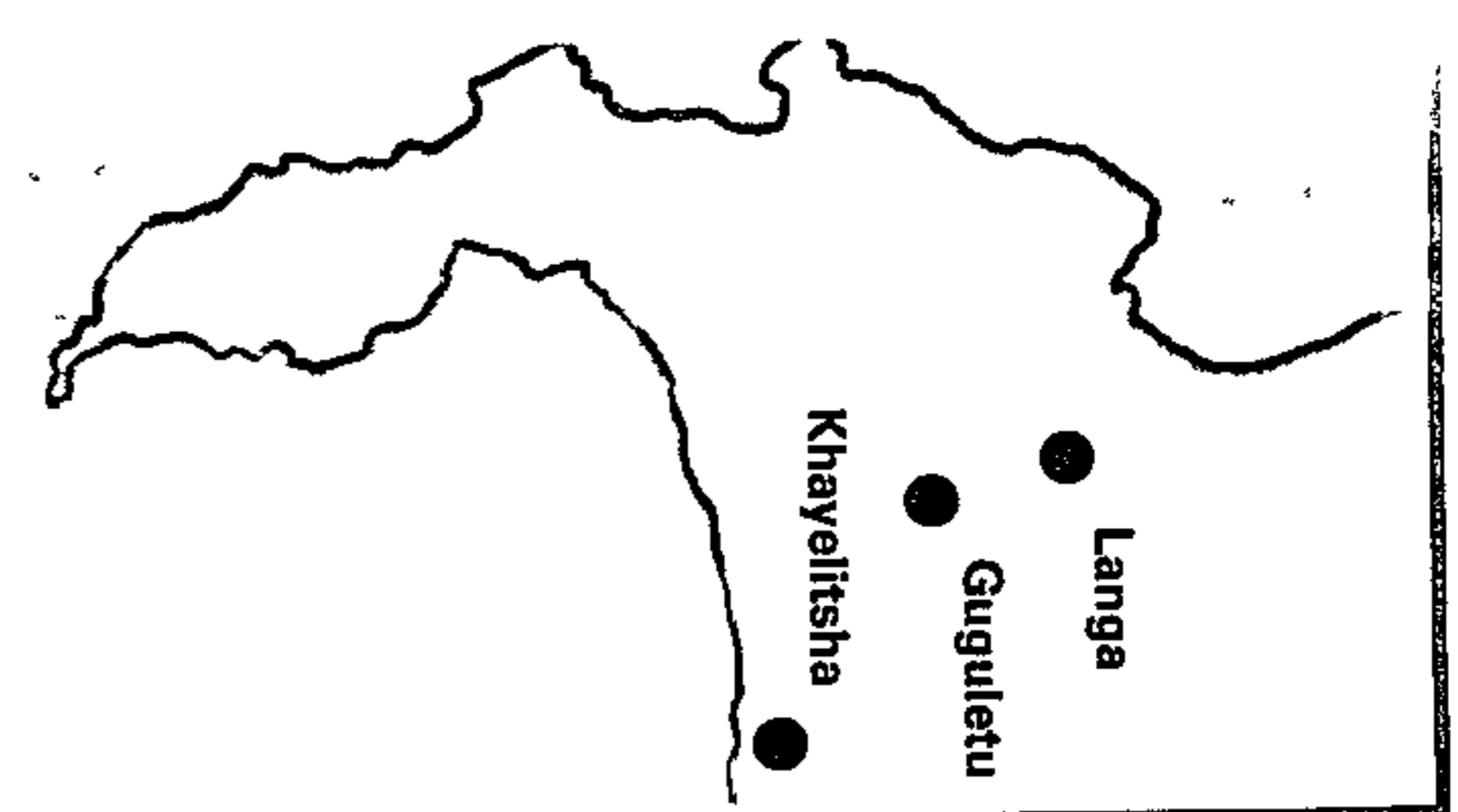
He told congress the State could not develop Khayelitsha alone and needed private-sector assistance.

"The private sector is simply not interested in 30-year leasehold and we will not get their help on that basis."

Therefore it had been decided, after thorough investigation, to grant 99-year leasehold in certain areas of the Western Cape, including Khayelitsha.

Mr Botha added: "In the light of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission which have been accepted by the government, it is my view that black people permanently in the Western Cape should have the right to compete on an equal footing with others on the labour market."

● Botha on urbanization, page 23



A map of the Peninsula shows the locations of the black townships.

# T'kei lauds change in W Cape labour preference policy

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27/9/84

E. Post

UMTATA — The Transkeian Government last night congratulated the State President, Mr P W Botha, on his announcement that Pretoria was scrapping its coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape and extending 99-year leasehold there

In a statement issued in Umtata, Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, said the extension of 99-year leasehold would give blacks in the Western Cape a sense of belonging, possession and responsibility

"The remorseless harassing of the blacks by South African Government officials and subsequent relocation was causing untold harm and misery on these unfortunate people," Mr Lujabe said

The alleviation of the housing shortage would go a long way towards solving the problem of squatting

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, the key Government official in charge of black affairs in the Western Cape, said yesterday he was "delighted" with the policy changes

He said he had repeatedly advised the Government over a long period that the abolition of the coloured labour preference policy and the introduction of 99-year leasehold in the Western Cape was "absolutely essential"

"I believe this will lead to much greater stability in the area I hope the private sector and the Urban Foundation, which also pressed for these changes to be introduced, will now make their contribution"

The Western Cape branch of the National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) welcomed the decision and a Nafcoc spokesman said it was in line with a basic principle that people had a right to sell their labour where they wished

He said the Government's decision was long overdue and would lead to a stable and happy black community in the area

The Urban Foundation welcomed the extension of the 99-year leasehold to blacks in the Western Cape as a victory for human concern

The chief executive of the foundation, Mr J H Steyn, said in a statement in Johannesburg it would offer great opportunities. Among these were that employers would be able to assist their workers to acquire their own homes and that every black who qualified for rights of permanence could now become a home owner

Building societies and other lending institutions could now lend to blacks and self-help housing would become a real option and squatter settlements could now also be upgraded — Sapa

**BYLAE**  
**NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE KLERASIENYWERHEID**  
**(NATAL)**

**OOREENKOMS**

ingevolge die Wet op Arbeidsverbodinge 1956, gesluit deur en aangegaan tussen die

**Natal Clothing Manufacturers' Association**

(hierna die "werkgewers" of die "werkgewersorganisasie" genoem), aan die een kant, en die

**Garment Workers' Industrial Union (Natal)**

(hierna die "werknemers" of die "vakvereniging" genoem), aan die ander kant,

wat die partye is by die Nywerheidsraad vir die Klerasienywerheid (Natal), om die Ooreenkoms gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R 49 van 11 Januarie 1980, soos verleng en gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R 2775 en R 2776 van 24 Desember 1982, te wysig

**1. TOEPASSINGSBESTEK**

(1) Hierdie Ooreenkoms moet in die Klerasienywerheid (Natal) nagekom word—

(a) deur alle werkgewers wat lede van die werkgewersorganisasie is en wat onderskeidelik daarby betrokke of daarin werksaam is,

(b) in die landdrosdistrikte Durban (uitgesonderd daardie gedeelte wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing 1401 van 16 Augustus 1968 binne die landdrosdistrik Umlazi geval het), Inanda, Pinetown, Pietermaritzburg en Lower Tugela

(2) Ondanks subklousule (1), is hierdie Ooreenkoms—

(a) van toepassing slegs op werknemers vir wie lone in die Hoofoorreenskoms voorgeskryf word, en op die werkgewers van die werknemers,

(b) nie op handelsreisigers van toepassing nie

**2 KLOUSULE 8.—BYSTAND**

In subklousule (5), vierde reël, vervang die woorde "lede van die Fonds" deur die woorde "bydraers tot die Fonds of hul wettige gades"

Namens die partye op hede die sesde dag van Maart 1984 in Durban onderteken

R. G. SAVAGE, Voorsitter van die Raad

I. MUCKDOOM, Ondervoorsitter van die Raad

M. ANSELL, Sekretaris van die Raad

No. R. 1610

3 Augustus 1984

**WET OP MANNEKRAGOPLEIDING, 1981**

**NASIONALE MANNEKRAGOPLEIDINGSKOMITEE**  
**VIR DIE BOUNYWERHEID —VRYSTELLING VAN**  
**LOGBOEKVEREISTES**

Ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Mannekrag, stel hierby ingevolge artikel 47 (1) van bogenemde Wet, alle werkgewers wat betrokke is by die Nywerheid en gebied waarvoor die Nasionale Mannekragopleidingskomitee vir die Bounywerheid ingestel is by Goewermentskennisgewing 139 van 29 Januarie 1954, soos herpubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R 1865 van 24 November 1967, vry van die vereistes van artikel 44 (2) (a) van gemelde Wet en Regulasie 19 van die Regulasies kragtens die Wet uitgevaardig, met betrekking tot die verskaffing van logboeke, op voorwaarde dat elke sodanige werkgewer aan elke vakleerling, leerling of kwekeling wat by hom in 'n aangewese ambag in diens is, 'n logboek verskaf in die vorm in die Bylae hieronder uiteengesit ten opsigte van die praktiese opleiding wat deur sy vakleerlinge, leerlinge of kwekelinge ontvang is.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS, Minister van Mannekrag.

*Opmerking.*—Afskrifte van die logboek kan aangevra word by die Uitvoerende Direkteur, Bou-Industrie Federasie (Suid-Afrika), Posbus 11359, Johannesburg, 2000

**SCHEDULE**

**INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE CLOTHING**  
**(NATAL)**

**AGREEMENT**

in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, and entered into by and between the

**Natal Clothing Manufacturers' Association**

(hereinafter referred to as the employers or the association) on the one part and the

**Garment Workers' Industrial Union**

(hereinafter referred to as the employees or the other part

being the parties to the Industrial Council for the Clothing Industry (Natal) to amend the Agreement published under Government Notice R 2775 of 24 December 1982 and R 2776 of 24 December 1982

**1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION**

(1) The terms of this Agreement shall be observed in the Clothing Industry (Natal)—

(a) by all employers who are members of the Association and by all employees who are members of the Union engaged or employed therein,

(b) in the Magisterial Districts of Durban (excluding the area which, prior to the publication of Government Notice R 1401 of 16 August 1968 fell within the Magisterial District of Umlazi), Pietermaritzburg and Lower Tugela

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subclause (1), this Agreement shall—

(a) apply only to employees for whom wages are fixed by the Main Agreement and to the employers of such employees,

(b) not apply to travellers

**2 CLAUSE 8 —BENEFITS**

In subclause (5), fourth line, substitute the words "Fund or their legal spouses" for the words "member"

Signed at Durban, on behalf of the parties, this 3rd day of August 1984

R. G. SAVAGE, Chairman of the Council

I. MUCKDOOM, Vice-Chairman of the Council

M. ANSELL, Secretary of the Council

No. R. 1610

**MANPOWER TRAINING ACT**

**NATIONAL MANPOWER TRAINING**  
**FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY**  
**FROM LOGBOOK REQUIREMENTS**

I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, in terms of section 47 (1) of the Act, exempt all employers who are engaged in the industry and area for which the National Manpower Training Committee for the Building Industry was established by Government Notice 139 of 29 January 1954, from the requirements of section 44 (2) (a) of the Act and Regulation 19 of the regulations framed in terms of the Act relating to the furnishing of logbooks, and every such employer shall furnish to every learner or trainee employed by him in the industry a logbook in the form set out in the Annex to the Act showing practical training received by him or trainees

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS, Minister of Manpower

*Note.*—Copies of the logbook may be obtained from the Executive Director, Building Industry Federation (South Africa), P. O. Box 11359, Johannesburg 2000

8/8/84

# Influx

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## control

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# a failure

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By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

INFLUX control in the Western Cape is a failure, according to top officials of the Western Cape Development Board

Mr J Gunter, the board's chief director, declared that there might be anything between 70 000 and 100 000 black people illegally in the Cape — and up to 50 000 illegals in the Crossroads complex alone

In addition, he said the board estimated that up to 1 000 black people could be entering the Peninsula on certain days — and doubted whether the board was tracing a quarter of those who "remained illegally in the area"

### 'Impossible to stop'

"We now have proof that prosecutions are failing to stop the illegal influx and it is clearly impossible to try to stop the urbanization process here," Mr Gunter said

"The only way to do this is to offer people in the rural areas what they come to seek in the urban areas," he said

In a wide-ranging interview yesterday, Mr Gunter and Mr Graham Lawrence, the board's director of labour and housing, also indicated that official plans to "dis-establish" Crossroads before the end of the year had been abandoned

They confirmed that the first 5 000 core houses — all earmarked for the resettlement of 15 000 Crossroads residents legalised in terms of the 1979 Koornhof deal — would now be completed in March next year instead of by December

"Because of the delay, it has already been accepted that Crossroads cannot be cleared by the end of the year," Mr Gunter said

They also disclosed there were no firm plans for building more houses in Khayelitsha because of a shortage of funds

This will leave thousands of black families on official township waiting lists, as well as possibly thousands of squatters who may still be legalised, without any prospects of being housed in the controver-

sial new township in the near-future

They said there were some 6 000 families on housing waiting lists in addition to the remaining Crossroads legalised

However, it was "impossible" to estimate the actual shortage of black housing

Among those on the lists submitted to the government were people from Crossroads who claim that they should have been legalised in the 1979 census

However, Mr Gunter and Mr Lawrence said the board did not know how many people were involved

"All we know is that these lists contain 6 088 names. For all we know they may be breadwinners only and the lists may represent a possible 6 088 families," Mr Gunter said

They emphasized that it was not intended for these people to be accommodated in the 5 000 units being built in Khayelitsha now

They also confirmed that the fate of squatters in satellite communities, outside Old Crossroads — who have been waiting for years for the government to decide on whether they would be legalised or not — was still undecided

### 'Judge for yourself'

Asked to comment on whether the board regarded shelter demolitions as an effective way to restrict squatting, Mr Gunter said "Shelter demolitions are not a control measure to combat illegal influx but illegal squatting. This is a task we are charged with in terms of the law"

"Whether it is successful or not, you will have to judge for yourself"

● Mr Lawrence was reported last week as saying that government plans to resettle all blacks in the established townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu in Khayelitsha "would definitely not happen in (his) lifetime".

RAM 3/8/84 (206) 206

# Customers harassed, say traders

By RAYMOND MASHAO

BUSINESSMEN in Kempville, an Indian shopping complex in Piet Retief in the Eastern Transvaal, are complaining of treatment meted out to their employees and customers by Eastern Transvaal Development Board (ETDB) police.

They named pass raids on customers and difficulties their employees encountered at the ETDB's labour offices each time they went to obtain job permits, as two factors which caused grave concern.

Businessmen alleged that each time their employees reported at the board's office, they were turned back without any further explanation being given.

A businessman, Mr Faizel Kotwual, told the Mail of a fine of R500 paid after a maid's 12-year-old sister had been arrested for being in Kempville without permission.

Mr Kotwual also spoke of the struggle for a working permit on behalf of his maid, Miss Irene Hlatswayo.

He said Miss Hlatswayo had been to the office on several occasions, but no progress had been made up to date, and he has since lost hope of ever registering her.

He alleged there were frequent police raids on customers in front of their shops.

A businessman who refused to give his name for fear of victimisation said "These ETDB police have taken the law into their hands, you should have seen how they raided our homes, in search of maids, the other day — it was a real disgrace."

The board's labour officer in Piet Retief, Mr L Scheepers refused to comment, and referred the Mail to a Mr Adendorf, ETDB's senior official in Nelspruit.

In his reply, Mr Adendorf said "I do not know what you are talking about. I have not received any report regarding these claims. Perhaps I will come back to you if there is anything worth publicising."

The businessmen of Kempville expressed deep concern over the ETDB's alleged activities, fearing that the number of their customers — mainly residents from the black township of Sabelweni — would decline to make statements.

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# Police violate Key Law, say domestics

C-Times  
28/7/84

Staff Reporter

IN RESPONSE to the police raids on domestic workers in Sea Point, the Domestic Workers' Association is to embark on a campaign informing employers about the Key Law — which the DWA believe is being violated by the police

According to DWA chairwoman Miss Maggie Oewies, more than 300 raids in the early hours of the morning have been carried out by the police in the past week.

In terms of the Key Law — introduced in 1982 — employers of domestic workers must be in possession of a key to their servants' quarters and must accompany the police when they visit their employees' rooms, Miss Oewies said

During the current raids, police had gone straight to servants' quarters and demanded entry, and on many occasions had kicked doors down. Plainclothes police had not shown identification, she

claimed

"I would like to see the police going to the employers at 4am and waking them up to accompany them on a raid," Miss Oewies said

Employers had a "cool attitude" towards workers who complained of police harassment at night. To appease workers, they usually said the police had always carried out raids on domestics, she said

"Because employers are not objecting to the raids, we believe the Key Law is being violated, and we intend drafting a letter to employers informing them of our complaints and their rights and duties"

Miss Oewies went on to point out that employers, living in the "lap of Sea Point luxury", had little or no idea of the living conditions of their domestic servants — or any idea of the responsibilities of their work.

"We are running their homes for them and looking after their children, and yet they do not know that some workers have to wash using cold water and a bucket, or that in some flats there are about 16 to 18 women sharing washing facilities."

● According to a police spokesman this week, members of the Sea Point police had acted on two bona fide complaints of illegal occupants in domestic quarters

Other investigations had been initiated after complaints from the public, and detectives had at times forced entry to make arrests on occasions when occupants had refused to open doors, the spokesman said

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27/7/84

# Raids on domestics 'affect 300'

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C-Twins

By EBRAHIM MOOSA

MORE THAN 300 domestic workers have been affected by midnight police raids on six blocks of flats in the Sea Point area during the past week, Miss Maggie Oewies, chairwoman of the Domestic Workers Association (DWA), said last night.

Speaking at a meeting in the Green Point Art Centre, Miss Oewies said "Employers are not responsible in their duties towards their domestic workers in terms of the Key Law."

Police kicked the doors open and plainclothes police did not show any identification, she said. If workers were not in their quarters, police forced their way in to search the rooms.

### 'Cool attitude'

"It is the employers' responsibility to accompany the police to their servants' quarters whatever hour of the night. We also protest against giving the key to a manager or caretaker to accompany police. In terms of the law the employer is to accompany police. Employers did not protest against the law when it was introduced in 1982."

Employers had a "cool attitude" towards workers who complained of police harassment at night, Miss Oewies said. To comfort workers, employers usually said "they (the police) have always done it."

One domestic worker, Miss Susan Zal, said she was "beaten twice by

police during the past few weeks.

"They (police) said there was someone in my room and kicked the doors open. They searched the room and found nothing," she said. Police then said that a man sleeping in the yard was her visitor. She denied this and an altercation between her and the police followed. She was taken to the police station and later released.

Miss Doreen Jacobs, a domestic servant, asked from the floor why workers could not have even family to visit and stay at weekends when most workers were from out of town.

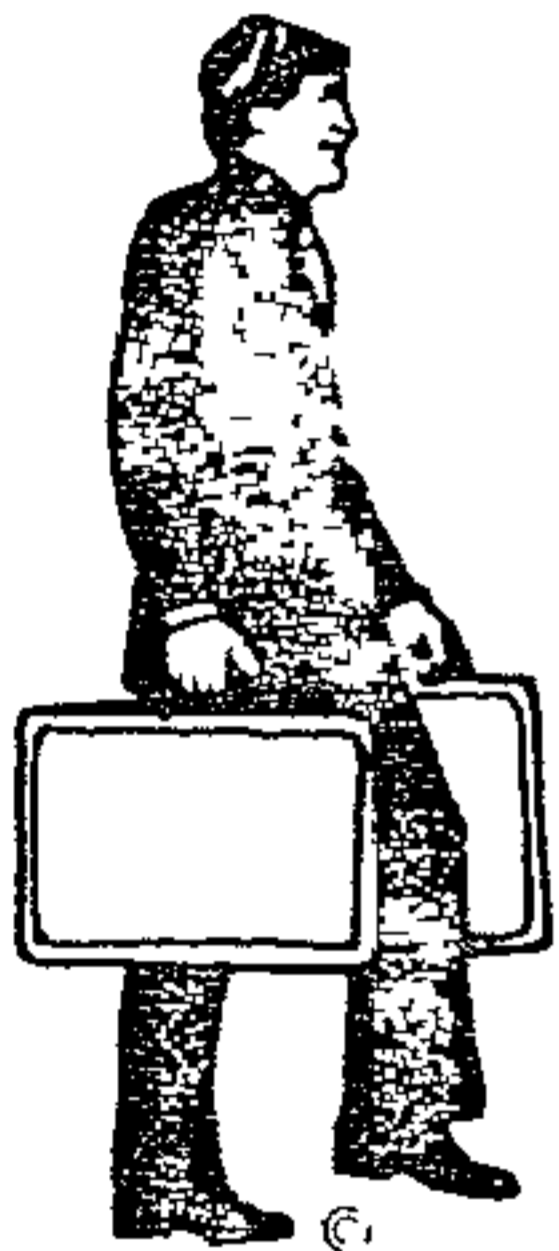
Miss Oewies said Sea Point had 10 000 domestic workers but there were no recreation facilities nor any social life for them. Living conditions for workers in most cases were damp and without hot water or electricity after 10pm.

Captain Gerhard van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Western Province, last night said he was aware that, in the past week, members of the Sea Point police had acted on two bona fide complaints of illegal occupants in domestic servants' quarters. He also confirmed that other investigations had been initiated after complaints had been received from the public.

He said he was aware that detectives had at times forced entry to make arrests on occasions when occupants had refused to open the doors.

# The solution

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## 57 injured when bus skids and overturns

**By McKeed Kotlolo**  
A bus skidded and overturned about 10 km west of Pretoria yesterday afternoon, injuring 57 people

The passengers were on their way home to Mabopane from Pretoria when the accident happened

The injured were rushed to the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital

Of the 57 people, 13 were admitted while the rest were treated and discharged

Mr Dan Rolt, Putco's assistant area manager in Pretoria, said the vehicle's prop-shaft failed, causing it to skid and overturn

Witnesses said the injured people were sprawled on the side of the road, waiting for a fleet of about 10 ambulances from Pretoria and Pretoria North to ferry them to hospital

Some passers-by added that light showers which were falling at the time made it difficult for them to help

Parcels of shopping and other belongings of the injured were scattered over the road after the crash

## Mine blast killed 68: company is fined R400

**Own Correspondent**  
**MARITZBURG** — The death of 68 miners in a methane gas explosion in a Hlobane colliery on September 12 last year resulted in the conviction and fining of a mining company and three officials in the Vryheid Regional Court yesterday

The Vryheid (Natal) Railway Coal and Iron Company was fined R400 on three charges

These were using apparatus which was not flame-proof where there was a risk of igniting gas, using two conveyor belts without devices that would stop them should they break, jam or slip, and unlawfully installing an auxiliary fan in an airway so that return air could possibly pass over a motor and electrical gear

Mine manager D S Watson was found guilty, cautioned and discharged by the magistrate, Mr J D Crafford

Shift boss Petrus J

Klaasens (40) was convicted of neglecting to obey an order from the mine captain to close a break in one of the tunnels. He was fined R200 (or 20 days)

Mineworker Robert Morgan (37) was convicted of failing to carry out Klaasens's instructions to close the hole in the tunnel. He was fined R200 (or 20 days)

The court was told the order from the mine captain, Mr P J Swanepoel, to close the break or hole was for reasons of safety and health

The blast occurred at about 8 am in a shaft five to six kilometres below ground. At the time of the explosion about 1 500 men were underground

Heavy smoke and flames trapped miners and many were believed to have died after inhaling toxic fumes

Mr T Barnard of the Attorney General's office prosecuted Mr P W A Strydom defended

## METRO BRIEFS

### Police strike in city pass raids

Police in plain clothes conducted pass raids in Johannesburg yesterday and arrested several men

The raids were held at the corners of Diagonal and Pritchard streets and Diagonal and President streets

People not able to produce their reference books or whose documents were not in order were arrested and put into a police van parked at the corner of Diagonal and Pritchard streets

Police said they were unable to give the numbers arrested

### Graham Clarke 'unsatisfactory'

**CAPE TOWN** — The condition of the Marion Island research team leader, Mr Graham Clarke, who is in hospital with suspected meningitis, is "unsatisfactory, but stable", a Tygerberg Hospital spokesman said

Mr Clarke has been semi-conscious since he was brought from the island nine days ago — Sapa

### Astronomer is awarded medal

**CAPE TOWN** — The outstanding services to astronomy of Mr Dame Overbeek of Edenvale were recognised last night when he was awarded the Gill Medal by the Astronomical Society of Southern Africa

Mr Overbeek is known worldwide for his observations of variable stars

### 49 arrested in drugs 'clean-up'

Pretoria Narcotics Bureau detectives have arrested 49 people on various charges in a "cleaning-up" operation in the city

Police also reported that Mrs Laura Hendrika le Roux (64) was robbed of R1 904 in cash by two men in her office at about 9 am yesterday — Sapa

### Canoeist's body

## RANDBURG TOWN COUNCIL

# Council throws challenge on 'investment' allegation

**By Shirley Woodgate**

Randburg councillors last night challenged the chairman of the Ward 13 Ratepayers' Association to prove allegations reflecting on their integrity or face possible legal action for defamation

The challenge came in reaction to a story in the local Randburg newspaper quoting Mr Conrad Plange as claiming at a report-back meeting of the Ratepayers Association that he had proof that councillors were using privileged information to invest in areas which would be rezoned

for new development

The council accepted an urgent proposal by Mrs Del Kevan, leader of the Progressive Federal Party opposition, calling on Mr Plange to reveal his source of information so that appropriate action could be taken

Addressing the Press after the council meeting, Mr Plange denied he had made allegations as stated in the newspaper story. He said the reporter concerned confirmed her story had been changed

Mr Plange said the information he received was factual but he had no

proof the transaction was illegal

He said during the ward meeting his wife had read out a repeat of a request from a ratepayer to investigate a certain transaction

"The ratepayers' committee agreed to investigate and consider whether it would write to the council asking for an investigation into this transaction and asking councillors to divulge their property interests in the town"

He added there was no urgency and he reserved the right whether to use the information or not

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Influx  
C. Turner 206  
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25/7/84  
irks PFP

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

MR KEN ANDREW, Opposition spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, yesterday called for a "detailed explanation" on the imposition of checkpoints to monitor the influx of black people into the Peninsula.

He was commenting on a disclosure that the government has set up 24-hour checkpoints at the bottom of Sir Lowry's Pass and Du Toit's Kloof where vehicles carrying black people are being stopped and passengers' reference books scrutinized.

Mr Andrew said there was "a great deal of tension" in black areas arising from the government's attitude towards black people in the Western Cape in general and specifically the threat to move all blacks in the Peninsula to Khayelitsha.

"It is just not good enough for an official to say that they are undertaking a 'project'.

"Unless a thorough explanation is forthcoming, people will have every right to be suspicious about this unusual action," he said.

"I call on the authorities to clear up this matter without delay, and if it amounts to further harassment of the local black population and is not aimed at improving their situation, a halt should be called immediately before existing mistrust is exacerbated."

# Incoming blacks 'counted'

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS  
Labour Reporter

24/7/84

**THE government has set up round-the-clock checkpoints to monitor the influx of all blacks into the Cape Peninsula.**

The checkpoints have been set up on the national roads at the bottom of Du Toit's Kloof Pass and Sir Lowry's Pass — the two main arteries into the Cape.

All traffic — particularly buses — carrying blacks from the homelands are being stopped and the reference books of all passengers scrutinized. However, no people are being arrested or turned back.

A spokesman for the Western Cape Development Board emphasized yesterday that the checkpoints were being used for "monitoring purposes" only and that "no action" was being taken against anyone.

Black-affairs experts described the move as

"completely unprecedented"

The Sir Lowry's pass checkpoint has been set up at the turnoff to the Lwandle township near The Strand and has been operating since last week. A police caravan is being manned on a 24-hour basis by police, Western Cape Development Board officials and provincial traffic police.

Vehicles carrying blacks are pulled off the road by traffic police and are then diverted to a board building 100 metres down the road, where the reference books of all passengers are scrutinized by board personnel.

A similar checkpoint near Paarl has been in operation since Friday

Approached for comment, Mr Graham Lawrence, director of labour and housing of the WCDB, said yesterday that the board was manning the checkpoints to "monitor the movement of blacks to the Peninsula from the national states".

It was being done on the instructions of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

He emphasized that "no action whatsoever" was being taken against anyone and that the project was aimed at "counting the number of people in different categories who enter the area".

He said mainly buses were being stopped but "all traffic" was involved.

He described the project as a "temporary exercise at this stage".

## Relaxation?

Asked what the purpose behind the move was, he said "The project is directly related to several aspects of planning in respect of blacks in the Peninsula," but declined to elaborate.

The implications of the move — described by top sources as "highly sensitive" — remained unclear, yesterday.

It could not be established whether the project signalled a tightening-up of influx control or a possible relaxation

of government policy.

It has come soon after a move initiated by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to stop shelter-demolition raids on existing squatter camps

— on condition that no further influx takes place.

The government is also in a crucial planning stage regarding its controversial new policy on blacks in the Western Cape.

In terms of repeated policy statements, the government intends to control the presence of blacks in the area by resettling all "legal" blacks in the new township of Khayelitsha, removing all "illegal" blacks back to the homelands and preventing any further influx.

## Confrontation

It intends clearing all squatter camps — now housing anything up to 60 000 people — and has repeatedly declared that it wants to "disestablish" Crossroads before the end of the year.

However, black-affairs experts argue that the government is becoming increasingly aware that it will be unable to do this without risking a massive confrontation, particularly with squatter communities, which

could also jeopardize its newly-improved international relations.

Following the recent Koornhof moratorium on squatter raids, Professor Nic Olivier, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, said it signalled an "acceptance by the authorities that coercive action against squatters cannot succeed".

Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, top official of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, who is closely involved in planning the new policy, is in Pretoria and could not be reached for comment.

Other government spokesmen could also not be contacted.

S. Express 22/7/84 (206)

# Wrongful arrest offer rejected

By LESLEY LAMBERT

THE West Rand Development Board has offered to pay damages to a Roodepoort father of two for unlawfully arresting and detaining him during a pass raid in Johannesburg

But Mr Brighton Khumalo has rejected the board's offer of R1 500 for damages during the month he spent in police custody

Mr Khumalo had demanded R7 500 in damages.

"The offer for R1 500 is ludicrous," said his Johannesburg legal adviser.

"It certainly does not cover his loss of income as well as the loss of dignity he suffered by being unlawfully arrested and detained for a month."

Mr Khumalo, 31, a carpenter, was charged under the influx control laws

in January, although he was carrying a valid passbook

He was refused bail when he first appeared in court and was only allowed out on R100 bail a month later when his common-law wife contacted an attorney

The Johannesburg Commissioner's Court prosecutor withdrew the charge after another official of the department had led evidence led showed Mr Khumalo's arrest to be unlawful

The official told the court he had checked with the records office of the Roodepoort West Rand Development

Board (formerly W R Administration Board) Labour Bureau where he was told Mr Khumalo's reference book number and domicile were on record

The records revealed that Mr Khumalo qualified under Section 10, 1(a) These rights (to live and work in an urban area) had been cancelled as a result of false information that Mr Khumalo was a foreigner from Zimbabwe

An official at the Roodepoort Labour Bureau had then asked that Mr Khumalo be sent to him with a letter, to rectify the cancellation and have his Section 10 rights restored

After his acquittal, Mr Khumalo said he had been accused by the inspectors of having a forged reference book.

# For 'raid' read *Stew* 'inspection'

12 206  
By Michael Tissong

21/7/84  
The 69 black construction workers who were arrested after being chased among incomplete houses by West Rand Development Board (Wradebo) inspectors in Lenasia South, were working illegally, Wradebo chairman Mr John Knoetze said yesterday.

"It was not a raid No raid took place, it was an inspection," he said

The building of about 50 new houses came to a standstill on Tuesday Some companies packed up for the day because they could not continue without their labourers, who had been arrested, one of the site foremen, Mr Essop Dhorat, said

Mr Knoetze said 20 premises were inspected

"We carried out our inspection when members of the public complained about illegal workers in the area"

★ SOUTH African exile Nelson Simelane was fined R500 or 500 days by a Mbabane magistrate this week

Former Dube resident Simelane, who pleaded guilty, was arrested by police with two pistols and 31 rounds of ammunition

THE controversial Aliens and Immigration Amendment Bill is a Government attempt to make influx control more palatable to overseas critics, the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) charged this week

At the same time, South African employers also came under fire for their silence on a matter "of grave concern" — the Government's "naive attempts to dress the Orderly movement and Settlement Bill in non-racial clothing"

Cusa added "It's a sad reflection on the limited understanding of people abroad that they see this as a mark of progress"

Cusa also pointed out that, since the publication of the Riekert Report, "we have constantly warned that employers are going to be policing the influx control system in future".

"This is now a fact," emphasised Cusa employers remain silent, while there is no change in South Africa — only the modernising of the conditions of slavery"

Meanwhile Deputy Internal Affairs Minister Piet Badenhorst this week told Parliament

# ALIENS BILL IS 'INFLUX CONTROL BY ANOTHER NAME'

— By —  
**ZB MOLEFE**

the Bill would tighten immigration against blacks from the independent homelands.

During the second

reading of the Bill, Mr Badenhorst denied that these measures were additional influx controls aimed specifically at black from these areas

A serious provision in the Bill which has been

attacked by the labour movement is that employers have to provide information on all aliens in their service. And, if they employ illegal immigrants they're liable to fines of up to R5 000 or two years' imprisonment.

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Swelam 20/1/84 (200)

# 'Influx control'

# leads to job fears

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THERE is a growing fear that more workers, especially migrants will lose their jobs because of lack of job security and the "influx control" policy.

In a paper entitled "Recent Developments in Labour Law and Influx Control," a senior member of the Legal Resources Centre, Mr Geoff Budlender, says loss of employment is always a serious matter for workers

He says: "The influx control policy raises the cost very substantially, because of the consequences that may arise

### Strikes

"A migrant worker losing a job means that he or she is required immediately to leave the area, to register at the tribal bureau in the "homeland" as work-seeker, and to sit and wait there until recruited for work in the towns"

He says that the prospects of recruitment are very poor in that a substantial period of unemployment is the very probable result of dis-

missal for a migrant worker.

Job security was the most important issue for workers, particularly at a time of high unemployment. A very substantial proportion of strikes is related to job security issues such as dismissals and retrenchments

"Those are by and large the sort of matters which have come before the industrial court recently," he contends

Referring to influx control laws, he says some "pass law" legislation aims to keep black people out of the "white" areas while others aim to bring them in or prevent them from leaving

Firstly there are those who are "new foreigners", meaning those who come from so-called "independent homelands" secondly "aliens" meaning those who have never been South Africans and then those who are South Africans but belong to "homelands" that have not opted for "independence."

As the "homelands" take constitutional independence, the proportion of black people who are citizens of SA drops. The relevance of this, to influx control is that they lose their Section 10 rights, thus increasing the number of migrants

The consequence of this is that people with no rights are enticed into becoming participants in the industrial council system and into agreements which are actually a form of legislation

### Foreigners

At the heart of the influx control is the citizenship question.



FM 20/7/84

when the Standard Bank of Swaziland wanted to foreclose, late last year. SCI was by then beginning to sell more fertiliser. All I did was to ask the bank to give SCI more

time to pay off the loans. If that had not been done, the banks would have lost more than they have."

Msibi says it was for "utterly political

reasons" that Nxumalo made his charges. The banks have been asked for evidence of any pressure being brought to bear on their decision to lend to SCI.

in my opinion

GEOFF BUDLENDER

# The policy contradictions



Geoff Budlender is an attorney with the Legal Resources Centre. This extract is based on a speech he gave last week at a conference on labour law.

The question of citizenship is at the heart of modern influx control. As a result of the homelands policy, there are now at least three different citizenship categories for black people:

- People who are SA citizens in the full sense of the word — citizens of homelands which have not taken independence;
- "New foreigners": former SA citizens who became foreigners when their homelands — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC countries) — became independent; and
- "Aliens": people who have never been SA citizens. They include citizens of countries like Zambia and people born after the date that the TBVC countries became independent.

As the homelands take independence, the proportion of blacks who are SA citizens drops. They become "new foreigners" and their children "aliens." The "aliens" category therefore grows as the other two categories decline. That is a consequence which has not yet begun to bite because, for a variety of reasons — political as well as administrative — it has not yet begun to be enforced. But if the policy unfolds to its full conclusion, there will be no black South Africans, and therefore no blacks with a right in terms of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Act to remain in the cities.

Of course, workers will still be needed in cities. The consequence of the removal of SA citizenship is therefore an enlargement and an entrenchment of the migrant labour system. This will be a gradual process.

Some of the homelands may, of course, not take independence. But in parallel to the use of citizenship as a means of restricting and eliminating Section 10 rights, there is another process taking place. It is quite separate from the fiction of homeland independence and takes three forms:

□ In some areas, black townships fall outside the prescribed area of the town. The classic examples are KwaMashu and Umlazi in Durban. People living in these areas are called frontier commuters, crossing the border each day between SA and KwaZulu.

□ In some areas, the homelands fiction is dispensed with completely. In Pretoria, for example, there is a policy to freeze land acquisition and home-building inside the prescribed area and to develop a new township, Soshanguve, just outside the prescribed area. Young people living in Atteridgeville or Mamelodi needing their own homes are faced with the choice of potentially having a home offered to them in Soshanguve. But this is a cruel choice, as it is done at the price of their right to remain in the urban area, because taking up residence in Soshanguve means losing Section 10 rights in Pretoria; and

□ Where urban relocation takes place, the new township is sometimes placed outside the prescribed area. The consequence is that when township residents are moved, they lose the Section 10 rights which they had previously. Examples of this are Valspan and Badplaas.

If one steps back and looks at what is happening in the arena of the Department of Manpower and the Industrial Court, one sees different developments taking place. The policy arrived at after the Wiehahn Commission was that the manpower process would be one of incorporation — if you like, of co-option — of trying to bring people inside the system. The fundamental reference point of these institutions is therefore promotion of industrial peace.

Government's first response to the Wiehahn Commission was to accept only partial incorporation: it said that the right to become a union member would be restricted to permanent residents, which meant people with Section 10 rights. This was an attempt to reconcile two conflicting policy imperatives by partial incorporation.

It rapidly became clear that it simply could not work. Government then reversed its stand and took up the position that all workers were entitled to become trade union members.

The consequence is that a policy conflict is now starting to emerge. At a

time when people are said to be foreigners with no rights in SA, they are enticed into becoming participants in the industrial council system and are to be involved in the creation of industrial council agreements.

This conflict emerges in practical terms around issues involving job security. At a time when more and more people are to become migrant workers, the Industrial Court says that there is a right to security of employment. This right has its origin in the definition of an unfair labour practice, which includes unfairly prejudicing a worker's job security.

Further, at a time when people are increasingly to be required to leave the area at the end of their migrant labour contracts, we have an Industrial Court judgment which states that it can be an unfair labour practice to refuse to re-employ a migrant worker at the end of a contract.

There is thus a conflict which is not theoretical, but which has real and immediate meaning.

Loss of employment is always a serious matter for workers. The influx control policy raises the costs very substantially. Migrant workers who lose their jobs are required to leave the area immediately, to register at the tribal labour bureau in a homeland as a workseeker and to sit and wait there until recruited. The prospects of this are very poor.

This factor raises the stakes within the factory in disputes over dismissals or over retrenchment, because the price increasingly becomes very high. The potential for conflict within the industrial structure is thus raised enormously. If employment and dismissal are major issues around which industrial conflict is arising today, how much more will it be so in 10 or 15 years' time, when the influx control and citizenship policies bite even more deeply?

In my opinion, this is where one of the great political dramas of our times is likely to be played out and is being played out at the moment. It's a debate which will, of necessity, involve worker organisations and management, because the conflict and consequences will be manifest in management and trade union policies and on the factory floor.

# SAP denies Tembisa 'abuses' in Black Sash dossier

206  
Sew 19/7/84

By Jq-Anne Collinge

Allegations of arbitrary arrest and police assault of Tembisa men suspected of being illegal aliens have been denied by police headquarters in Pretoria

But police indicate that massive operations are carried out to counter illegal entry of foreigners, with about 1 000 suspects arrested each month.

Claims of detention and maltreatment at police stations in Johannesburg, Nelspruit and White River are contained in a dossier compiled by the Black Sash.

## CONFESSIONS

The Star was represented when the Black Sash gathered 20 statements from men who have been released, either on bail awaiting trial or without charge, and from relatives of men who are being held in Nelspruit Prison

The statements of men who have been discharged or released without trial contain allegations that beating, the tightening of a noose around the neck and the placing of a wet cloth bag over their heads were methods used in an attempt to extract confessions that they were Mozambican citizens

Most who were not awaiting trial produced reference books showing qualifications to reside in Tembisa. Those whose court appearances are pending stated that their documents were with the police.

## UNTRUE

The police division of public relations stated on Tuesday, "Responsible members of the South African Police are employed on investigating those suspected of illegal entry

"The allegations that they are ill-treated, not informed of the charges against them, not properly fed and are the targets for arbitrary arrest are not true"

There is marked consistency in the allegations of the Tembisa men and the name of a particular police officer appears in connection with many of the alleged assaults. The arrests appear to have occurred in two areas, at the Komatiport border post and during mass raids in Tembisa.

## DOCUMENTS

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said last week that a swoop on the township on June 24 had led to 111 arrests. Police claim many of those arrested obtain documents by fraudulent means and visit Mozambique regularly.

"In an endeavour to establish whether the document is false or irregularly obtained it is imperative to detain a man and take him to other places to verify his alleged movements"

Police said they had no record of several men whose cases the Black Sash had documented. Where they were able to trace cases they said they had received no complaints of assault.

ALM

# Justice in 3 minutes in local courts

Merrams 18/7/84  
206

African Affairs Correspondent

**THE** average length of a trial for pass law offences in the Commissioner's Court in Durban is three minutes.

This emerged from a short stay during the morning session at the court yesterday

The time of three minutes compares favourably with an average length of one minute in the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court. However, the generally rushed proceedings have been termed by leading lawyers as 'conveyor belt justice'.

The Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into legal reform has criticised these trials in Commissioner's Courts on the

grounds that they show a disregard for procedural rules

## Criminals

Following the recommendations of this commission, the Government has decided to transfer Commissioner's Courts from the jurisdiction of the Department of Co-Operation and Development to the Department of Justice. This will take effect in September.

The commission also suggested that the influx control laws should dis-

appear from the statute books

It referred to the pass laws as making criminal out of hordes of black people, who were not real malefactors but rather needy, poverty-stricken victims of influx control.

Ten cases were heard in the Durban Commissioner's Court in the space of just over half an hour yesterday. All the accused were charged in terms of Section 15 (1) (a) (11) of the Blacks Abolition of Passes and Co-Ordination of Documents Act of 1952 — failing to produce a reference book.

Half of the accused were fined R20 or 20 days' imprisonment while a sixth, who had a suspended sentence from a previous conviction for the same offence, was fined R30 or 30 days' imprisonment.

## Discharged

An elderly woman was cautioned and discharged when the Commissioner was told that she had been arrested while on her way from hospital to the Commissioner's Court to fill in a form for a reference book.

A youth of 19 was also cautioned and discharged when he told the Commissioner, Mr A D M Mooney, that he had not yet been issued with a reference book since he was still at school.

One of the accused was referred to another court when it was ascertained that he was a citizen of Transkei and Xhosa-speaking.

The Commissioner advised those who appeared before him to carry their reference books with them all the time.

# Police chase workers on building site

Black construction workers were chased by police in police vans among incomplete houses in the new Lenasia South site yesterday during a raid on unregistered workers, site foreman Mr Essop Dhorat has claimed

Building of about 50 new houses came to a standstill and some companies packed up for the day because they could not continue without the labourers who had been arrested

Mr Dhorat said that when eight police vans approached his building site they were already full

"The workers were being chased by police vans across the open veld among the houses. The police seemed to be looking for unregistered labour. When they came to me I told them my labourers were registered"

Another construction site foreman who asked not to be identified, said the raid affected almost all the construction companies at the site

He said it was difficult to register some of the workers because according to influx control legislation, some did not qualify to be in the area

"Some of the arrested workers could not be taken away at first because the vans were full"

One of the labourers said the arrested workers were taken to Westonaria Police Station

The liaison officer of the West Rand police, Captain Tienie Halgryn, said today that an inquiry on the raid should be telexed to headquarters in Pretoria for comment

At the time of going to press, a reply to The Star's telex had not yet been received

# Le Grange confirms mass arrests

By Jo-Anne Collinge  
Mass arrests of Tembisa residents and their detention in Nelspruit Prison on suspicion of illegal entry into South Africa have been confirmed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

In answer to a question tabled in Parliament last week by the Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Helen Suzman, he stated that 111 people were arrested on June 24 by the Crime Prevention Unit in Tembisa. They were still being held at Nelspruit Prison last Wednesday when the question was answered. The purpose of the mass raid, according to Mr le Grange, was "to trace persons who have entered the Republic without valid documents". They are suspected of

transgressing the Entry of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act. Mr le Grange's statement is the only police comment to date on what has become a burning issue among Shangaans in Tembisa.

The Star was represented at a recent meeting of hundreds of Shangaans at which further detailed allegations relating to the detention of the people in Nelspruit were made.

Publication of their claims, which relate also to their treatment while in prison, has been delayed because of the Police Act. In terms of the Act verification of the allegations is required before publication. The Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria has taken more than a week to respond.

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YET another Government influx control reform may turn out to be less of an advance than it seemed

A change in black labour regulations some time ago allowed workers with permanent city rights to move from one development board area to another if they had accommodation and a job offer.

At the conference another lawyer, Mr Geoffrey Budlender, who regularly deals with influx control cases, suggested that this could have no legal force because it was not accompanied by a change to influx control laws.

The point is far from academic: To retain their city rights, black people must remain in the area where they acquired them.

So, by moving, workers could be forfeiting city rights in the area in which they acquired them — but not gaining them in the new area.

This would mean that such a move would entail a loss of city rights.

A case involving a worker in this position may soon reach the courts. The authorities in the area he has left say he no longer has city rights there and he appears not to have rights in his new area either.

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A ruling in this case could have dire implications for the rights of workers who have moved in this way.



Pick 'n Pay workers on strike early this year — putting more than their jobs on the line.

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*C.P. no (706) [initials]*  
*15/7/84 [initials]*  
**... or how the pass laws provoke industrial unrest**

**A LEADING labour lawyer warned this that influx control laws were increasing the number of factory disputes over dismissals and retrenchments.**

Geoff Budlender of Johannesburg's Legal Resources Centre told a conference on labour law in Durban that workers who lost their jobs were faced with having to go back to a "homeland" — where the chances of finding work were very poor.

"This raises the stakes enormously within the factory when disputes emerge over dismissals or retrenchments, because the price is so high," he said.

"The potential for conflict within the industrial structure is thus raised enormously."

Mr Budlender also said black workers in South Africa were caught between two sets of laws which push them in different directions — influx control laws kept their right to be in "white" areas as insecure as possible.

But the industrial court was

**CP Correspondent**  
**DURBAN**

political security and for labour — is met.

"At the heart of the modern influx control system is the citizenship question."

But while influx control laws cut down on the number of people who can legally be in urban areas, the industrial courts are doing just the opposite, because they are trying to promote industrial peace

"At a time when more and more people are to become migrant workers, subject to deportation, the industrial courts says that there is a right to security of employment

"At a time when people are increasingly told to leave the area at the end of their migrant labour contracts, the Industrial Court



their jobs on the line.

# PUSH me, pull YOU



A dompas check in Johannesburg earlier this month — arrest means more than a fine.



within the industrial structure is thus raised enormously."

Mr Budlender also said black workers in South Africa were caught between two sets of laws which push them in different directions — influx control laws kept their right to be in "white" areas' as insecure as possible.

But the industrial court was trying to do the opposite in an attempt to keep industrial peace and stability by giving them security.

He said this conflict would lead to "one of the great political dramas of our time".

He told delegates that the SA Government had always wanted two conflicting things — a stable black workforce convenient to the workplace, but with a limit on the number of black people in "white" areas.

They want their own political security by limiting the number of black people allowed into white areas and making their right to be there as insecure as possible.

"Over the last 20 years, there has been an increasing trend to meet these two conflicting demands through the migrant labour system," he said.

"The whole basis of the migrant labour system is to say to workers: You will be here while we need your labour and you will be somewhere else when we don't.

"In that way potential conflict between the two demands — for

"At a time when more and more people are to become migrant workers, subject to deportation, the industrial courts says that there is a right to security of employment.

"At a time when people are increasingly told to leave the area at the end of their migrant labour contracts, the Industrial Court has recently ruled that it can be an unfair labour practice to refuse to re-employ a migrant worker."

He said this was not just a theoretical conflict—when there was high unemployment, job security became the most important issue for workers, and many strikes were related to job security.

"There is now growing pressure from workers on employers, industrial courts and the Department of Manpower itself, in regard to the right to job security," he said.

"Loss of employment is always a serious matter for a worker, but the influx control policy raises the cost."

If a worker loses his job, he or she has to leave the area immediately and go back to their homeland sit and wait until they are recruited for work again.

Mr Budlender warned that the situation would get much worse because the Government's citizenship policy excluded more and more people from being legally in "white" urban areas.

## 'The worst is yet to come'

ACCORDING to Geoff Budlender, there are three categories of black people in SA as a result of the homelands policy.

● Those who are South African citizens in the full sense of the word, which includes people in homelands which are not yet independent.

● The second group is "new foreigners" — people who used to be South African citizens but have become foreigners because their homelands have become independent.

● Thirdly, there are the

"aliens" who have never been South Africans. These include people from outside SA, but also include people in "independent homelands" who have never been South African citizens.

"As the homelands become independent, the proportion of black people who are citizens of South Africa drops. They become 'new foreigners' and their children born after independence become aliens," said Mr Budlender.

None of these aliens may ever hold Section 10

rights — which allow them to be legally in "white" South Africa — and they can be deported at any time.

"What we see then is a gradual decrease in the number of black people who have the right to be in the city," he said.

"In law, every child born today of parents with Transkei citizenship is not permitted to be in an urban area without permission. That is a consequence which has not yet begun to bite because it is not yet being enforced properly."

KDM 10/7/84 (206)

## Lawyer warns against tougher pass laws

Labour Correspondent

GOVERNMENT moves to toughen influx control would force unions and black workers to take increasingly militant action in the factories to protect workers' job security, a leading lawyer warned yesterday

Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre, told a conference in Durban that tougher influx control would lead to a "great political drama" being played out in the factories and elsewhere

Labour law, he said, was guided by conflicting principles - a desire to keep some black workers in the cities and to keep others out

The desire to keep some workers in stable employment had led to labour reforms which

had created a growing union movement. The desire to keep the majority out had led to tougher influx control

Tightening of the pass laws meant black workers lost not only their jobs if they were fired, but also their homes in the cities

This "enormously raises the stakes" in disputes over retrenchment and dismissals and was responsible for a trend whereby these issues had become the most important source of factory disputes

Mr Budlender predicted growing factory conflict over job security and said management would have to realise the potential for conflict of inadequate retrenchment and dismissal procedures

(2) The contracts which the Board concluded with the suppliers provide that the official body in the country of production shall certify at the time of shipment

that the maize contains not more than 10 micro grams per kilogram of Aflatoxin, of which not more than 5 micro grams per kilogram may be Aflatoxin B1 or that the maize contains any other fungus produced toxins.

The Maize Board is in possession of official certificates to the effect that at the time of shipment all the maize complied with the requirements. Attempts were made beforehand to arrange insurance in respect of quality, but this was not successful

(3) No

*206* *206* *206* *Hans and*  
 \*8 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the South African Police carried out any raids at Tembisa recently, if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) which branch of the South African Police was involved.

(2) whether any persons were arrested as a result, if so, (a) how many, (b) in terms of what statutory provision and (c) where are these persons being held?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes, on 24 June 1984 and again on 7 July 1984

(a) 24 June 1984—To trace persons who have entered the Republic without valid passports or other documents of identity  
 7 July 1984—To trace stolen vehicles

(1) I have not received any such representations during the past year.

(2) the appointment of such a commission will, to my mind, not serve any purpose at this stage.

(3) falls away

Defence Force. certain person appointed as officer

\*10 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been appointed as an officer in the Defence Force, if so, (a) when did he (1) join the Defence Force and (ii) become an officer, (b)(i) what rank does he hold and (ii) on what basis did he qualify for this rank and (c) what is the name of this person,

(2) whether this rank is permanent, if not, what is the nature of the rank,

(3) whether this person underwent any officers' training, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) what training did he undergo and (c) what was the duration of this training,

(4) whether this person appeared before a selection board, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) who served on this board,

(5) whether this person is a member of the Permanent Force, if not, what is his status?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Defence)

(1) Yes

(a) (i) and (ii) 3 July 1984

(b) (i) Lieutenant

(ii) On the basis of his academic and professional qualifications which are a prerequisite for the post in which he has been appointed, viz professional sport and physical training officer

(c) Hendrik Egnatius Botha

(2) Yes

(3) Yes

(a) In 1982

(b) Officer training in the South African Police

(c) Three months

(4) Yes

(a) 22 June 1984

(b) Colonel H Scholtz, Commandant N C Horne and Commandant P J Cronje

(5) Yes

*Hans and R G 1 2002*  
 \*11 Detention of K Mankina 11/7/84

\*11 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether one Khayalabo Mankina, whose address has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been detained by the police in the Port Elizabeth area, if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) in terms of what statutory provision and (d) where is he being detained,

(2) whether this person has been charged, if so, in terms of what statutory provision,

(3) whether he or any member of the South African Police has received any representations concerning this person, if so, (a) when (b) from

\*The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(b) In respect of the first raid, on 24 June 1984 and in respect of the second raid on 7 July 1984

(c) The crime prevention unit and the motor vehicle branch, respectively

(2) Yes

24 June 1984—

(a) 111

(b) Contravention of sections 35(1) and 40(4) of Act 59 of 1972

(c) In the Nelspruit prison

7 July 1984—

(a) 11

(b) Theft of motor vehicles

(c) In the Springs and Pretoria police cells

Abortion and Sterilization Act

\*9 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether he has received any representations regarding the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the functioning of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, No 2 of 1975, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the purport of these representations,

(2) whether he is giving consideration to having such a commission appointed, if not, why not,

(3) whether he intends taking any other steps in consequence of these representations, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

(321) (HA) (106)  
E. Post 7/7/84

# Lesotho citizens arrested in SA

PRETORIA — Three Lesotho citizens had been arrested on a farm in Qwa-Qwa and appeared in the Bethlehem Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of failing to produce the necessary documents to be in South Africa.

In response to a query by Sapa about a report that three black men had been "abducted by six white and one black man in camouflage uniform armed with rifles" on the Lesotho side of the border, the police spokesman issued the following statement.

"The SA Police confirm the arrest of three adult black males on the farm Bothashoek near Monontsha

"They have already appeared in the Bethlehem Magistrate's Court. Their case has been remanded July 24. The accused are to remain in custody until that date"

In response to a further telephone query, a police spokesman said the arrests had taken place on South African soil

● An executive member of the Lenyenye branch of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) was detained by security police in a dawn raid at Lenyenye, near Tzaneen, yesterday.

Mr Sello Zilo Raophala, 29, of Lenyenye Township, was arrested at his home — Sapa

# Pass law misery

BY LEAH MATIARE

**Know Your Rights**  
This weeks topic is going to cover the issue of influx control and the new pass laws, namely the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

The Black Sash, which has published a pamphlet on "You and the Pass Laws", believe that the new Bill is going to make life much more difficult for black people. That this in fact becomes obvious as one delves into the new provisions that are going to regulate the movement of the black people of this country.

## Policy

Speaking of the black people of this country, Dr Connie Mulder, then the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, told Parliament that if the National Party's policy was taken to its logical conclusion the day would come when "there will not be one black man with South African citizenship," a policy that has to date certainly gained more momentum rather than changed.

The pamphlet "You and the Pass Laws" outlines what the position of black people is going to be once this Bill is put on to the statute book and becomes law. The Black Sash maintain that 54 percent of the total black population of South Africa lives in the homelands, with 46 percent living outside the homelands. Of this 46 percent, 21 percent live on the "white" farms, while 25 percent live in "white" towns. It is government policy that as many black people as possible should live in the homelands. Between 1960 and 1980, two million black people were resettled into the homelands.

It is more difficult to find a job now if a person cannot be registered because in 1979 Dr Kooonhof increased the fine which can be imposed on the employer of an unregistered worker from R100 to R500. The new bill perpetuates the status quo. It says that no black person may be in town at night between 10pm and 5am the following morning unless he is authorised, i.e. has a permit to be there and also has approved accommodation. To enforce this provision, inspectors will be allowed to enter any house or workplace at any time of the day or night without a warrant to search for illegal people. This exercise of similar unlimited entry powers took place not so long ago in the Eastern Cape. Police entered factory premises in the middle of the night shift to conduct a pass search.

The fact that those workers were simply going about their business, earning an honest wage was not thought to be of any significance, it would seem.

## Influx

The most serious thing about this new system of influx control, the Black Sash say, is the severe punishment which will be given for contravening any one of these provisions if this Bill becomes law.

Anyone, black or white, who allows any black person to stay in their house at night without a permit can be fined R500 or be sent to prison for 6 months. They can then also be fined an extra R20 for every day during which the illegal person goes on staying with them.

Any black person who is found anywhere in town between 10pm and 5am without a permit can also be fined R500 or be sent to prison for 6 months plus the extra R20 per day fine.

A black person found working without a permit or found looking for work without a permit can be fined R500 or sent to prison for 6 months plus the extra R20 per day.

Anyone who gives work to an unregistered black person can be fined R5 000 or be sent to prison for 12 months.

Considering that what draws people from the rural areas to the urban

centres is the very fact that they have no money, that they cannot make a living in those barren, arid rural areas, where on earth are they now to find the money to pay all these fines? The object of these laws is self-defeating, and at the expense (literally and metaphorically speaking) of black people.

## Police

People who settle on any land such as the people of Crossroads or the Nyanga Site can be removed by the police without trial if the Minister of Co-operation and Development thinks that they are trying to organise to have the laws changed. If the Minister orders such a removal by notice in the Government Gazette the people can be moved to any place decided on by the Director General. If such an order is made the people cannot go to Court to try to prevent the removal. Where, in all this, is the rule of law that the authorities insist is an integral part of the South African legal system.



The leopard swimwear, modelled by Patience, is the winning garment by Jackie van Heerden, one of the contestants for the South African Award.

event of a gas conversion plant being established for processing the gas from other marine gas fields,

- (3) whether it is the intention to establish such a gas conversion plant, if so, where, if not, why not,
- (4) whether it is planned to sink further boreholes in or near the Algoa basin, if not, why not,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

(3) No decision has as yet been taken in this regard, but Cabinet has already approved that the potential of gas occurrences discovered by Soekor in the course of its search for oil, and specifically the gas fields south of Mossel Bay, be investigated by means of further boreholes and studies. It will only be possible to take a decision regarding the possible utilization of our gas sources after further information has become available concerning the location, nature and extent of these sources

(4) Yes

(5) No, not at this stage

*Howard Q. Co 1, 1845*  
*Detention of F Calata*  
*29/6/84*

\*5 Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 4 on 8 June 1984, Mr Fort Calata is being detained in the Diepkloof prison; if so,
- (2) whether Mr Calata is suffering from (a) tuberculosis and/or (b) any other illness, if so, what (i) form of tuberculosis and/or (ii) other illness;

(3) whether he has been seen by a specialist, if not,

(4) whether a visit by a specialist will be or has been arranged for him, if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER  
 (For the Minister of Justice) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) Mr Fort Calata is incarcerated in the Johannesburg Prison, at Diepkloof, Johannesburg

(2) (a) Yes

(i) Pulmonary tuberculosis of the lungs

(b) Yes

(ii) Abnormal immobility of the right shoulder

(3) The medical treatment of prisoners is conducted by District Surgeons and this ruling also applies in the case of prisoners incarcerated at the Johannesburg Prison

The District Surgeon decides on the nature and extent of medical treatment as well as whether the services of a specialist or other medical practitioner are required. Should the District Surgeon concerned give instructions in this regard, they are complied with. Since his admission to the Johannesburg Prison, the prisoner has had nine consultations with the District Surgeon who is treating him for his ailments. The prisoner also consulted an orthopaedic specialist on 14 June 1984 on recommendation of the District Surgeon and an appointment for a follow up consultation has already been made. Besides the regular medical treatment which the prisoner receives, medical tests are also taken to monitor his condition and X-rays of his chest and shoulder have been taken as well. The prisoner also consulted a dentist on 24 May 1984

(4) Falls away

\*6 Mrs H SUZMAN—Law and Order—Reply standing over

\*7 Mrs H SUZMAN—Law and Order—Reply standing over

*Howard Q. Co 1, 1845*  
*29/6/84*

\*8 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Black persons (a) had applied for and (b) were granted permanent residence rights under section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in consequence of the Rikhotso judgment as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) 54 679.

(b) 38 907, as at 31 May 1984

Police stations: complaints/charges

\*9 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(1) Whether (a) complaints or charges laid at police stations and (b) representations made to members of the South African Police by political parties are given preference by the police in the execution of their duties, if so, (a) which political parties are given such preference and (b) why,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) (a) and (b) No

(2) Yes. It is the laid down policy of the South African Police to serve the public, which includes all groups of the community impartially in the execution of their functions.

The political affiliation of the person who lodges a complaint or makes representations is of no consequence to the Police

Mr P G SOAL. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he inform the House how it is then that the newly formed branch of the NP in Johannesburg North can claim that the security situation in Parkhurst has improved following contact between the party and the SA Police?

The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, this is a splendid example of public concern on the part of the NP. I think the hon member can, however, make as fine a report to his constituency. He made representations to me for the establishment of a police station and for more policemen in his constituency, which were granted. He is welcome to report that back to his constituency. He must just do his work [Interjections]

Wentworth: steps against certain persons

\*10 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) Whether any members of his Department took any steps in respect of a woman and three children in a flat in Wentworth on or about 20 June 1984; if so, why,

(2) whether the door of this flat was locked, if so, (a) by whom, (b) why and (c) when,

(3) whether this door was unlocked at a later stage, if so, (a) by whom, (b) why and (c) when,

(4) whether any other steps were taken in respect of (a) this woman and (b) the door of the flat, if so, (i) what steps, (ii) by whom, (iii) why, and (iv) when, in each case,

(5) whether an inquiry has been held into the matter, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings,

(6) whether any steps have been taken

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(4) Funds were invested in the Bank concerned by Development Boards

(5) Yes The African Bank, Limited

(6) Yes Ongoing negotiations are being conducted between the Development Boards and the Black local authorities. The total amount is not known yet and is at this stage not readily ascertainable

Newton Park: voters' roll

\*13. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) Whether the name of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been removed from the voters' roll for the Newton Park constituency, if so, (a) by whom, (b) on whose instructions, (c) why and (d) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether this person has been registered in another constituency, if so, (a) in which constituency and (b) why;

(3) whether any steps have been taken to rectify the matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what results?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING** (for the Minister of Internal Affairs).

(1), (2) and (3) Yes, the name of the person furnished has been removed from the voters' roll for the Newton Park Constituency and reregistered in the Humansdorp Constituency as a result of a clerical error. The matter has been rectified and a written explanation will be furnished to the hon member.

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*Houmaad*  
Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

\*14 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) Whether any persons in the Western Cape were charged in terms of section 10(4) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) what total number of persons was charged and convicted and (b) what was the age of the youngest person in respect of whom steps were taken in terms of the provisions of this section.

(2) whether any persons were deported to (a) Transkei and (b) Ciskei for contravening the provisions of this section of the Act during the above period?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION.**

(1) Yes The particulars given are in respect of the year 1983

(a) Charged 10 805  
Convicted 9 558

(b) 16 years

(2) (a) No

(b) No

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

\*15 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) Whether any employers in the area falling under the Western Cape Development Board were charged in terms of the provisions of section 10bs(1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, during the latest specified period of

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12 months for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many were charged or admitted guilt and (b) what total amount was collected in fines from these employers;

(2) whether any employers were arrested or warned of arrest during this period, if so, why in each case?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION**

(1) Yes The particulars are given in respect of the year 1983

(a) 1 146

(b) R178 258

(2) No

Durban: certain persons arrested

\*16 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any persons were arrested in the Centenary Road/Warwick Avenue area of Durban on or about 23 June 1984, if so, (a) why and (b) at what time were they arrested;

(2) whether they were released on payment of bail; if so, at what time, if not, (a) why not and (b) at what time (1) was bail arranged and (ii) were they released?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

(1) Yes On one occasion on 22 June and on two occasions on 23 June 1984

(a) For sticking posters to public property without permission

(b) At 22h45 on the corner of Gray and Beatrice Streets

23 June 1984 (First occasion)

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(a) For attending an unlawful gathering and the illegal distribution of pamphlets

(b) At 09h30 in Beatrice Street.

23 June 1984 (Second occasion)

(a) For attending an unlawful gathering and the illegal distribution of pamphlets

(b) At 09h30 in Warwick Avenue

(2) Yes The last of those arrested on 22 June were released at 01h30 on 23 June 1984, while the last of those arrested on 23 June were released at 19h30 the same day

\*17 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether the South African Government has informed the Swaziland Government of its recent decision in regard to the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into Ingwavuma and KaNgwane; if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) what was the response of the Swaziland Government;

(2) whether his department has received any representations from the Swaziland Government concerning the Rumpff Commission; is so (a) when and (b) what was the nature of the representations.

(3) whether the South African Government is to hold talks with the Swaziland Government on the KaNgwane/Ingwavuma issue, if not, why not, if so, when.

(4) whether he has taken or intends to take any steps to initiate direct talks between Swaziland, KaNgwane and

# 'Shocking' sentences for 'illegals' reduced

CAPL TIMES 29/6/86

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By ANDREW DONALDSON

FIVE men and 17 women — all "illegals" who were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for being in the Port Nolloth area for more than 72 hours without a permit — yesterday successfully appealed in the Supreme Court against their "excessive and unreasonable" sentences.

The sentences, the maximum allowed, were passed on June 11 this year by a Port Nolloth magistrate, Mr P Kotze. They were reduced to 21 days and the 22 will be released this weekend.

Their appeals against their sentences were not opposed by the State.

In his reasons for sentence, Mr Kotze said he was not going to give the 22 a choice of paying a fine and he described the sentences he imposed as "shocking".

"The court usually acts in a sympathetic manner and as a result only the minimum fine with the alternative of a prison sentence is imposed.

"This practice has proved itself effective in handling matters on the court roll quickly, but has not solved the problems that at present affects Port Nolloth to great proportions.

"The accused are mostly women that flood into the area. They erect their zinc structures which have been evacuated by the Municipality after their undertaking a long-term building project that will give every inhabitant of Port Nolloth a house with

water and lights," he said.

"Their task has been successful, but soon the old ruins are erected again and the place becomes a squatter town."

Mr Kotze said the women accused had been the direct cause of the influx into the area of Ovambos from Oranjemund, as well as of workers from Alexander Bay, Bloeddrif and other areas.

"Their brothels not only deal in sex, but also liquor and dagga."

Fines had proven ineffective because they were immediately paid and the "illegals" remained.

Because of these reasons the court had to act so "drastically", he said.

"The sentences are shocking. The effect of the accused's sentences will be encouraging though, because within a few days there will be no squatters streaming into this area."

The 22 are Goodman Vumazonke, Goodman Zibi, Ben Mthetlandaba, Katyana Katiba, Ansika Simod, Nambeko Khethani, Brenda Mathambo, Emily Vumazonke, Nomcedisi Man-kayi, Evelyn Chongwana, Sabelo Gcina, Evelyn Mlekeli, Miriam Loni, Elizabeth Kopy, Julia Jack, Giri Toyitasi, Linda Dondolo, Nomsa Mqa, Fundiswa Kopane, Elizabeth Loni, Sofie Mangalie and Ruth Booysen.

Miss Justice Van den Heever and Mr Justice Tebbutt heard the appeals. Mr B Rorich appeared for the State, and Mr J J de Kock appeared amicus curiae for the prisoners.



# WCDB official lays charge

Staff Reporter

*Cape Times 28/6/84*  
POLICE are investigating a crimen injuria complaint lodged by a Western Cape Development Board official after the arrest of a young "illegal" cleaner at a City bookstore on Monday

The MP for Pinetown, Mr Roger Burrows, and the owner of the Long Street bookstore, Mr Irving Freeman, were allegedly threatened with arrest during an alterca-

tion with two WCDB officials who arrived to take away a casual cleaner, Miss Cynthia Mpaka

According to police, who said Miss Mpaka was 19, she was fined R70 (or 70 days) in the Langa Commissioner's court on Tuesday for being in the Western Cape "illegally". Her sentence was suspended for 12 months. Mr Freeman said "Two police detectives arrived at my shop on Tuesday morning and

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told me they were investigating a charge of crimen injuria lodged by one of the WCDB officials.

"I was told I had allegedly injured the dignity of one of the inspectors"

The director of the WCDB, Mr J Gunter, said earlier this week that Mr Freeman would be prosecuted for employing an "illegal" black woman

Mr Gunter said Miss Mpaka was an adult

female, aged 25, not a 16-year-old Xhosa girl as had been reported. Mr Freeman said he had understood Miss Mpaka was a minor living with her mother and a child should be allowed to live with her parents

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Gerhard van Rooyen, said yesterday police had opened a dossier and were investigating the official's complaint

Cape Times 27/6/84  
**'Illegal'  
Charges 206  
against  
bookseller**

Staff Reporter

**CRIMINAL** charges are to be pressed against the owner of a Long Street bookshop who allegedly employed an "illegal" black woman as a casual cleaner.

This was confirmed yesterday by the director of the Western Cape Development Board, Mr J Gunter.

The bookshop owner, Mr Irving Freeman, and the MP for Pinetown, Mr Roger Burroughs, were threatened with arrest on Monday morning when WCDB inspectors arrived at the shop to apprehend the woman, Ms Cynthia Mpaka.

Mr Gunter said the board was not prepared to comment in detail on Mr Freeman's "allegations", published in yesterday's Cape Times, nor on "the involvement of the MP for Pinetown at this stage".

He said that the woman who was arrested was an "adult female aged 25", not a "16-year-old Xhosa girl" as reported.

He said her mother is living in Transkei, not in Cape Town.

Mr Gunter denied that either he or the WCDB's press liaison officer, Dr Gert du Preez, were approached at any time for comment, and said the statement that he was not available for comment was incorrect.

● The Cape Times did telephone the WCDB a number of times on Monday afternoon but was told initially that Dr Du Preez was out and later that he had gone home. A request for his home number was refused.

1659

FRIDAY, 15 JUNE 1984

1660

~~1659~~ KwaNdebele 15/6/84  
 Howard Q. G. 1. 1659  
 814 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many residents of KwaNdebele were employed (i) within and (ii) outside its borders in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, (b) in which sectors of the economy were these persons employed in each case and (c) what employment opportunities are (i) available at present to and (ii) planned for the unemployed residents of KwaNdebele?

	(i) 1979	(ii) 1980	1981	1982
Agriculture	1979	1980	1981	1982
Mining	28 377	37 246	26 153	25 975
Manufacturing	8 632	13 899	9 643	8 088
Construction	23 896	28 874	30 876	37 689
Wholesale/Retail	20 617	27 566	31 105	32 960
Government Service	15 074	16 306	15 768	17 407
Domestic Services	16 631	22 185	21 210	22 986
Other	34 750	39 414	38 021	37 898
TOTAL	24 721	18 016	19 081	17 546
	172 698	203 006	191 857	200 549

	1983
Agriculture	6 759
Mining	4 984
Manufacturing	11 055
Electricity/Gas/Water	5 029
Construction	20 636
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7 719
Transport	5 933
Financing and insurance	3 396
Domestic Services	22 604
Other	8 410
TOTAL	96 525

(c) (i) and (ii) As stated under (a) (i) above labour matters have been transferred to KwaNdebele and it is not known

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

(a) (i) Labour is a function that has, in terms of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), been transferred to KwaNdebele and this information is therefore not kept by the Department of Co-operation and Development

	(i) 1979	(ii) 1980	1981	1982
(i) 1979	172 698			
1980		203 006		
1981			191 857	
1982				200 549
1983				96 525

how many employment opportunities are available or what steps the Government of KwaNdebele has taken or will still take in this regard As a result of financial assistance rendered by the RSA Government to KwaNdebele for the creation of job opportunities 1 816 unemployed persons will be employed temporarily  
 Unemployed residents of KwaNdebele are also as far as possible placed in employment in the Pretoria area by the Central Transvaal Development Board

Howard Q. G. 1. 1660  
 Patients: per capita expenditure  
 896. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

1661

FRIDAY, 15 JUNE 1984

1662

What was the average per capita expenditure on (a) White, (b) Asian, (c) Coloured and (d) African (i) in-patients and (ii) out-patients in 1983 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

In the annual reports of the Departments of Hospitals Services and the Department of Health and Welfare there are no separate statistics available for White, Asian, Coloured and Black patients It is therefore not possible to estimate the average per capita expenditure for the different race groups Costs are not divided between in- and out-patients

Howard (206)  
 Citizenship certificates  
 Q. G. 1. 1661 15/6/84  
 920 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many citizenship certificates (a)(i) had been issued and (ii) remained to be issued to citizens of each national state as at 31 December 1983 and (b) were issued in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

(a)	(i) KwaZulu	1 567 683
Lebowa	258 042	
Owaqwa	144 564	
Gazankulu	96 654	
KaNgwane	4 513	
KwaNdebele	52	

The following figures are estimates:

(ii) KwaZulu	1 887 401
Lebowa	1 368 799
Owaqwa	999 099
Gazankulu	467 174
KaNgwane	515 031
KwaNdebele	256 348

(b) KwaZulu 9 650 25 792  
 Lebowa 1 321 1 703  
 Owaqwa 4 997 6 898  
 Gazankulu 527 635  
 KaNgwane 2 242 2 271  
 KwaNdebele 52

Hotel schools  
 Q. G. 1. 1662 15/6/84  
 967 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism

(1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons (i) applied for admission to and (ii) were accepted for study at each specified hotel school in the Republic in 1984

(2) whether this Department has received any representations regarding these schools in 1983 and 1984, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto,

(3) whether he plans to extend the facilities at these schools to cater for more students, if not, why not, if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM**

(1)	(i)	(ii)
Witwatersrand Technikon	(a) 431	143
	(b) —	—
	(c) —	—
	(d) —	—
Sastr College	(a) —	—
	(b) 10	10
	(c) —	—
	(d) 297	206
ML Sultan Technikon	(a) 41	30
	(b) 6	3
	(c) 59	39
	(d) 61	6

can only be taken when the investigation in respect of the proposed council for standards, evaluation and certification referred to in paragraph 4.5.5 of the White Paper on the Provision of Education in the RSA, has been completed

*Howard Q. 601.1635*  
 Certain person declared a listed communist

*15/6/84*  
 \*15 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order +

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, has been declared a listed communist, if so, when,
- (2) whether this person is still a listed communist, if not, when was his name removed from the list,
- (3) whether this person is resident in the Republic at present, if not, (a) what are his whereabouts at present and (b) when did he leave the Republic if so,
- (4) whether he will furnish any further particulars in regard to this person, if not, why not, if so, (a) where is this person resident at present and (b) by whom or what concern is he employed?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No.
  - (2)-(4) Fall away
- Howard Q. 601.1635*  
*15/6/84*  
 \*16 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare +
- (1) Whether (a) White and (b) non-White patients are treated at the Westfort Hospital in Pretoria, if so, what categories of (i) White and (ii) non-White patients,
  - (2) whether any patients are treated in this hospital by order of Attorney-

General, if so, what categories of (a) White and (b) non-White patients,

(3) whether any security measures are taken at this hospital in regard to such patients, if not, why not, if so, what security measures?

+The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) (a) Yes,
  - (b) yes,
  - (i) leprosy
  - (ii) leprosy and psychiatric,
  - (2) no,
  - (3) falls away
- Westfort Hospital, Pretoria

\*17 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order +

- (1) Whether any (a) complainants were lodged and/or (b) charges were laid with the South African Police recently in connection with alleged theft at the Westfort Hospital in Pretoria, if so, (i) what was the nature of the alleged offences and (ii) on what dates did these offences occur,
- (2) whether the South African Police has investigated these complaints and/or charges, if not, why not, if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes
- (i) and (ii) Complaints of the alleged theft of a television set, a firearm, cooking oil and a motorcar battery were lodged with the Police on 1, 5 and 15 January and on 15 April 1984 respectively

(2) Yes The investigations have not yet been completed

Westfort Hospital, Pretoria

\*18 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order +

- (1) Whether any (a) complainants have been lodged and/or (b) charges have been laid with the South African Police since 1 January 1984 in connection with alleged assaults of Whites by non-Whites in the vicinity of Westfort Hospital in Pretoria, if so, what are the particulars of each of the complaints and/or charges,
- (2) whether the South African Police has investigated the complainants and/or charges, if not, why not, if so, with what result?

+The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes Four complainants of alleged rape and one of alleged robbery in which cases the victims were threatened with knives were lodged with the South African Police
  - (2) Yes The investigations have not yet been completed
- Howard Q. 601.1637*  
*15/6/84*  
 \*19 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development +

- (1) Whether the residents of Huhudi are to be moved, if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved,
- (2) whether his Department has held discussions with the Huhudi community regarding the proposed move; if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the response of the community,
- (3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations from the Huhudi community, if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(1) to (3) The matter will be discussed on 31 August 1984 with all the interested parties

*Howard Q. 601.1638*  
*15/6/84*  
 \*20 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many persons resident within the prescribed area of Pietermaritzburg qualified for rights under section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

+The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

11 844 as at 31 May 1984

*Howard Q. 601.1638*  
*15/6/84*  
 \*21 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether residents of the Black township at Luckhoff in the Orange Free State were resettled recently, if so, (a)(i) why, (ii) when, (iii) on whose authority and (iv) where were they resettled, (b) how many (i) families and (ii) individuals were involved, (c) how many of these residents are employed at Luckhoff and (d) what is the distance between this township and the resettlement area,
- (2) whether facilities have been provided for them at the resettlement area, if not, why not; if so, what facilities,
- (3) whether any compensation has been paid to them, if not, why not if so what compensation.

- (1) Whether residents of the Black township at Luckhoff in the Orange Free State were resettled recently, if so, (a)(i) why, (ii) when, (iii) on whose authority and (iv) where were they resettled, (b) how many (i) families and (ii) individuals were involved, (c) how many of these residents are employed at Luckhoff and (d) what is the distance between this township and the resettlement area,
- (2) whether facilities have been provided for them at the resettlement area, if not, why not; if so, what facilities,
- (3) whether any compensation has been paid to them, if not, why not if so what compensation.

EVERY day people are found guilty in the Johannesburg Commissioner's courts of merely being present in a public place after 11pm — without authorised permission

Their crime is the contravention of the curfew regulation — promulgated under the Blacks Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945

The hours during which black people are prohibited from specified districts vary, according to the request of the particular local authority

In Johannesburg they face the risk of being arrested and charged between 11pm and 4am, unless they possess a permit commonly referred to as a "night special" — issued by their employer or by the police

According to Section 31 of the Act, first offenders are liable for a fine "not exceeding two pounds" or in default of payment up to one month's imprisonment. On subsequent convictions they can be fined "ten pounds" and imprisoned for up to three months if they fail to pay

The Riekert Commission recommended in 1979 that the curfew regulation be repealed and a Government White Paper, in response to the commission's recommendations, accepted that this should be done

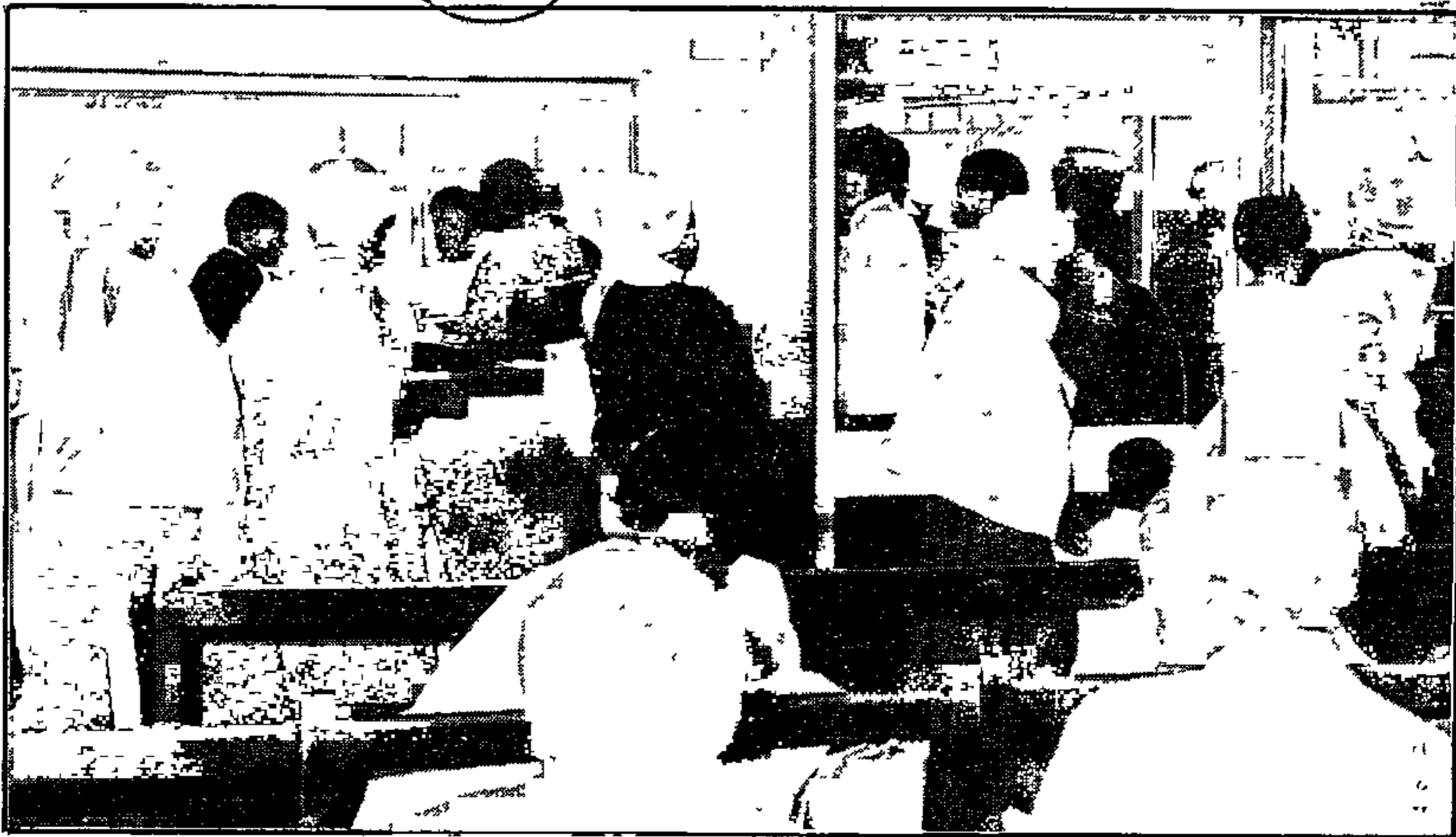
However, since then no amendments have been made to the Blacks Urban Areas Consolidation Act

Police still continue to enforce this regulation in Johannesburg and other areas as they regularly swoop on blacks late at night.

Mrs Molly Sklaar, a Black Sash worker who has been monitoring cases in the Commissioner's courts, said she knew of people arrested after they had been working late at night, had visited the theatre or been to karate lessons in Hill-brow

This was the kind of justice condoned by a "yes" vote for the Government's constitutional proposals, she added

During one morning session in one of the six Commissioner's courts, 15 black people pleaded guilty to



A typical "traffic" scene in the Johannesburg Commissioner's courts

# Conveyor belt justice hits the 11pm 'law-breakers'

breaking the night curfew They were cautioned and discharged

Each of them now has a criminal record and was forced to suffer the inconvenience and humiliation of being arrested and spending time in jail

Many of those convicted were arrested by police in Noord Street near the Johannesburg Railway Station. Some said they were on their way home after working night shifts

One man's crime was leaving the Rio Cinema just after 11pm, another's was being on the streets at midnight after he said he had been to see a sick relative in Bertrams

According to the Black Sash, most whites and even some blacks are ignorant that this regulation is still being applied in Johannesburg

"Many restaurant proprietors are unaware that they should give their workers a 'night special' before they go home at night," said Mrs Margaret McWhirter,

## THELMA TUCH

the convenor of the Black Sash committee monitoring Commissioner's court cases

"It's only after one of their workers is arrested that they start to realise the seriousness of the situation"

A number of allegations against the police have been heard in court

Many people charged for contravening the curfew regulation claimed that police had arrested them in the evening and driven them around in their vans for hours

They said that after 11pm they were taken to a police station and charged with breaking the curfew

Some women even claimed that police had arrested them and threatened to charge them with breaking the curfew if they refused their sexual advances

Thousands of black men, women and teenagers are branded as criminals every

year for contravening the laws, which effectively restrict their movement between rural and urban areas and within the urban areas

Last year almost 284 000 black people appeared in Commissioner's courts

The majority of people tried are charged with contravening Section 10 (4) of the Blacks Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945 for being in a prescribed area for more than 72 hours without a permit and Section 15 (1) (a) (II) of the Blacks Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act of 1952 — failing to produce a reference book

Most of the trials last no longer than a minute, during which the charge is put to the accused, he or she largely pleads guilty and the Commissioner comes to a verdict

Highlighting the plight of the victims of this "convey-

or belt" justice, one lawyer said that some people were forced to spend up to four days in police custody before they were brought to court

Much criticism has been levelled at the rushed proceedings which, according to the Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into legal reform, were characterised by a disregard for procedural rules

Following recommendations of the Hoexter Commission, the Government has decided to transfer the Commissioner's courts from the jurisdiction of the Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department of Justice.

The Hoexter Commission also suggested that the influx control laws should disappear from the statute books

It referred to the pass laws as making criminals out of hordes of black people, who were not real malefactors but rather needy poverty-stricken victims of influx control

THE world's most avid movie fans are turning away from the silver screen

As recently as five years ago, a study by Survey Research Singapore found that 26% of Singapore residents 15 years of age or older went to the cinema in an average week

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's statistical yearbook listed Singaporeans as the world's leading cinemaniacs, aver-

# 'Silver Screen' upstaged

aging 19 visits to the movies each year. Russians were second with an average of 18 visits a year

Competition from television hardly seemed to matter. The annual cinema attendance topped 40-million for a population that was then 2.2-million

But 1979 also saw the widespread introduction of video tape recorders. The

## KENNETH L WHITING in Singapore

movie gate peaked at 46 054 00 and has been declining ever since. Last year it was 30.6-million

The last two years have seen the curtain fall in 15 cinemas. Some converted to live entertainment, others made way for urban redevelopment.

A survey two years ago

indicated that one in every five households had video cassette recorders. Home video and the introduction of more popular television serials squeezed the operators out of the remaining 68 cinemas

"Cinema operators are currently facing stiff competition from both TV and

etc.," said the Ministry of Culture's book "Singapore 1983," a basic reference work

"Video cassette recorder ownership has increased tremendously in recent years as more people use the video cassette as a source of entertainment."

A survey by the University of Singapore showed that 70.3% of movies have Chinese soundtracks, 21.8% are in English, 5.3% in Indian and 2.6% in Malay.

— Sapa-AP

# Charlotte Bower's



# People

## Whizz-bang justice

**JEREMY Muller, a bright young law graduate, endured 18 months at the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts before hanging up his black gown of justice in disgust.**

That first day, he walked into court to take his place on the commissioner's bench with a solemn determination to administer justice to all. He left with bruised ideals and a cynicism for the bureaucratic machinery which, he believes, has gone a long way to cripple the course of the law.

Now, after a thorough investigation by the Hoexter Commission, the notorious courts are to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department of Justice.

Along with a bevy of outspoken critics of the Commissioners' Courts system, no one is more thrilled at the scrapping than the man who, more intimately than most, has observed its pitfalls from the inside.

### Conveyor-belt

The chief spokesman on justice for the F.P.P., Mr Dave Dalling, once described the courts proceedings as "conveyor-belt justice".

Jeremy Muller agrees. And the 26-year-old ex-commissioner has come up with some startling notions about why this is so.

He believes the dubious reputation of 15 Market Street is due to many factors including the political nature of some of the older presiding officers towards the job and the young commissioners, a basic lack of



● The Commissioner's Courts in Johannesburg — which have acquired a dubious reputation for 'conveyor-belt justice'

## Tales of a commissioner who hung up his gown

legal knowledge among many of them and an insurmountable workload triggered by a never-ending flood of police arrests.

Mr Muller spent his last morning at Commissioners' Courts writing a letter to Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, outlining the courts' problems as he saw them.

That afternoon, sitting in the Carlton Hotel nursing a cup of coffee, the 26-year-old Capetonian breathed several sighs of relief and confessed to a juvenile urge to "burn all my work clothes like I burnt my school uniform after matric".

Mr Muller is the sixth recently-qualified commissioner to resign since 1983. But the day he walked out of Stellenbosch University with a LLB degree tucked

● 'The commissioners' hands are tied by the terrible work load, determined by the number of arrests the police make — the police are ultimately responsible for the speed of the proceedings'

### QUOTE

proudly under his arm and a posting to the Commissioners' Courts to pay back a state bursary, he bubbled with enthusiasm about his first assignment.

He was going to be earning more money than an articled clerk and had a unique opportunity to climb straight on to the courtroom hot-seat — the bench.

That was in January 1983. Presiding over a maintenance court and dealing with up to 150 cases a day, Mr Muller began to discover it was "nigh impossible" to devote a reasonable time to each case.

On average, each case at the Commissioners' Courts is conducted from start to finish in three minutes.

Many last only seconds. This sausage-machine justice has had a particularly bad effect in the criminal courts, especially those concerned with Section 10 and 15 offences (influx and pass laws).

### Whisked

Pass offenders are whisked through their trials at break-neck speed with commissioners racing ahead

to get through the court roll by the end of the day.

But, to be fair, says Mr Muller, presiding officers are not entirely to blame for this flurry.

"Their hands are tied by the terrible work load which is determined by the number of arrests the police make — the police are ultimately responsible for the speed of the proceedings."

Observing the *modus operandi* in other courts — particularly those which dealt with section 10 and 15 offences — Mr Muller concluded that "more than a

couple" of commissioners "did not have a basic grasp of criminal law".

In many instances the accused were not told of their right to apply for bail during a pending case and were "banged into custody like a shot".

Sometimes, says Mr Muller, commissioners laboured under the misconception that once it was proved the conduct of the accused fell, *prima facie*, within the ambit of the Act, the state had discharged its onus. Intent to commit the crime, a factor of equal importance to the outcome of the case, was not taken into consideration or even established.

### Suffer

Numbered by the volume and repetition of cases (more than 4 000 are dealt with at the courts each month) Mr Muller's "particular

"Surely when sentencing someone to prison you have to have a fair idea of where you are sending them and what the place is like? Otherwise how can you know how many days to impose in order to have the desired deterrent effect?"

The prevailing attitude of some of the older commissioners was, says Mr Muller, lethargic and resistant to change.

Most of his middle-aged colleagues were the stuff civil servants are made of. By and large they had cut their teeth on Commissioners' Courts and planned to stay there until golden-handshake time.

The young bloods got short shrift from the start. "The older men made it clear they ruled the roost and we should behave accordingly."

### Obedience

"A high premium is placed on obedience our superiors were not comfortable with initiative."

Numbered by the volume and repetition of cases (more than 4 000 are dealt with at the courts each month) Mr Muller's "particular

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Court cases have to be handled with some kind of imagination. In a maintenance court, for instance, there is little point putting a man into custody. The chances are he will lose his job and the people who will suffer most because of it will be the woman and children who have come to court in the first place because he bucked on payments.

Mr Muller maintains the practice of law at Commissioners' Courts is generally poor and that many commissioners are not as proficient as their counterparts, the magistrates, in the Department of Justice.

He believes the absorption of the courts into the Department of Justice will not only "de-politicise them" but also provide a cross-pollination of personnel.

ured against sending someone to jail.

"It was alarming. You have to be very careful to treat every case on its merits and not just as the next on the roll. It's difficult though, and some presiding officers didn't manage it very well."

By May this year, Mr Muller had seen and heard enough of Commissioners' Courts.

He paid off in cash the rest of his state bursary and, to the strains of a frosty farewell, washed the Department of Co-operation and Development out of his hair.

Now he is going to Cape Town where, for a while, he will content himself with counting his lucky stars at having escaped the clutches of "oppressive, faceless bureaucracy."

# Pass laws 'could pull the trigger'

INFLUX control could be the trigger which leads to violence in the Durban area, the city's influential Chamber of Commerce warned this week.

The chamber — which through its 7 000 members is one of Durban's biggest employers of black staff — gave this warning in a memorandum sent to Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof

Chamber manager Ken Hobson said they had drawn up the memorandum after a meeting with Department officials last year

The Chamber warns that the situation in the Durban metropolitan area is so serious that immediate attention must be given to the causes of the problems developing through the failure of influx control

According to the memorandum, Durban is in a special situation because KwaZulu is an integral part of the city's metropolitan area, and 95 percent of Durban's black workforce live within the homeland.

KwaZulu does not control the movement of its own people into the areas next to Durban, which means there is no way to stop people coming to the city — even though

they don't have accommodation or employment

While influx control doesn't prevent people moving to Durban, it puts a brake on their ability to get a job in the city. And this, the Chamber warns, could "become the trigger to destabilise the entire area".

Durban is now one of the fastest growing cities in the world. In 1970, 10 percent of the black population lived in shacks. By last year, this had rocketed to 50 percent

The Chamber states that no law or threat of action against people would be able to stop this trend

The Chamber suggests that to end the influx of people in the long term, the Government should spend more money and effort in creating jobs away from Durban

As a short-term remedy, they suggest extending Section 10 rights — by which black people are entitled to seek work legally in a "white" urban area — to all residents in Durban townships.

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# Govt to probe

# City

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# Press exposes

**CITY Press' exposé of the detention of law-abiding South Africans for up to 13 months on the pretext that they were Zimbabweans has provoked a Government inquiry into the matter.**

Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof ordered the inquiry this week and promised action "if any proof of irregularities" was found.

Dr Koornhof announced the inquiry in Parliament in response to questions tabled by veteran civil rights campaigner Helen Suzman, following reports in City Press over the past three weeks.

He admitted there had been allegations about the deportation of South African black people to Zimbabwe.

"The content of these allegations is that law-abiding black people with valid South African reference books and other documents are being held without trial by the commissioner at Alexandra for up to 13 months to make them confess that they are aliens in order to deport them to Zimbabwe," he said.

An investigation had been carried out by an in-

## CP Correspondent

spector in his department under the guidance of the deputy director-general (departmental administration).

Dr Koornhof said "An in-depth investigation was carried out into the allegations by interviewing the officials concerned, by taking sworn statements from them and by obtaining relevant information."

The findings of this investigation were "being studied by the Department of Co-operation and

Development"

Dr Koornhof said no specific complaint had been received but there was reference to statements "alleged to have been made by the additional commissioner." These allegations were contained in a telex received from City Press on May 9.

The department had "immediately ordered an investigation"

Asked if the department had taken any subsequent action, Dr Koornhof replied "No steps can be considered against the additional commissioner until the report has been studied and the situation evaluated. If any proof of irregularities should be found, appropriate steps will obviously be taken."

## INFLUX CONTROL 206 Durban's human tide

Blacks are still flooding into the Durban area, and the local chamber of commerce says that influx control measures cannot work as far as the city is concerned

The number of blacks living in the peri-urban, unplanned fringes of the city is about 1,4m according to the Urban Foundation chairman, Robert Lee, and the director of the Inkatha Institute, Lawrence Schlemmer.

In a joint statement they say that more blacks live in shacks and other informal dwellings in Durban than in local townships, hostels and servants' quarters.

According to the Durban Chamber of Commerce, in a message to its members, influx control cannot work in Durban because the borders of KwaZulu extend into, and indeed form an integral part of, the metropolitan area.

The chamber says "The brake which Riekert hoped to place on the urbanisation process by permitting a black worker to enter an urban area only after he has obtained accommodation and employment cannot be applied to metropolitan Durban

"This is clearly demonstrated by the dramatic growth in the black population which has occurred within the Durban metropolitan area in recent years, the rate of increase now having reached the alarming figure of 9% per annum"

It says this 9% growth rate is the highest in the world — and comparable only with that of Mexico City. (The chamber undertook a study of the region after holding discussions with representatives of the Department of Co-operation and Development last November).

It adds that according to figures supplied by the University of Natal, the percentage of the black population living in shacks has risen from 10% in 1950 to almost 50% at present.

The figures show that 95% of the black workforce lives in townships which are in KwaZulu. When Lamontville is incorporated, as proposed by government, less than 5% of blacks will live outside the homeland.

As a short-term palliative, the chamber suggests that Section 10 rights should be extended to all township blacks — "including the right to seek work directly without first reporting for three days to the labour bureau and thereafter having to obtain a work-seeker's permit."

In the longer term it recommends that decentralisation policies be broadened, incentives be given to encourage the estab-

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FM

lishment of labour-intensive industries on the urban periphery; that "backyard," or cottage, industries should be encouraged in black residential areas; and that labour-intensive relief projects be embarked upon in the homelands.

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WEDNESDAY, 6 JUNE 1984

(b) none, but as soon as all the dwellings have been vacated by the Whites, it will be sold to Coloureds.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

\*17. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether any cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) were (a) reported and (b) diagnosed in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether he intends declaring AIDS to be a notifiable disease, if not, why not, if so, when?

†THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) (a) and (b) Since 1982 a total of 12 confirmed cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome have become known to the Department,

(2) no, it is at present not considered to be a public health threat. The diagnosis of acquired immune deficiency syndrome is at present very difficult because there are no simple diagnostic tests available

\*18 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 3 on 11 April 1984, the recently announced bonus of R22,000 to Black old-age pensioners was paid out during May 1984; if not, (a) why not, (b) how many persons were affected and (c) when is it anticipated that they will receive this bonus?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes

1480

*Handwritten:* Zimbabwe: deportations 6/6/84  
\*19. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether his Department has held an investigation into allegations concerning the deportation of South African Blacks to Zimbabwe; if so, (a) what was the purpose of these allegations, (b) (i) who was in charge, and (ii) what was the extent, of the investigation and (c) what were the findings;

(2) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations or complaints regarding the Additional Commissioner for Co-operation and Development at Alexandra, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations or complaints and (ii) his response thereto,

(3) whether any steps have been taken by his Department in respect of this person pending the outcome of the investigation; if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) in respect of what period were they taken,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Yes

(a) The purport of these allegations was that law-abiding Black people with valid South African reference books and other documents are being detained without trial by the Commissioner at Alexandra for up to 13 months to make them confess that they are aliens in order to deport them to Zimbabwe

(b) (i) The investigation was carried out under the guidance of the Deputy Director-general (Departmental Administration) of the Department

1481

WEDNESDAY, 6 JUNE 1984

ment of Co-operation and Development by a departmental inspector

(ii) An in depth investigation *in loco* was carried out into the allegations by interviewing the officials concerned, by taking sworn statements from them and by obtaining relevant information.

(c) The findings are contained in a report which is being studied by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(2) No specific complaint was received. There was a reference to statements alleged to have been made by an Additional Commissioner. These allegations were also investigated as indicated above.

(a) The allegations were contained in a telex received from City Press

(b) On 9 May 1984

(c) (i) The nature of the allegations is as stated in (1) above  
(ii) The Department and I immediately ordered an investigation

(3) No steps against the Additional Commissioner can be considered until the report has been studied and the situation evaluated. If any proof of irregularities should be found, appropriate steps will obviously be taken

(4) Not at this stage. In case it should appear desirable to do so from evidence which becomes available to me I will make a suitable statement

Mrs H SUZMAN: Arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, will he make those findings public or make them available to members of Parliament?

1482

THE MINISTER: If after I have evaluated the findings I consider it to be in the public interest to make them public, I will have no hesitation in doing so

Passport control officers

\*20 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) (a) How many persons have been appointed by him as passport control officers in terms of section 4 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, No 59 of 1972, since the inception of the said Act and (b)(i) how many such passport control officers are there at present and (ii) to which Government Departments are they attached in each case,

(2) whether, prior to their being gazetted as passport control officers, these persons are given any training in regard to (a) their functions and (b) the laws they will be enforcing, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of this training?

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(1) (a) and (b)(i) This information is not readily available. Appointments are continuously being made and withdrawn as many officers of a number of departments are placed, replaced or transferred in and from posts where their duties also include aspects of aliens control

(b) (ii) Appointments have been made in respect of officers of the Departments of Internal Affairs, Justice, the South African Police, Finance and Co-operation and Development and of the South African Railway Police

(2) (a) and (b) Persons employed by the Department of Internal Affairs who are appointed as passport control officers are instructed and trained to

administer the provisions of the Acts and regulations controlling the admission to and residence of aliens in the Republic. Officials of other departments are trained by their own departments and the appointments in their case also vary in accordance with section 4(b) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972.

**Passport control officers**

\*21. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) What is the (a) nature and (b) scope of the investigations carried out by passport control officers in regard to cases involving alleged illegal immigrants,
- (2) whether these investigations include questioning the families of the persons concerned in the event of such families being resident in the Republic; if not, why not,
- (3) what is the longest period for which any person has been held in detention pending the outcome of such an investigation?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

- (1) (a) and (b) The hon member is referred to the provisions of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, No 59 of 1972, and more particularly section 34 thereof which prescribes the nature and scope of the investigations to be carried out by passport control officers in cases involving alleged illegal immigrants
- (2) Only where they can be identified and reached and can contribute towards the identification of the person concerned.
- (3) Statistics of individual cases are not kept but in terms of regulation 26 published in *Regulation Gazette* No

321 of 3 April 1964 no person shall be detained in custody for any longer period than is necessary for the purpose of any prescribed inquiry or for the completion by the passport control officer of arrangements for the removal of such person from the Republic at the first reasonable opportunity

Mrs H SUZMAN: Arising out of the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether his attention has been drawn to the case mentioned by the hon the Minister of Co-operation and Development where people have been held up to 13 months in detention?

†The MINISTER: The hon member has already received a reply from the hon the Minister. This case only became known to me as a result of the question that was asked. I received no representations from any other quarter.

**YMCA building, Port Elizabeth**

\*22 Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Community Development †

- (1) Whether the YMCA building in Havelock Street, Port Elizabeth, is situated in a White group area; if so,
- (2) whether youths of population groups other than the White population group may be accommodated in this building; if so, under what statutory provision, if not,
- (3) whether a permit in respect of the accommodation of such youths in this building has been issued, if so, when,
- (4) whether he or any member of his Department has received any complaints in this regard, if so,
- (5) whether he has investigated the complaints; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No
- (4) No
- (5) Falls away

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the deputy Minister's reply, if he receives an application for multi-racial occupation of this building, would he give it his sympathetic consideration? [Interjections]

The DEPUTY MINISTER: No applications have been received in this regard

**South West Africa: printing work**

\*23. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Defence †

Whether the South African Defence Force at any stage did printing work for a private body or association of private bodies in South West Africa, if so, (a) for what private body or association of private bodies, (b) which section of the South African Defence Force did the printing work and (c) what was the cost involved?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Defence).

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

*Heena and Q. 6/6/85*  
Indian teachers: improvement of qualifications  
6/6/84

\*24. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether provision has been made for a scheme enabling serving Indian teachers to improve their teaching qualifications by correspondence with any college of education; if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether his Department keeps a register of teachers awaiting themselves of this scheme; if not, why not, if so, how many teachers (a) were so registered as at, and (b) had improved their qualifications in this manner since the inception of this scheme up to, the latest specified date for which figures are available,

- (3) whether this scheme provides for the acquisition of a senior certificate, if not, why not,
- (4) whether he is considering any extensions to this scheme; if not, why not, if so, (a) what extensions and (b) when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, because the small number of lowly-qualified teachers still in service does not justify the introduction of a correspondence course

(2), (3) and (4) Fall away

*Heena and Q. 6/6/86*  
Coloured teachers: improvement of qualifications  
6/6/84

\*25 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether provision has been made for a scheme enabling serving Coloured teachers to improve their teaching qualifications by correspondence with any college of education, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether his Department keeps a register of teachers awaiting themselves of this scheme; if not, why not, if so, how many teachers (a) were so registered as at, and (b) had improved their qualifications in this manner since the inception of this scheme up to, the latest specified date for which figures are available,
- (3) whether this scheme provides for the acquisition of a senior certificate, if not, why not;

Northern Cape: housing

699 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Northern Cape Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

- (2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Kimberley	129	322	6 835
Ritche	Nil	Nil	262
Ujington	Nil	Nil	986
Priska	Nil	Nil	280
Griekwastad	Nil	Nil	200
Postmasburg	Nil	4	795
Reivilo	Nil	Nil	118
Vryburg	Nil	Nil	447
Barkly West	Nil	Nil	424
Douglas	Nil	4	245
Windsorton	Nil	Nil	59
Bristown	Nil	Nil	110
De Aar	Nil	Nil	937
Petrusville	Nil	Nil	127
Philipstown	Nil	Nil	241

As at 29 February 1984

- (2) 96.

Western Cape: housing

700. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and

- (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Western Cape Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Zolani (Ashton)	Nil	Nil	148
Mkqubela (Robertson)	Nil	Nil	54
Nduli (Ceres)	Nil	Nil	59
Zweihle (Hermannus)	Nil	Nil	93
Mbekweni (Paarl)	Nil	Nil	622
Kaya-Mandi (Stellenbosch)	Nil	Nil	103
Mfuleni (Kulsriver)	Nil	Nil	176
Zweletemba (Worcester)	Nil	Nil	1 038
Gugulethu (Cape Town)	Nil	Nil	7 523
Nyanga (Cape Town)	Nil	Nil	3 576
Langa (Cape Town)	Nil	Nil	2 203

As at 30 March 1984

- (2) Nil

Highveld: housing  
8.61.1388  
29/5/84  
Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Highveld Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Witbank	43	40	3 075
Belfast	Nil	Nil	532
Bethal	Nil	Nil	347
Dullstroom	Nil	Nil	130
Hendrina	Nil	1	270
Langverwacht	5	Nil	1 420
Leandra	Nil	Nil	1
Lydenburg	Nil	220	217
Middelburg	6	26	1 462
Standerton	3	2	1 673
Ogies	Nil	1	628
Volksrust	354	40	3 035
Machadodorp	Nil	Nil	15

As at 29 February 1984.

- (2) 33.

Central Transvaal: housing

702. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) How many houses (a) had been bought under the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) 30-year ownership scheme and (b) were being rented in each township falling under the Central Transvaal Administration Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) how many housing units had been sold under the special State housing sale scheme in this Administration Board area as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
Mamelodi	49	7 794	5 651
Atteridgeville	39	2 266	7 426
Warmbad	Nil	Nil	42
Thabazambi	Nil	Nil	69
Brits	Nil	Nil	91

As at 29 February 1984.

- (2) 25.

Standard 10 examinations  
29/5/84  
741 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Training.

- (a) How many Black pupils at schools in the (i) East London, (ii) Cathcart, (iii) Queenstown, (iv) King William's Town, (v) Komga and (vi) Stutterheim area entered for the Standard 10 examinations in 1983, (b) how many entrants in each category (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption and (c) how many such entrants passed in (i) mathematics and (ii) physical science in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

(i) East London	(a)(i)	(ii)	(iii)
	56	13	43
	0	6	6
	6	6	6
(ii) Cathcart	(a)(i)	(ii)	(iii)
	None	None	None
(iii) Queenstown	(a)(i)	(ii)	(iii)
	88	38	50
	7	7	7
	12	12	12
	26	26	26
(iv) King William's Town	(a)(i)	(ii)	(iii)
	None	None	None
	None	None	None
	None	None	None
	None	None	None
(v) Komga	(a)(i)	(ii)	(iii)
	None	None	None
(vi) Stutterheim	(a)(i)	(ii)	(iii)
	None	None	None

Note: Ciskeian candidates excluded

Development Trust and Land Act  
750 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- Whether any persons were charged in

1391

TUESDAY, 29 MAY 1984

1392

1983 under section 26 of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, if so, how many in each province?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Cape . . . . . 134
Natal . . . . . 101
Orange Free State . . . . . 3 465
Transvaal . . . . . 4 696

787 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population in each of the townships falling under the control of the West Rand Administration Board as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Table with 3 columns: (a)(i), (ii), (b). Rows include Kagiso, Diepmeadow, Soweto, Dobsonville, Mohlaking, Bekkersdal, Alexandra.

Orange Vaal: population 29/5/84

794. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population in each of the townships falling under the control of the Orange Vaal Administration Board as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Table with 3 columns: (a)(i), (ii), (b). Rows include Evaton, Sebokeng, Sharpeville.

1393

TUESDAY, 29 MAY 1984

1394

specified decentralization area (a) during the period (i) 1970 to 1974 and (ii) 1975 to 1979 and (b) from 1 January 1980 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM.

(1) (a) 5 090 from 1972 to 31 March 1984. No records were kept of the number of applications prior to 1972 and the figure of 5 090 does not include applications received by the independent national states after they were granted independence

Table with 2 columns: Region, Total. Rows include Western Cape Province, Northern Cape/Western Transvaal, Orange Free State/Owa Owa, Eastern Cape, Natal/KwaZulu, Eastern Transvaal/KaNgwane/parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu, Northern Transvaal/parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu, Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle/KwaNdebele.

(2) Specific records in respect of individual industrialists which have established, are not available for the periods up to 31 March 1982

Please see the reply to Question 871 dated 7 May 1984 regarding the position in the two years to March 1984

Orange Vaal: population 29/5/84

929. Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Asian, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Black apprentices were indentured to his Department, and (b) in which trades were they indentured, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

(a) (i) 88, and (ii), (iii) and (iv) none; and (b) (i) motor mechanic (57), diesel mechanic (13), carpenter (9), painter/decorator (3), and plumber (6), as at 30 April 1984

930 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

CAPE TIMES 24/5/83

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# Court told of assault by WCAB officials

Supreme Court Reporter THE Supreme Court heard yesterday that two officials of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) attacked a Diazville man, Mr Patrick Moss, after he had objected to their arresting a pass-law offender

Mr Moss, 26, is claiming damages of R6 000 from the WCAB after the alleged assault by the Malmesbury board officials, Mr Johan Frederick Bester and Mr Barend Jacobus Swart, on February 3, 1982.

In papers before the court, the two officials admitted striking Mr Moss, but claimed they had done so lawfully and their actions had not amounted to assault.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice Fagan, Mr Isaac Madibeng said he had been standing outside a neighbour's house in Diazville, near

Saldanha, when the officials came to arrest him

"Mr Bester came into the yard towards me. He was going to catch me for pass offences. He's done it about four times before already," said Mr Madibeng

"Patrick told Mr Bester to leave me as he (Mr Moss) was going to take me to Cape Town then anyhow. Mr Bester told Patrick 'It's got nothing to do with you and I don't want to speak to you' and brushed him aside"

Mr Bester then hit Mr Moss on the side of the face with the palm of his right hand, Mr Madibeng said. Mr Moss retaliated by grabbing the official's arms and pinning them to his side

"Then they wrestled and I saw Mr Swart climbing over the fence. He pulled a truncheon out and hit Patrick between the shoulder blades"

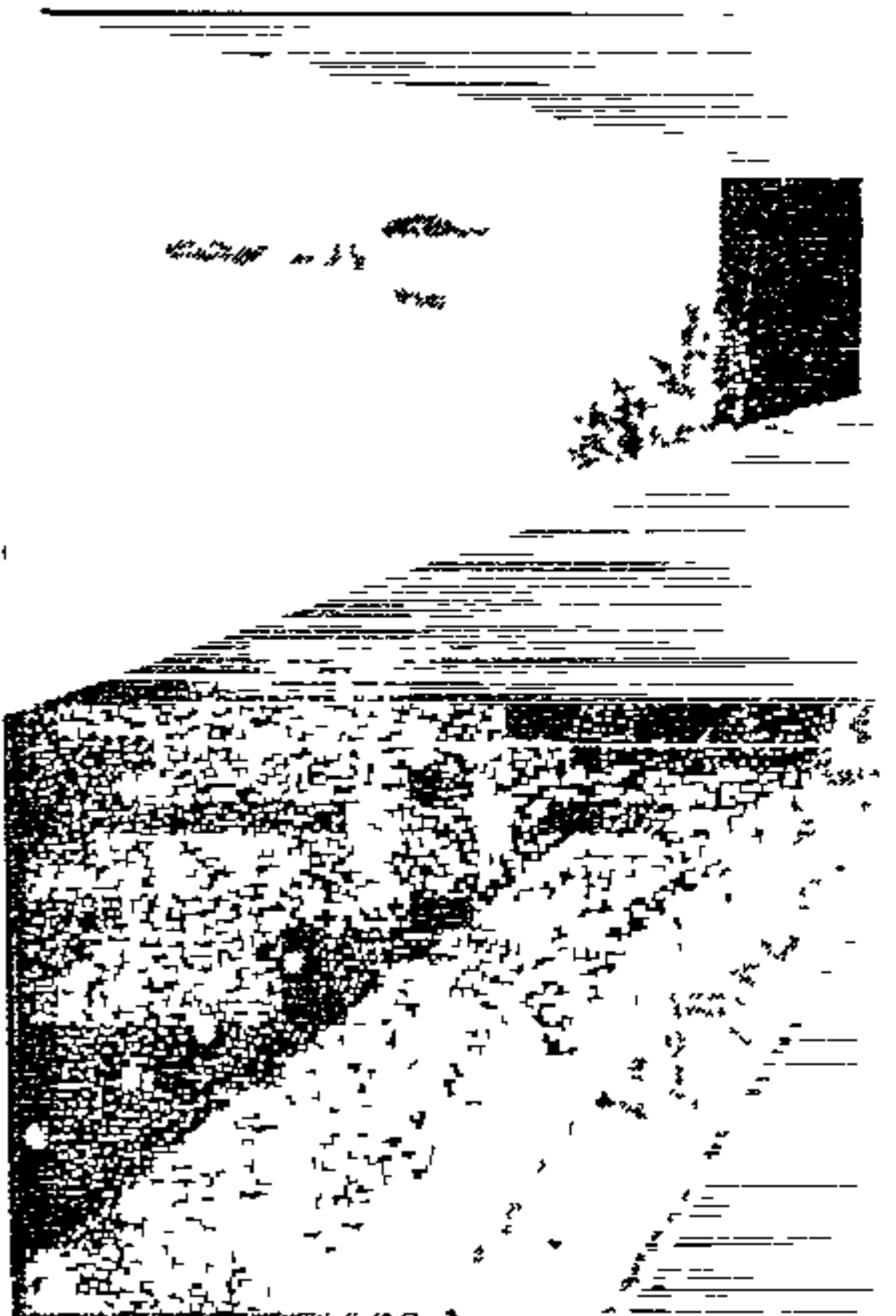
Mr Madibeng said a group of women and children were present at the scene and they pleaded with the officials not to hit Mr Moss. Before he made his escape, he noticed that Mr Moss was lying on his back on the ground, kicking in the air "as they were still hitting him"

He said that when he saw Mr Moss a day later, his shirt was blood-stained and torn

In papers, it is claimed that Mr Moss suffered bruises on his back and shoulder areas and that his right eye had been "grossly" swollen

The hearing continues today

Mr P Loubscher, instructed by Mr W Booth, of Keith Hambin and Company, appeared for Mr Moss. Mr J A le Roux, instructed by Bornman and Hayward, appeared for the WCAB



The chairman of the Divisional Jill Wheeler, at the opening of Bird Sanctuary on Tuesday. Ti Hide, has been erected in hono

## Salt River take-away robbed

CRIME REPORTER ROBBERS fired a shot during a holdup at a Salt River take-away shop on Tuesday night but the bullet crashed into a showcase and no one was injured

Two men, one with a handgun, entered Zorba's Take-Aways about 6pm and threatened the 63-year-old owner, Mrs Cynthia de Nobrega, police said

A shot was fired into a showcase and the men fled from the shop after robbing Mrs De Nobrega of R250. "The shot was not fired at me. It all happened so quickly, I don't remember anything else," she said

Police investigations are continuing but no arrests have been made

Police have arrested a 31-year-old man in connection with a R7 000 armed robbery at a Stikland petrol station in February, but the cash has not yet been recovered

Mr George Dywali, an attendant at Foxford Motors in Rug Road, was allegedly threatened by two men — one with a handgun — and ordered to open a safe containing R7 076 on February 4.

## PC R4C

Staff THE lead... ple's Cong... ter Marais... day fined... (or 40 days... ville Mag... on charges... unlicensed... contempt... Marais, Avenue, admitted driven an car on Road on was fine... days) He also he had fa... in court... and was fi... days) In mit... tence, M... had been

## Sen 'har

Staff THE Ned dingkerk ters to two them to whether b... the deat... more easi... in South... Dr A J church's... yesterday... derature

**boordman's** the house shop

30 BURG ST. CT 23-5040 CAVENDISH ST CLAREMONT 61-7010

### THE MIELE PROMISE - QUALITY AND RELIABILITY



The S240i Automatic Vacuum Cleaner has a special difference: Electronically controlled suction power increases and decreases automatically to the correct level, depending on the surface. Choice of four different settings. Available in Nevada beige.

## R249

The S230i model possesses many of the same excellent qualities. A 1000 W fan ensures enormous suction power. Available in classic white.

## D100

# Davel villagers on influx charges

Saweta  
18/5/84  
206

NINE villagers of Davel in the Eastern Transvaal are to appear in the Bethal Magistrate's Court today to face charges relating to influx control.

The villagers face a first charge under the Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act, and are alleged to have failed to produce their reference books on demand.

The second charge is under the Black (Urban Areas) Act, with allegations that the nine people were found living in the prescribed magiste-

By JON QWELANE

rial area of Davel without the permission of the Eastern Transvaal Development Board (formerly Administration Board)

## Witnesses

At a previous hearing the case was postponed because State witnesses were not present and also because defending

attorneys had not yet received copies of the charge sheets.

Seven of those appearing are: Mr Daniel Shabangu, Ms Lena Ramapulane, Ms Emma Mabuza, Mr Lesiang Hlabathi, Mr Nuwejaar Baloyi, Ms Grhe Tshasinga and Mr Samuel Magagula

Seven are represented by a Johannesburg legal firm, Moshidi Kunene and company





# Pass-court control to Justice

CAG Trials 18/5/84  
~~252~~  
~~200~~  
206

## Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The controversial black commissioners' courts are to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department of Justice from September 1, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced yesterday.

Opposition justice spokesmen immediately demanded to know what tangible changes could be expected in the administration of justice in the courts.

Mr Coetsee announced the transfer during the debate on his budget vote in Parliament. The transfer is in line with a recommendation of the Hoexter Commission into legal reform. Its final report was tabled in Parliament earlier this year.

## Influx control

The commission was highly critical of the racially separate nature of the courts and the inferior standard of justice they dispensed. Commissioner's courts are a key element in the application of the government's black influx control laws.

The PFP's chief justice spokesman, Mr David Dalling, said during debate that the quality of procedures and judgments in the courts might improve, but that would not solve the central problem surrounding commissioners' courts which was influx control laws.

If the same officers were transferred to a new department and continued with the same duties, nothing would have changed.

## 200 000 arrests

Pass laws, applicable only to blacks, resulted in over 200 000 arrests a year, and all those people had to be processed through the courts. Changing the departments under which the commissioners' courts fell would not alter the figure, Mr Dalling said.

It was possible that due to the more demanding procedures under the Department of Justice, the whole works would be gummed up causing a doubling up of the awaiting-trial prisoners and possibly the adoption of the same conveyor belt style of justice condemned in the Hoexter report.

Mr Coetsee said commissioners' courts applied the laws made by Parliament and under his department they would continue to do so.

However, the racial connotation of the courts would now be removed. It was possible that it would take time and negotiation to organize the accommodation aspects of the courts. The courts would also benefit in terms of image, he said.

# 47 board officials sue Cape paper

By EBRAHIM MOOSA

Forty-seven individual inspectors of the Western Cape Development Board (WCDB) have sued the fortnightly community newspaper "Muslim News" for a total of R399 500 in a claim for defamation.

The firm of attorneys acting on behalf of Muslim News — Omar, Vassen, Sonn and Abercrombie — yesterday confirmed that summonses of R8 500 from each of the 47 WCDB inspectors in their individual capacity had been received. Muslim News, however, had lodged a "notice of intention to defend" at the Supreme Court, Cape Town, Mr Ramesh Vassen said.

A spokesman for WCDB, Dr Gert du Preez, yesterday confirmed that a number of officials had sued the newspaper "in their personal capacity". He

could not, however, confirm the number of officials or the sum of money involved.

The law suit involves an article the newspaper published in 1982 concerning certain businessmen, board inspectors and permission to employ "so-called illegal labourers".

A spokesman for attorneys Bornman & Hayward, acting on behalf of the 47 inspectors, said they would now file affidavits. Initially, the cases of about five plaintiffs would be heard to give an indication as to how the remaining ones should be proceeded with.

The claim was brought against Muslim News (Pty Ltd), the publisher, Mr Farid Sayed, and the printers, S&S Printers, of Athlone.

The paper was founded in 1961 and primarily deals with issues affecting the Muslim community in the Cape.

CARE TAKES 10/5/84

# Commissioners' courts: 'What a picture of white justice!'

200  
201  
202  
206

IN A speech in the debate on the Co-operation and Development vote in the House of Assembly, Mr Dalling gave his impressions of a visit to the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts and concluded "This is not justice. It is administrative racial persecution"

Mr Dalling prefaced his remarks by quoting from the report of the Hoexter Commission, which was appointed to

inquire into the structure and functioning of the courts

"In principle the Republic should have a single hierarchy of courts for all without reference to race or person"

"The judicial officers who preside in the commissioners' courts are not only functionar-

ies of the executive but in addition are public servants with a special responsibility for carrying out the policy of the State as it is interpreted and proclaimed by the department of co-operation and development."

"The average standard of criminal justice administered in the commissioners' courts compares unfavourably with that of the magistrates' courts. When an unrepresented accused is charged in the commissioner's court with an alleged contravention of an influx control measure the proceedings are generally characterized by undue haste and a disregard for procedural rules. Such tendencies are entirely subversive of proper justice."



By DAVE DALLING  
Progressive Federal Party MP for Sandton

On April 18, 1984, I attended the Johannesburg courts for several hours. On the front door of each court was affixed brand-new legal aid notices, rather strangely rubber stamped with the date February 24, 1978. The court orderly told me that these notices had

been put up about a month previously (some days after the question on legal aid was answered in parliament) and that prior to that, no such notices had been displayed.

Ironically, these signs can only be seen by court spectators and not by accused persons, who come up from the cells.

Though I observed all the courts operating, time does not allow me to relate the entire experience. I will limit myself to what I saw in F Court (Court No 6).

During February, 1984 this court handled 1755 cases relating to curfew and trespass at the average rate of 84 per day.

The presiding officer was relatively young. He lolled on the bench, often pointing at the accused. He wore a legal gown without a jacket underneath and a short sleeved shirt. His collar was loose and his tie skew. His hair had not seen a barber for many months and his whole appearance was sloppy in the extreme.

What a picture of white man's justice for all to see! His attitude towards accused people was, to say the least, grossly unsympathetic.

The charges were put to the accused rapidly and in an almost unintelligible fashion, and the accused were required without any further explanation to plead immediately.

On a plea of guilty, no evidence was heard and the conviction confirmed. Sometimes evidence in mitigation was asked for, other times it was not. The general level of sentences handed down was R20 or 40 days.

On a plea of not guilty, the inevitable result was a two-week postponement. Sometimes the prisoner was asked whether he wanted bail.

Of those that were asked, all did. Those who were not asked were just sent back to the cells for a further two weeks.

While the vast majority of persons convicted in our criminal courts are non-white, the number of non-whites seeking legal aid in criminal cases is remarkably small.

The Centre for Applied Studies of the University of the Witwatersrand recently produced a study of the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts. A few quotations follow.

● "Only about 0,21 percent of the number of people charged were legally represented"

● "Where an accused is unrepresented, the judicial officers should be more than usually vigilant to ensure that the accused person receives a fair trial. In the case of the commissioner's court the heavy court work-load makes such vigilance impossible."

● "Such a high number of postponements should be a cause for concern, particularly because the accused persons are unrepresented and their right to bail is neither explained nor respected. Usually the cases are postponed for a period of about two weeks and in most instances the accused are returned to custody and not released on bail at all."

In replies given to three questions recently the minister said:

1) That legal aid was available in these courts, that notices to this effect were posted at the courts, and that no one had applied for legal aid.

2) That prosecutors in these courts required no specific qualification, nor any specific practical experience.

3) That presiding commissioners had to have passed the Lowest Civil Service Law Examination, though no practical experience was laid down. Further, that fully one quarter of the commissioners acting had not achieved even this minimal qualification.

Those who asked for bail were invariably granted bail of R50, more than double the amount of the probable fine.

They, too, just went back to the cells. Of those sent back to the cells on postponement, I have ascertained that a large proportion upon returning two weeks later for trial, are set free as the arresting officer very often fails to turn up.

And we wonder about the crowded state of our prisons! If the presiding officer wanted any information from the accused he told the interpreter to ask "the man" what he had to say.

No accused person complained at his treatment, but then no one was represented or even seemed to know or properly understand what was going on. But the judicial conveyor belt never stopped to help him.

What I witnessed confirmed the very worst of all that I have read these past weeks. This is not justice, — it is administrative racial persecution.

And I have only two questions for the minister:

Are you not ashamed? Can you sleep easily in your ministerial bed, knowing that this is what is happening in your department?

And secondly — forgetting about the eventual transference of these courts — what are you going to do about it now? This week? This month?

Or are you going to leave it and permit injustice to reign supreme? And allow massive ill-will between the races to continue to build up? Those are the questions that demand answers.

1235

MONDAY 14 MAY 1984

1236

figures for Soweto and Diepmeadow are not available

In respect of (1)(b) separate figures for Kagiso and Munsieville are not available

The reason for the non-availability of separate figures is that the Development Board keeps its records where its regional offices are situated. The Johannesburg office deals with Soweto, Diepkloof and Meadowlands as a unit and the Krugersdorp office deals with Kagiso and Munsieville as a unit.

The figures in respect of (1)(a)(1) are based on the payment of a deposit and the signing of an agreement to purchase by the parties. Consequently the figures given may not correspond with the number of registrations of leasehold

*206* *Howard*  
*Influx control/identity documents*  
*Q. 61.1235*

782 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year.

(2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a) 8 105.

(b) 7 537.

(2) (a) 35

(b) R28 948 accrued to the State.  
R93 129 accrued to the Southern

Orange Free State Development Board

Influx control/identity documents

783 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Orange Vaal Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year;

(2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 13 267

(b) 13 045

(2) (a) 60

(b) R9 968 accrued to the State  
R75 690 accrued to the Orange-Vaal Development Board

*Howard*  
*KwaNdebele: pensions/grants/institutions*  
*Q. 61.1236*  
*14/5/84*

809 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) How many persons in KwaNdebele received (a) old-age pensions, (b) disability grants, (c) pensions for the blind and (d) war veterans' pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether there are any facilities in KwaNdebele for (a) aged persons, (b) disabled persons and (c) children in need of care, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of these facilities in each case.

1237

MONDAY 14 MAY 1984

1238

(3) whether there are any institutions in KwaNdebele for (a) aged persons and (b) children in need of care, if not, why not, if so, what types of institutions in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 7 962.

(b) 868

(c) 75 and

(d) 7

As at 31 March 1984

(2) (a) No

(b) No

(c) No Persons are still being cared for in the extended family system

(3) (a) No

(b) No Persons are still being cared for in the extended family system. In cases where no other care exists use is made of existing institutions elsewhere. A White social worker has been seconded to the KwaNdebele Department of Health and Welfare, with effect from 1 May 1984

*Howard*  
*Prisoners: unit cost*  
*Q. 61.1237*  
*14/5/84*

828 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

What was the unit cost per prisoner per day in 1983 for Blacks, Whites, Coloureds and Indians, respectively?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The estimate of expenditure is done per responsibility and objective and therefore it is not possible to calculate the average unit cost for the different race groups.

separately. The average daily unit cost amounts to R8,05 35 (805,35 cents)

Awaiting-trial prisoners

829 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month of 1983?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1983, were as follows.

31 January	20 428
28 February	20 371
31 March	18 852
30 April	19 422
31 May	19 354
30 June	18 199
31 July	18 187
31 August	17 673
30 September	17 402
31 October	18 308
30 November	17 494
31 December	18 162

Adoption *14/5/84*  
*Howard*  
*Q. 61.1238*

846 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1983?

331

Children's homes

888 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) How many (a) State and (b) privately administered children's homes were there for (i) Indian and (ii) Coloured children in the Republic as at the

of the representations and (ii) his response thereto,

- (3) whether he intends to approve the recommendation of the Meat Board, if so, why?

**†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.**

- (1) I understand that the Meat Board took such a decision and submitted it to the National Marketing Council on 7 May 1984. The Council will in due course and in terms of the legally prescribed procedure transmit the Meat Board's decision to me together with the Council's report and recommendations thereon. Consequently, the required particulars are not yet at my disposal

- (2) Yes

- (a) On 17 April 1984, 7 May 1894 and 14 May 1984

(b) Mr M. Roux, Beaufort West; Cape Wholesale Butchers, Association, Cape Town, and Messrs D P. de Klerk and Van Gend, Attorneys, Cape Town

- (c) (i) Representations opposing the decision of the Meat Board on the grounds of disadvantages for the producers; increased costs for consumers and failure to consult all interested persons

(ii) Since the decision of the Meat Board and the report and recommendations of the Marketing Council have not yet been submitted to me, I have only taken notice of the representations and have not replied thereto.

- (3) I am not yet in a position to give an indication.

(i) when and (ii) what was the (aa) nature of the complainants and (bb) response thereto in each case?

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

- (1) No

(a), (b) and (c) and (2) and (3) fall away

Trinity High School, Lenasia

\*9 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations or complaints concerning a teacher at Trinity High School in Lenasia, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations or complaints and (ii) his response thereto,

- (2) whether he has held an inquiry into his matter; if not, why not, if so, what were the findings;

- (3) whether he has taken any action as a result, if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

**†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**

- (1) I have received no representations or complaints. The school principal has, however, received complaints

- (a) 2 May 1984.

(b) The parents of three pupils

(c) (i) The complainants were submitted in writing and mainly refer to the way in which punishment was supposed to have been administered.

(ii) The parents would have sent copies of the complaints to the Chief Inspector and the Director of Education. As yet nothing has been received. As a result of a newspaper report the matter came to the notice of the Director. He is now having the matter investigated by two circuit inspectors. When they have reported, it will be considered whether any steps are appropriate

- (2) and (3) Fall away

\*10 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether (a) Mziwoxile Plaattjes and (b) Lungekile Fose were detained by the South African Police in the Cradock magisterial district during April or May 1984, if so, (i) when and (ii) why,

- (2) whether any (a) staff members of any Black schools and (b) other persons in the area were detained during this period; if so, (i) when, (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions, and (iii) why, in each case;

- (3) whether any of the persons detained were under the age of 18 years, if so, how many,

- (4) whether these persons have been charged, if so, in terms of what statutory provision; if not,

- (5) whether they have been released, if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) when?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

- (1) (a) and (b) No, not in the Cradock magisterial district

- (2) (a) No

- (b) Yes

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Reference books 16/5/84  
\*7 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether any instructions have been issued to officials of his Department concerning time allowed to Black persons to produce their reference books when requested to do so if not, why not, if so (a) what instructions and (b) when?

**†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

It is not usually a duty of officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development to demand reference books from Black persons, but this task forms part of the duties of officers of the Development Boards. No specific instruction in this regard was issued to officers of the Department of Co-operation and Development or officers of the Development Boards as it is expected of them to carry out the provisions of the Act in the normal execution of their duties.

Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence  
Defendants Q. Co. 1248  
16/5/84

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force has made use of defoliants in the course of its operations; if so, (a) where, (b) on what dates, (c) on whose authority in each case and (d)(i) what was the chemical content of the defoliant used and (ii) from whom was it obtained;

- (2) whether steps were taken prior to using such defoliants to prevent their having harmful effects on human beings, if so, (a) what steps and (b) by whom, if not, why not;

- (3) whether any complainants have been received from any members of the (a) South African Defence Force and (b) civilian population concerning health problems caused by defoliants; if so

*Howe*  
 206  
 265  
 9-601. 1171  
 9/5/84  
 Workers requisitioned  
 461 Dr A L BORRINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) How many workers were requisitioned from (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) Owaqwa, (d) KaNgwane, (e) KwaZulu, (f) KwaNdebele, (g) Venda, (h) Bophuthatswana, (i) Ciskei and (j) Transkei by each specified Administration Board in 1983;

(2) how many such workers in each Administration Board area were (a) commuters and (b) migrants?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

(1) Administration Board. South Orange Free State

(a) Lebowa	721
(b) Gazankulu	563
(c) Owaqwa	8 973
(d) KaNgwane	7
(e) KwaZulu	5 946
(f) KwaNdebele	361
(g) Venda	139
(h) Bophuthatswana	11 805
(i) Ciskei	5 349
(j) Transkei	8 952

(2) (a) Commuters 3 949  
 (b) Migrants 38 868

(1) Administration Board. Western Cape

(a) Lebowa	---
(b) Gazankulu	---
(c) Owaqwa	---
(d) KaNgwane	---
(e) KwaZulu	---
(f) KwaNdebele	---
(g) Venda	---
(h) Bophuthatswana	---
(i) Ciskei	8 338
(j) Transkei	53 545

(2) (a) Commuters ---  
 (b) Migrants 69 139

(1) Administration Board. Orange Vaal

(a) Lebowa	6 066
(b) Gazankulu	3 124
(c) Owaqwa	13 492
(d) KaNgwane	1 024
(e) KwaZulu	6 137
(f) KwaNdebele	1 381
(g) Venda	---
(h) Bophuthatswana	3 263
(i) Ciskei	2 014
(j) Transkei	18 653

(2) (a) Commuters 3 573  
 (b) Migrants 52 746

(1) Administration Board: East Rand

(a) Lebowa	47 363
(b) Gazankulu	13 605
(c) Owaqwa	6 809
(d) KaNgwane	4 547
(e) KwaZulu	25 183
(f) KwaNdebele	11 236
(g) Venda	6 631
(h) Bophuthatswana	6 326
(i) Ciskei	2 587
(j) Transkei	28 556

(2) (a) Commuters 260  
 (b) Migrants 152 583

(1) Administration Board. West Rand

(a) Lebowa	33 058
(b) Gazankulu	13 216
(c) Owaqwa	4 510
(d) KaNgwane	1 482
(e) KwaZulu	28 916
(f) KwaNdebele	2 774
(g) Venda	16 194
(h) Bophuthatswana	31 987
(i) Ciskei	2 636
(j) Transkei	27 643

(2) (a) Commuters ---  
 (b) Migrants 162 416

(1) Administration Board. Northern Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	40 752
(b) Gazankulu	14 584
(c) Owaqwa	243
(d) KaNgwane	215

(1) Administration Board: Eastern Transvaal

(e) KwaZulu	392
(f) KwaNdebele	1 380
(g) Venda	9 111
(h) Bophuthatswana	2 166
(i) Ciskei	50
(j) Transkei	748

(2) (a) Commuters 146 769  
 (b) Migrants 69 641

(1) Administration Board: Eastern Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	20 230
(b) Gazankulu	15 263
(c) Owaqwa	824
(d) KaNgwane	37 724
(e) KwaZulu	13 667
(f) KwaNdebele	610
(g) Venda	431
(h) Bophuthatswana	834
(i) Ciskei	438
(j) Transkei	1 375

(2) (a) Commuters 35 952  
 (b) Migrants 69 314

(1) Administration Board: Drakensberg

(a) Lebowa	20
(b) Gazankulu	5
(c) Owaqwa	106
(d) KaNgwane	97
(e) KwaZulu	54 485
(f) KwaNdebele	2
(g) Venda	---
(h) Bophuthatswana	---
(i) Ciskei	54
(j) Transkei	1 639

(2) (a) Commuters 42 894  
 (b) Migrants 13 514

(1) Administration Board: Port Natal

(a) Lebowa	---
(b) Gazankulu	2
(c) Owaqwa	7
(d) KaNgwane	4
(e) KwaZulu	169 658
(f) KwaNdebele	21
(g) Venda	8
(h) Bophuthatswana	46
(i) Ciskei	17
(j) Transkei	19 716

(2) (a) Commuters 137 509  
 (b) Migrants 51 970

(1) Administration Board: Central Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	53 646
(b) Gazankulu	4 648
(c) Owaqwa	153
(d) KaNgwane	37
(e) KwaZulu	2 797
(f) KwaNdebele	29 962
(g) Venda	7 077
(h) Bophuthatswana	111 326
(i) Ciskei	293
(j) Transkei	12 638

(2) (a) Commuters 104 746  
 (b) Migrants 73 544

(1) Administration Board: Western Transvaal

(a) Lebowa	1 279
(b) Gazankulu	320
(c) Owaqwa	820
(d) KaNgwane	85
(e) KwaZulu	666
(f) KwaNdebele	192
(g) Venda	129
(h) Bophuthatswana	43 739
(i) Ciskei	344
(j) Transkei	4 906

(2) (a) Commuters 12 244  
 (b) Migrants 32 026

(1) Administration Board: Eastern Cape

(a) Lebowa	27
(b) Gazankulu	12
(c) Owaqwa	490
(d) KaNgwane	---
(e) KwaZulu	41
(f) KwaNdebele	3
(g) Venda	44
(h) Bophuthatswana	31
(i) Ciskei	9 172
(j) Transkei	5 628

(2) (a) Commuters 44 915  
 (b) Migrants 15 448

(1) Administration Board Highveld

(a) Lebowa	39 254
(b) Gazankulu	4 740
(c) Owaqwa	6 868
(d) KaNgwane	6 184
(e) KwaZulu	6 789
(f) KwaNdebele	17 476
(g) Venda	843
(h) Bophuthatswana	2 009
(i) Ciskei	335
(j) Transkei	6 326

(2) (a) Commuters 8 357  
(b) Migrants 82 467

(1) Administration Board: Northern Cape

(a) Lebowa	40
(b) Gazankulu	31
(c) Owaqwa	54
(d) KaNgwane	12
(e) KwaZulu	285
(f) KwaNdebele	7
(g) Venda	5
(h) Bophuthatswana	36 850
(i) Ciskei	732
(j) Transkei	1 981

(2) (a) Commuters 10 176  
(b) Migrants 29 822

The numbers given under (1) represent workers requisitioned while the numbers given under (2) represent workers that accepted employment.

*Heurand*  
Influx control/identity documents  
Q: 9/1/1975 9/5/84

526 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What was the total (a) amount in fines and (b) number of days in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1983 in the (i) Cape Peninsula and (ii) rest of the Western Cape for offences relating to influx control and identity documents;
- (2) (a) (i) how many persons paid fines and (ii) what was the total amount

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

paid in such fines and (b) (i) how many persons served sentences, and (ii) what was the total number of days served by such persons, in each of the above-mentioned areas in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) R224 810 (ii) R185 525  
(b) 225 660 days 163 985 days

(2) (a) (i) 7 144 (ii) R313 787.  
(b) (i) and (ii) Unknown These matters are administered by the Department of Justice

*Heurand*  
Family housing units  
Q: 9/1/1976 9/5/84

678 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1983 in each national state by (i) the national state authority, (ii) private owners and (iii) the South African Government and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each national state;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any national states, if so, how many units are required in respect of each national state;

(3) whether any family housing units are being built in the national states at present by (a) the national state authority, (b) private owners and (c) the South African Government; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each national state and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) Lebowa	.....
Owaqwa	.....
KwaZulu	.....
KaNgwane	.....
KwaNdebele	.....
Gazankulu	.....
Other South African Development Trust Land	.....

(b) Lebowa	.....
Owaqwa	.....
KwaZulu	.....
KaNgwane	.....
KwaNdebele	.....
Gazankulu	.....
Other South African Development Trust Land	.....

(2) It is not possible to give a completely accurate figure as the shortage of housing also depends on the actual demand. It is estimated that the shortage in terms of units is as follows

Lebowa	18 000
Owaqwa	24 000
KwaZulu	75 000
KaNgwane	5 600
KwaNdebele	3 500
Gazankulu	1 500
Other South African Development Trust Land	14 800

- (3) (a) Yes
- (b) Yes
- (c) Yes

The number of houses which are being built by the national states are not known.  
The number of houses which are being built by private owners are not known.  
The South African Government has implemented self-build schemes within all the

(i) Unknown	(ii) Unknown	(iii) 540
"	140	1 650
"	Unknown	2 520
"	"	580
"	"	201
"	"	Nil
"	87	170
(i) Unknown	(ii) Unknown	(iii) R2 418 464
"	R840 000	R6 400 000
"	Unknown	R5 370 267
"	"	R1 260 000
"	"	R1 600 000
"	"	Nil
"	"	R1 800 000

The progress with self-build schemes depends on the availability of funds and consequently dates on which schemes will be completed cannot be determined

686 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the Highveld area in 1983 by (i) the Highveld Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified organization and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township;
- (2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the Highveld area; if so, how many units are required in respect of each township;

*Heurand*  
Family housing units 9/5/84

(1) Administration Board Highveld

(a) Lebowa	39 254
(b) Gazankulu	4 740
(c) Owaqwa	6 868
(d) KaNgwane	6 184
(e) KwaZulu	6 789
(f) KwaNdebele	17 476
(g) Venda	843
(h) Bophuthatswana	2 009
(i) Ciskei	335
(j) Transkei	6 326

(2) (a) Commuters	8 357
(b) Migrants	82 467

(1) Administration Board Northern Cape

(a) Lebowa	40
(b) Gazankulu	31
(c) Owaqwa	54
(d) KaNgwane	12
(e) KwaZulu	285
(f) KwaNdebele	7
(g) Venda	5
(h) Bophuthatswana	36 850
(i) Ciskei	732
(j) Transkei	1 981

(2) (a) Commuters	10 176
(b) Migrants	29 822

The numbers given under (1) represent workers requisitioned while the numbers given under (2) represent workers that accepted employment.

*206* *Heurand*  
Influx control/identity documents  
9/5/84  
526 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What was the total (a) amount in fines and (b) number of days in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1983 in the (i) Cape Peninsula and (ii) rest of the Western Cape for offences relating to influx control and identity documents,
- (2) (a) (i) how many persons paid fines and (ii) what was the total amount

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

paid in such fines and (b) (i) how many persons served sentences, and (ii) what was the total number of days served by such persons, in each of the above-mentioned areas in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) R224 810	(ii) R185 525
(b) 225 660 days	163 985 days

(2) (a) (i) 7 144

(ii) R313 787

(b) (i) and (ii) Unknown These matters are administered by the Department of Justice.

*Heurand*  
Family housing units  
9/5/84  
678. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1983 in each national state by (i) the national state authority, (ii) private owners and (iii) the South African Government and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each national state;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any national states; if so, how many units are required in respect of each national state;

(3) whether any family housing units are being built in the national states at present by (a) the national state authority, (b) private owners and (c) the South African Government, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each national state and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) Lebowa	Unknown	(ii) Unknown	(iii) 540
Owaqwa	140	Unknown	1 650
KwaZulu	Unknown	Unknown	2 520
KaNgwane	Unknown	Unknown	580
KwaNdebele	Unknown	Unknown	201
Gazankulu	Unknown	Unknown	Nil
Other South African Development Trust Land	87	Unknown	170

(b) Lebowa	Unknown	(ii) Unknown	(iii) R2 418 464
Owaqwa	Unknown	R840 000	R6 400 000
KwaZulu	Unknown	Unknown	R5 370 267
KaNgwane	Unknown	Unknown	R1 260 000
KwaNdebele	Unknown	Unknown	R1 600 000
Gazankulu	Unknown	Unknown	Nil
Other South African Development Trust Land	Unknown	Unknown	R1 800 000

(2) It is not possible to give a completely accurate figure as the shortage of housing also depends on the actual demand. It is estimated that the shortage in terms of units is as follows

Lebowa	18 000
Owaqwa	24 000
KwaZulu	75 000
KaNgwane	5 600
KwaNdebele	3 500
Gazankulu	1 500
Other South African Development Trust Land	14 800

(3) (a) Yes.  
(b) Yes  
(c) Yes

The number of houses which are being built by the national states are not known  
The number of houses which are being built by private owners are not known  
The South African Government has implemented self-build schemes within all the

The progress with self-build schemes depends on the availability of funds and consequently dates on which schemes will be completed cannot be determined

*Heurand*  
Family housing units 9/5/84  
686 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the Highveld area in 1983 by (i) the Highveld Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified organization and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the Highveld area; if so, how many units are required in respect of each township;



Lodgers' fees	3 500
Transfer fees	40
Services charges	287 785
Entry permits	48
Pounds fees	10
Sanitation fees	3 259
Replacement of rental cards	16
Removal of wrecked motor vehicles	55
Water sales	494
Interest on sale of houses	393
Insurance	55
Home ownership scheme	14
Rural scheme fees	4 324
Service charges (School levy)	805
Cemetery fees	10
Library fees	784
Rental of halls	290
Advertising fees	67
Sundry revenue	
	<u>R350 042</u>

(c) (i) The total expenditure for the period 1 June 1983 to 30 November 1983 amounted to R106 883.

(ii) The proposed development schemes for the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 will amount to R3 092 487

(2) Provisions has been made on the capital programme for the financial year 1983/84 for the following amounts to be expended on the construction and services as mentioned in the question.

- (a) (i) Nil.
- (ii) R700 000
- (b) R364 750.
- (c) R132 242.

With regard to (2) (a) (i) it should be noted that the Department of Education and Training is responsible for this matter

*9/5/84*  
Trust farm Devondale 11039  
*Q.61. 1184*  
749. Mr R A F Swart asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) (a) How many (i) adults and (ii) children have been resettled on the Trust farm Devondale 11039 and (b) how many formal employment opportunities are there for these persons in the Qudeni district at present;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to create further employment opportunities, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) how many employment opportunities will be created?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

(1) (a) (i) 488.

(ii) 820

(b) Since December 1983 no formal employment opportunity was available. Before that time the people were employed on the Phormum Tenax lands in the area. This Project closed down at the end of November 1983

(2) Yes

(a) The farms in the Qudeni/Devondale area are in the process of being handed over to KwaZulu. Forests will be established on these farms, which will create employment opportunities

(b) At this stage the number cannot be determined

*9/5/84*  
*Q.61. 1184*  
754 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether any vacant residential sites in the (a) Sibongile and (b) Themba-ihle Black townships in Natal were released for the construction of

houses in 1983, if so, how many in each case,

(2) whether his Department still intends to resettle the residents of these townships, if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (a) how many persons are involved;

(3) whether persons who have built houses in these townships will be compensated for these houses, if not, why not, if so, on what basis will this compensation be determined?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

(1) (a) Yes 181

(b) Yes 234.

(2) The matter remains to be considered (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away

(3) Should it be decided to settle these people they will be compensated according to the value of the improvements they have effected. Compensation will be based on the market value of the improvements.

*9/5/84*  
*Q.61. 1185*  
756 Dr M A BARNARD asked the Minister of Co operation and Development.

How many (a) institutions for the (i) blind, (ii) deaf and (iii) physically disabled and (b) handicraft centres there in (aa) KwaZulu, (bb) Qwaqwa, (cc) Lebowa, (dd) Gazankulu and (ee) KaNgwane at present?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

(a) (i) (aa) 2

(bb) 1.

(cc) 2

(dd) 2

(ee) Nil

(ii) (aa) 1

(bb) 1

(cc) 1

(dd) 1

(ee) Nil

(iii) (aa) 2

(bb) 1

(cc) 3

(dd) 1.

(ee) Nil.

(a) (aa) 1

(bb) 1

(cc) Nil

(dd) 2

(ee) Nil

The administration of institutions in national states was transferred to the national states some time ago in terms of the National States Constitution Act, 1971

Some of the institutions in national states are administered as educational institutions e.g. for physically handicapped or blind persons, but a welfare service is simultaneously offered under the same roof but in different sections e.g. handicraft. In other cases there exists only one welfare institution (building) as such but two or more welfare activities are offered. These do not necessarily appear as separate institutions in the replies to the question

*9/5/84*  
*Q.61. 1186*  
763 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Black (a) males and (b) fe-

males were arrested in 1983 for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the townships falling under the control of the East Rand Administration Board?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

	(a)	(b)
Tembisa	1 778	590
Tokoza	740	69
Kathlehong	340	59
Kwa Thema	1 255	48
Vosloorus	1 705	161
Daveyton	647	228
Watrville	556	198
Duduza (Nigel)	137	38
Heidelberg	79	26
Zithobeni (Bronkhorst-spruit)	14	3
Eikangala (Bronkhorstspruit)	0	0
Botleg (Bronkhorstspruit)	18	9
Rfulwe (Bronkhorstspruit)	3	1
Tsakane (Brakpan)	1 002	161

**Influx control/identity documents**

767 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the East Rand Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year;

- (2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed for these offences?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

- (1) (a) 67 438  
(b) 55 454.  
(2) (a) 245

(b) R36 620 accrued to the State R218 577 accrued to the East Rand Development Board

**Influx control/identity documents**

776. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the West Rand Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year,

- (2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed for these offences?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

- (1) (a) 79 652  
(b) 60 742  
(2) (a) 328

(b) R103 461 accrued to the State, R517 802 accrued to the West Rand Development Board.

**Influx control/identity documents**

777 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Northern Transvaal Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year;

- (2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983

from fines imposed for these offences?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

- (1) (a) 2 282.  
(b) 2 103  
(2) (a) 9,128.

(b) R8 641 accrued to the State R1 100 accrued to the Northern Transvaal Development Board

**Influx control/identity documents**

778. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year;

- (2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed for these offences?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

- (1) (a) 1 159.  
(b) 809  
(2) (a) 4,636  
(b) R5 485 accrued to the State.

R1 990 accrued to the Eastern Transvaal Development Board.

**Influx control/identity documents**

779. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating

to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Western Transvaal Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year,

- (2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed for these offences?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

- (1) (a) 6 689  
(b) 5 464  
(2) (a) 6,689

(b) R18 540 accrued to the State R48 247 accrued to the Western Transvaal Development Board

**Influx control/identity documents**

780 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Central Transvaal Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year.

- (2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed for these offences?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

- (1) (a) 31 164  
(b) 15 135  
(2) (a) 51,028  
(b) R19 631 accrued to the State

206 s Jan  
4/5/84

# Children alone after servants' pass arrest

By Terry Friend,  
West Rand Bureau

An angry Roodepoort mother this week told The Star her two small children, aged three and seven, were left unattended when her two registered domestic servants were arrested on a pass technicality.

"This was a terrible thing to do, as we have a pool at home. When the servants protested they were looking after the children, they were bundled into a van by a West Rand Administration Board inspector," said Mrs D Weir-Smith, of Plot 31, Honeydew.

"This inspector, a Mr Norris, did the same thing again up the road from us. He ordered a servant to get into the

van with the white baby she was tending. She refused and he left.

"One of my servants has been working for us for 10 years and the other for six. Their levies were paid every month, but the inspector said the date on their pass stamp had expired. They were humiliated and thrown into jail.

"Surely, if they must arrest people, they could have phoned me to come and fetch the children?"

"Fortunately my mother arrived at the house two hours later, but I want to prevent this happening again."

Mr J Swart, the board's assistant director of manpower in charge of the Honeydew area, said such arrests were "not normal practice at all."

# The Cape Times

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1984

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## Second thoughts

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development is to be congratulated on his decision to withdraw the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, a measure which would have tightened an already onerous system of influx control. It appears that the government has had second thoughts, noting the widespread opposition to the bill. Dr Koornhof said that a new measure, the Urbanization Bill, would be introduced in the new tri-cameral Parliament after consultation with urban and rural black leaders.

This is a wise decision. After noting the range and intensity of opposition to the bill, the government would have been rash indeed to have rammed it through. It is noteworthy that a succession of attempts by the Botha administration to "improve" the influx control legislation have suffered shipwreck. It seems almost as if an obstructive Verwoerdian bureaucracy is reluctant to ease influx control, in spite of the apparent wishes of a reformist Botha administration to take some of the sting out of apartheid.

But what about next time? The government's dilemma is clear

enough. There is strong pressure from the business lobby for labour to be freed of its restrictive shackles. On the other hand there remains Mr Botha's commitment to Verwoerdian apartheid for blacks. He is ensnared in contradictions. The result is that the apartheid bureaucracy, lacking a clear directive, tend to press ahead and manage things pretty well their own way. The existing influx control system, even without the proposed new bill, is oppressive and burdensome enough, destroying family life, causing thousands to be arrested and imprisoned each year and creating a legacy of humiliation and resentment which bodes ill for the future.

Why beat about the bush? Influx control should be abolished and a crippling burden lifted from the shoulders of the black masses. Whatever the problems of abolition, they are preferable to what happens at present. If it is argued that poverty-stricken rural blacks will stream to the cities, the reply is that they are already doing so, in spite of influx control. A wise administration would take steps in both town and country to cushion the disruptive impact of abolition.

**Parliament and Politics**

# Influx control bill scrapped

**Political Correspondent**  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**  
— The government has finally scrapped the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill which would have drastically tightened black influx control regulations

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said during debate on his portfolio that the measure did not meet the objectives of giving effect to the recommendations of the Riekert Commission and the government white paper on influx control

A new measure, now called the Urbanization Bill, would come before the new tricameral Parliament after consultation with urban and homeland black leaders



The bill, first introduced in 1982, was part of a trilogy known as the "Koornhof Bills". The other two — the Black Local Authorities Act and the Black Communities Development Act — are already law

The Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill was being considered by the parliamentary select committee on the constitution which was empowered to pro-

pose an amended bill. Dr Koornhof said that, at his request, the select committee had instructed his department to scrap the original measure and draft a new bill with a new name — the Urbanization Bill. There would not, however, be time to introduce it this session.

He said the new draft bill would be discussed with the private and public sectors, as well as black leaders, before it was reintroduced in Parliament.

He and the government were determined to solve this difficult question and, with the co-operation of all concerned, to achieve the original objective of improving the quality of life of black people, including those outside the homelands.

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(2) Port Alfred

(a) Since the areas at risk were identified, the water supply system in the Black township was improved at a cost of R258 000.

(b) Possible infection of the Kowwe river was monitored generally and 25 swabs at a cost of R105 was taken during the past 12 months.

(c) Proper guidance is maintained.

(d) A vigilance committee also exists in this area.

(3) Grahamstown

(a) The Black townships were not identified as areas at risk because basic facilities such as water and sanitation, were provided generally

(b) In order to monitor cholera infection in the community, 105 swabs were taken at strategic points in the area of the local authority during the past 12 months at a cost of R441.

(c) Proper guidance is maintained

(d) A vigilance committee on which representatives of various authorities, local authorities, the local administration board, Provincial Administration etc., serve, exists to co-ordinate activities during any cholera outbreak.

(4) Kenton-on-Sea

(a) Water was provided from the Bushmans river to three communal water distribution points in the Black township at a cost of R13 000 Further improvements in the water distribution system are being planned for the near future.

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THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

None.

*Domestic workers: accommodation*  
708 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether during 1983 the East Rand Administration Board refused to re-new permission to fat-owners and/or tenants in the East Rand area to house their domestic workers and/or cleaners on their premises, if so, (a) in respect of how many domestic workers and/or cleaners was such permission refused in that year and (b) what were the reasons for the refusals,

(2) whether the Administration Board took steps to find alternative accommodation for those in respect of whom such permission had been refused; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will reconsider such refusals?

(1) No.

(2) and (3) Fall away

*KwaNdebele: Unemployment Insurance Fund*  
811. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Department of Manpower administers the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The Department of Co-operation and Development has no record of these matters.

*Lebowa Development Corporation*  
853 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development +

(1) Whether in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available the Lebowa Development Corporation granted loans to companies in which (a)(i) directors and (ii) officials of this corporation and (b) Cabinet Ministers of Lebowa had an interest; if so, (aa) to what companies, (bb) for what purpose, (cc) what is the capital amount involved in each such loan and (dd) in what way is the capital amount being repaid and interest being paid;

(2) whether the repayments and payments were made by the due dates in each case; if not, by what amount is each of these companies in arrears in respect of (a) instalments and (b) interest;

(3) whether any security was offered in respect of the loans; if so, what are the particulars of the security in each case,

(4) whether he will request the Lebowa Development Corporation to have their auditors publish a report on this matter, if not, why not, if so;

(5) whether he intends to lay such report upon the Table, if not, why not,

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

1983/84 Financial year

(1) (a) (i) Yes, in two separate instances

(ii) No.

(b) No.

(1) (a) (i) Firstly:

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THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

None.

*Domestic workers: accommodation*  
708 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether during 1983 the East Rand Administration Board refused to re-new permission to fat-owners and/or tenants in the East Rand area to house their domestic workers and/or cleaners on their premises, if so, (a) in respect of how many domestic workers and/or cleaners was such permission refused in that year and (b) what were the reasons for the refusals,

(2) whether the Administration Board took steps to find alternative accommodation for those in respect of whom such permission had been refused; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will reconsider such refusals?

(1) No.

(2) and (3) Fall away

*KwaNdebele: Unemployment Insurance Fund*  
811. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Department of Manpower administers the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The Department of Co-operation and Development has no record of these matters.

Other (SWA included)

Agriculture	180
Mining and Quarrying	68 155
Manufacturing	246
Electricity	112
Construction	166
Wholesale and Retail Trade	139
Transport	122
Financing and Insurance	43
Domestic Services	100
Other	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 380</b>

*Howard Q. 6/1. 1051*  
National states: employed persons 30/4/84

676 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(a) National State	Employment as at 31 March 1984
kwaZulu	14 203
Owagwa	3 494
Lebowa	4 462
Gazankulu	1 681
KanNgwane	343
kwaNdebele	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 183</b>
(b) National State	Employment as at 31 March 1984
kwaZulu	11 968
Owagwa	1 887
Lebowa	6 623
Gazankulu	5 009
KanNgwane	2 167
kwaNdebele	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 654</b>

Male	Female	Total
180	2	182
68 155	—	68 155
246	58	304
112	28	140
166	3	169
139	76	215
122	130	252
43	50	93
100	298	398
117	80	197
<b>69 380</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>70 105</b>

The Corporation for Economic Development has also created 24 860 job opportunities in Agriculture and Transport in Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Ciskei, as well as in areas not allocated to a specific national state

The figures in question 1(b) do not include jobs created through financial assistance to Black businessmen and indirect employment created through the granting of credit facilities by Wholesale concerns. These activities involve an estimated further employment figure of over 19 000.

*Howard Q. 6/1. 1052 30/4/84*  
743 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department intends to resettle the inhabitants of the Bhekumthetho settlement, near Mondlo; if so, (a) what is the nature of this settlement, (b) (i) why, (ii) when and (iii) where will they be resettled, (c) how many persons are involved and (d) what specified facilities will be provided for them?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

No

Television licences/transmissions

747 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) (a) How many television licences were issued in 1983 to persons living in the Cape Peninsula and (b) what was the income received from these licences;
- (2) whether any persons with licensed television sets in the Cape Peninsula in 1983 were unable to receive TV2 transmissions; if so, (a) how many (i) were able and (ii) were unable to receive these transmissions and (b) (i) in what areas of the Cape Peninsula could these transmissions not be received and (ii) how much did the persons concerned pay in licence fees (aa) individually and (bb) in total?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

(1) (a)	Approximately 127 000
(b)	Concessionary Licences R168 000
	Other licences: R5 040 000
	Minus 5,5 percent commission paid to the Post Office. R286 440
<b>Total</b>	<b>R4 921 560</b>

(2) Yes

- (a) (i) Approximately 65 000
- (ii) Approximately 62 000

(b) (i) TV2 signals are very weak or reception is impossible in the following areas: Llandudno, Cape Town, Oranjericht, Gardens, Three Anchor Bay, Vredehoek, Signal Hill, Tamboerskloof, Bantay Bay, Moulle Point, Bakoven, Camps Bay, Clifton, Fresnaye, Sea Point, Green Point, Woodstock, St James, Muizenberg, Zandvlei, Kalk Bay, Sunny vally, Fish Hoek, Sunny

Cove, Noordhoek, Simons town, Glencarm, Eises Bay.

- (ii) (aa) Either R24 (concessionary licences) or R42 (ordinary licences) each.
- (bb) Approximately R2 500 000

**Commissions of inquiry: commissioners**

774 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Finance.

What are the current (a) financial arrangements and (b) conditions of employment relating to persons serving as commissioners on commissions of inquiry appointed by the State President?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE**

(a) and (b) The financial arrangements and other instructions concerning commissions of inquiry are set out in Chapter T of the Financial Handbook issued in terms of section 39 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act no 66 of 1975). In essence what is provided for is a session allowance and the reimbursement, to charmen and members of commissions, of their travelling, entertainment and subsistence expenses. Should the Chairman request a member to render services in his own private time other than normal preparations, provision is made for the payment to the member of an honorarium. The reimburse payments are tax-free but the honoraria are taxable.

*Howard Q. 6/1. 1054*  
795 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether any persons appearing before the commissioners' courts falling within the area of the East Rand Administration Board in 1983 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- Yes
- (a) 466
- (b) 67 186.

West Rand: commissioners' courts

796. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons appearing before the commissioners' courts falling within the area of the West Rand Administration Board in 1983 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- Yes.
- (a) 250
- (b) 88 661.

Northern Transvaal: commissioners' courts

797 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons appearing before the commissioners' courts falling within the area of the Northern Transvaal Administration Board in 1983 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- Yes.
- (a) 15.
- (b) 4 656.

Eastern Transvaal: commissioners' courts

798. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

ted in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- Yes
- (a) 28
- (b) 20 836.

Whether any persons appearing before the commissioners' courts falling within the area of the Highveld Administration Board in 1983 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- Yes
- (a) 711
- (b) 10 738

Southern Orange Free State: commissioners' courts

802 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons appearing before the commissioners' courts falling within the area of the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board in 1983 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- Yes
- (a) 175
- (b) 25 050

Orange Vaal: commissioners' courts

803. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons appearing before the commissioners' courts falling within the area of the Orange Vaal Administration Board in 1983 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

ted in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- Yes
- (a) 28
- (b) 20 836.

Whether any persons appearing before the commissioners' courts falling within the area of the Highveld Administration Board in 1983 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- Yes
- (a) 711
- (b) 10 738

Southern Orange Free State: commissioners' courts

802 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons appearing before the commissioners' courts falling within the area of the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board in 1983 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- Yes
- (a) 175
- (b) 25 050

Orange Vaal: commissioners' courts

803. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons appearing before the commissioners' courts falling within the area of the Orange Vaal Administration Board in 1983 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

TUESDAY, 1 MAY 1984

†Indicates translated version

For written reply: Ham and 1/5/84  
Cholera  
719 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Health and Welfare.

Whether any measures against cholera were taken in 1983 in the Black townships of (a) Bathurst, (b) Port Alfred, (c) Grahamstown and (d) Kenton-on-Sea, if not, why not; if so, (i) what measures, and (ii) what amount was spent, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Yes,

- (1) Bathurst
- (a) The water supply in the black township was improved at a cost of R20 000.
- (b) The Divisional Council of Dias is taking care of cholera guidance in this area
- (c) The Cholera Vigilance Committee of Dias Divisional Council will co-ordinate any measures to prevent an outbreak of the disease in this area.



# Sixteen days that changed Mr Rakadi's life

By Jo-Anne Collinge

What's 16 days out of 10 years? In terms of influx control it's the difference between being welcome in Soweto — free to take up work — and being pushed out to the Rustenburg area

Mr Solomon Rakadi, a 38-year-old driver, had worked 10 years — less-16-days — for a dairy in Johannesburg when he lost his job. He was born in the Western Transvaal and had worked on a contract basis

In terms of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act, Mr Rakadi could win the right to live permanently in Soweto if he had worked for 10 consecutive years with one firm. With this security just inches from his grasp, Mr Rakadi's job came to an end after a row with a foreman

He approached the West Rand Board for an urban residence stamp in his pass when he secured a new non-contract job. This was refused. On a subsequent visit to the board he was "endorsed out" of Johannes-

burg and given 72 hours to leave the municipal area.

Board spokesmen insisted that their job was to administer the law and any period short of 10 years was insufficient to qualify migrant workers for city rights.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the board, confirmed that the endorsement out of Johannesburg could not be lifted by his office. He said that Mr Rakadi should appeal to the commissioner's office as "the matter is out of our hands"

Mr Rakadi is desperate about his position. He came to Johannesburg 18 years ago because he could not find work near Rustenburg. His wife, Maria, is Johannesburg born and bred and they regard Soweto as their real home

"Even my place is in Soweto now — this is where I have decided to live," Mr Rakadi said

The idea of going to Rustenburg appeals Mr Rakadi. "Maybe I could get a house there. But a job might be impossible. My

wife is crying. If I'm sent away what will we suffer?"

Mr Rakadi stresses that he has always worked while on the Reef — in Johannesburg and Krugersdorp. He wants people to know that his labour has not benefited him at all in the long run

"I think we should show others how I have been working for years and have now been endorsed out," he said

"If these people at the pass office don't want me to work — if I start to steal, will they be happy? Because it is they who will have prevented me from working"

The Rakadis do not have children but one of Mr Rakadi's brothers is dependent on them. Mrs Rakadi does not work. They are lodgers with relatives in Diepkloof

Mr Rakadi has approached the Black Sash to help him lodge an appeal with the commissioner. His order to leave Johannesburg will be suspended until his appeal has been considered.



Mr Solomon Rakadi. They are obstructing me from working.

IN the recent sensational decision in East Rand Administration Board v Rikhoto, Mr Justice van Heerden remarked:

"To state it mildly, a number of these provisions as well as the context of the two sets of regulations and the group of five Acts under which they are promulgated are difficult for jurists to comprehend

"One can therefore accept that the regulations are not crystal-clear to the officials who have to administer them or to the number of laymen to whom they apply

"Since an administrative decision based on an incorrect interpretation of the regulations can have far-reaching consequences for an individual it can surely be expected that they be formulated with the utmost caution"

This obiter dictum of Mr Justice van Heerden focused explicitly on the problem of law through regulation and the reason for concern

## Hidden

It boiled down to the fact that subordinate legislation in the form of statutory rules and regulations

- Has become a widespread and independent process of legislation that is promulgated under a large and often concurrent diversity of laws.

- Constitutes an independent body of subordinate legislation that becomes incomprehensible even to jurists because they are often not the result of a refined legislative process

- Has become inaccessible to officials and the public and affects the ordinary subject's rights, freedoms and privileges, and furthermore can be exceedingly burdensome.

Besides the great number of statutory rules and regulations, there still exists the multitude of internal directives, rules and provisions that are departmentally directed by means of circular letters, explanations and memoranda at officials with executive functions and that are aimed at ensuring the uniform implementation of policy

These internal directives are not usually accessible to the public and in many instances are even concealed and deliberately hidden

# Drowning in red tape?



By **MARINUS WIECHERS**

Professor of Constitutional Law at Unisa

206 S. Times  
29/4/84

**ARE the lives of South Africa's black citizens ruled by law, or by thousands of regulations which jurists find difficult to understand — let alone the officials who administer them and the people who are governed by them from the cradle to the grave?**

from the public.

There can be no doubt about the necessity of subordinate legislation as well as internal departmental directives. Without them the administration and government of the country simply could not function

The crux of the problem of all these forms of subordinate legislation is that the supremacy of Parliament as the supreme legislature is prejudiced

Therefore, in law the legislative process is to a high degree and in an uncontrolled manner placed in the hands of the state administration. In reality this results in the abdication of the legislative function of Parliament.

## Dangerous

What is all the more dangerous is that the large-scale abandonment of legislative functions by Parliament can undermine the legitimacy of the entire governmental dispensation

If it is accepted that in a constitutional state the laws of the highest legislature set the boundaries within which interference of the state in the private sphere is permitted, then it is apparent why an uncontrolled process of subordinate legislation is a threat to the existence of a consti-

tutional state. It is clear that the need for law reform insofar as the creation of law by regulation is concerned exists in the sphere of effective revision and general control

## Overlooked

The effect of administrative lawmaking and regulation in South Africa is felt particularly in the extensive network of racial and ethnic administrative measures which have evolved over the years as a result of the Government's policy of separate development

By virtue of these extensive powers the State President can, by means of subordinate legislation, virtually control all spheres of social and public intercourse between races

Our entire body of statute law abounds with provisions giving wide and extensive legislative powers to the executive

The extreme effect of this plethora of subordinate legislation is found in the fact that the Appeal Court in one instance even had to admit that, in a previous decision dealing with a similar controversy, it had overlooked the existence of a proclamation which had a direct bearing on the issue

Considering the fact that it is not only Parliament which can delegate legisla-

tive powers according to our law but also provincial councils and legislatures of self-governing national states, it may easily be perceived how extensive and wide-ranging the practice of a subordinate legislation is

Moreover, administrative lawmaking in the form of circulars and internal directives has become all-pervasive in South Africa

It is impossible nowadays to gain an insight into or understanding of all facets of our state administration without taking these internal laws and rules into account

## Checks

However, they are for the large part never published or made accessible to the persons most directly involved in the workings of the administrative process

As far as parliamentary control and public scrutiny of subordinate legislation are concerned, our law is singularly lacking in precision or substance

Although it is at this stage not possible to predict exactly how the new system of government will function under the Constitution Act 110 of 1983, it may safely be asserted that, as a result of the inherent difficulties and delays which the

three-chamber parliament will encounter, much of the legislative business of the Government will be diverted to the executive — ie, the President and his Cabinet as well as the various Ministers' Councils — and also to the standing committees of Parliament

In a system such as the one introduced by the new constitution, with its cumbersome legislative procedures, its much greater potential for political conflict and its much stronger orientation towards the executive, it is only natural to prophesy that administrative lawmaking in the form of subordinate legislation and other quasi-laws will increase rapidly.

The question has to be asked seriously whether the new system does not, even more than in the past, require a far better and more efficient network of controls, checks and balances and general scrutiny as far as rule-making by the executive and state administration is concerned.

## Concern

South Africa, by and large, possesses the same kinds of control over subordinate legislation which exist in other Western countries — namely, parliamentary scrutiny in the form of tabling and report, antecedent publication of proposed rules and regulations, and the submission of comments and memoranda, as well as the overriding possibility of judicial review

Generally, however, these forms of control are in many respects undeveloped, shallow, uncoordinated and often haphazard.

Our courts — with all due respect — lack appreciation of the effect and impact of subordinate legislation as well as administrative quasi-law, and simply apply the rather formal tests of clarity and understandability while neglecting the more substantial issues

In view of the existing state of affairs in South Africa, and with regard to the experience in other countries, it seems that administrative rule-making is a sphere of immediate concern which asks for definite law reform

It is not the phenomenon of law-by-regulation which gives cause for concern in the first place, but rather the fact that this vast body of laws and other administrative regulatory devices are presently largely uncontrolled

(Extracted from a paper at the SA law conference this week)

# Even jurists have great difficulty understanding some of our laws

AM TALK 28/4/81  
**Children  
in jail** (266)

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— A total of 70 black children accompanied their mothers to jail last year after sentences in the Langa commissioners' courts

This information was given to Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in reply to questions from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens)

Dr Koornhof said 28 children were under one year, 31 between one and two and 11 over the age of two

of the Black township of Messina are also to be resettled. The other towns in the area of this Administration Board are being served by Black townships in Lebowa and Gazankulu

(b) Western Transvaal Although no housing units were built during 1983 it may be mentioned that self-build schemes have been prepared for development in seven urban Black townships within the Board's area. Details are still being negotiated by the Department of Community Development and the Administration Board

(c) Central Transvaal With the exception of a limited number of sites which became available after replanning, no further expansion of Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Mamelodi will take place as additional housing is mainly provided in Soshanguve

(d) Drakensberg. The urban Black township Sobantu is small and cannot be expanded further as it is surrounded by other developed areas and land users. Imbali/Edendale in the South African Development Trust area is however being developed where additional houses will be erected

(e) Port Natal No sites for new houses are available in Lamontville and Chesterville. Black people who are employed in Durban are mainly from townships in the adjacent kwaZulu

(f) Western Cape. Khayelitsha is being developed and it is intended to build a considerable number of housing units there during 1984

*Handwritten:* Howard Q. Col 1035 National States Citizenship Act 27/4/84  
606 477 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) How many citizens of independent Black states had become South African citizens by becoming citizens of a territorial authority area in terms of section 3(3) of the National States Citizenship Act, No 26 of 1970, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) (a) of which states were such persons citizens before so becoming South African citizens and (b) how many in respect of each such state obtained South African citizenship,

(3) (a) of which territorial authority areas did such persons become citizens in order to obtain South African citizenship and (b) how many became such citizens in respect of each such territorial authority area?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

(1) 3 032—29 February 1984

(2) (a) Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei

(b) Transkei 1 514  
Bophuthatswana 250  
Venda 35  
Ciskei 1 233

(3) (a) Qwaqwa, KwaZulu, Lebowa, Gazankulu.

(b) Qwaqwa 1 285  
KwaZulu 1 695  
Lebowa 22  
Gazankulu 30

*Handwritten:* Howard Q. Col 1036 27/4/84  
529 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether any persons appearing before the Langa Commissioners' Courts in 1983

were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Yes

(a) 381  
(b) 7 509

Langa Commissioners' Courts

531 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether any women convicted at the Langa Commissioners' Courts were accompanied to gaol by dependent children in 1983, if so, (a) how many children were involved and (b) into what age categories did they fall?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Yes.

(a) 70.

(b) Under one year of age 28, between one and two years of age 31, over two years of age 11.

*Handwritten:* Q. Col. 1038 National States: Investments Howard 27/4/84  
677 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What amounts were invested by (a) the State, (b) overseas and local White industrialists and (c) overseas companies in the industrial sector in each of the national states in the 1982-83 financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

	(a)	(b)	(c)
KwaZulu	R23 748 114	R12 022 300	R1 000 000
Qwaqwa	6 159 472	1 533 600	—
Lebowa	2 774 063	796 900	250 000
Gazankulu	2 175 774	719 000	—
KaNgwane	1 129 536	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R35 986 959</b>	<b>R15 071 800</b>	<b>R1 250 000</b>

752 Mr S P BARNARD asked the Minister of Community Development †

(1) (a) How many White (i) families and (ii) persons are at present resident in the Indian group area in Mayfair and (b) how many houses have been made available to these Whites by his Department,

(2) whether he intends to provide alternative accommodation to the Whites concerned, if not, why not, if so, (a) where and (b) when?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) (a) (i) 86

(ii) 361

(b) 10 houses have been made available to date.

(2) Yes

(a) In Lindberg Park, Crown Gardens, Tromf, Paarshoop and Albertsville;

*Handwritten:* Howard Q. Col 1037 27/4/84  
752 Mr S P BARNARD asked the Minister of Community Development †

*Handwritten:* Q. Col. 1038 National States: Investments Howard 27/4/84  
677 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether any persons appearing before the Langa Commissioners' Courts in 1983

- 4 for 14 days
- 3 for 16 days
- 2 for 17 days
- 1 for 18 days
- 1 for 19 days
- 1 for 20 days
- 1 for 21 days
- 2 for 22 days
- 1 for 25 days
- 1 for 31 days
- 1 for 33 days
- 1 for 75 days
- 3 for 87 days
- 1 for 109 days

(2) Yes

(a) 25

(b) 7

The trials of 11 persons have not yet been concluded

(3) No

*X* *Hansard Q. 61 10/11 X*  
 Internal Security Act  
 26/4/84  
 824 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many persons were being detained in terms of section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

5 persons

Internal Security Act

826 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons were detained in 1983 in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) for what period was each detained before being released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 38 persons.

- 21 for 1 day
- 5 for 8 days
- 2 for 9 days
- 2 for 11 days
- 3 for 12 days
- 2 for 13 days
- 3 for 14 days

Internal Security Act

831 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired in 1983, if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) how many such notices were of effect as at 31 December 1983,

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a), (b) and (c) No

(2) Falls away

*X* *Hansard*  
 Curfew regulations  
 206 Q. Col. 1011 26/4/84  
 833 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons in the Republic were arrested in 1983 for offences in terms of curfew regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

10 757 persons

Assault on infants

842 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province

during the period 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983,

(2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Although statistics as required by the hon member are not normally kept, the particulars furnished were specially collected.

	(1)	(2)(a)	(b)
Cape Province	10	3	2
White	42	4	11
Coloured	22	5	2
Black	8	—	—
Natal	12	—	—
White	1	—	—
Asian	51	1	30
Coloured	13	—	6
Black	2	1	1
Orange Free State	2	—	2
White	44	1	10
Coloured	2	1	—
Black	22	—	6
Transvaal	51	9	16

FRIDAY, 27 APRIL 1984

†Indicates translated version.

*For oral reply* *Hansard* *Q. 61*  
 Robben Island  
 27/4/84  
 1013  
 \*1 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any applications were made in 1983 by prisoners on Robben Island to consult with lawyers, if so, (a) how many, (b) what are the names of

the prisoners concerned and (c) what were the reasons for the applications in each case,

(2) whether these applications were granted; if not, why not, in each case?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes

(a) 132 Applications which were made by 91 prisoners

(b) It is not in the interest of prisoners in general, or of their families, or other relatives that the names of prisoners or other aspects, which may be of personal interest to them, should be released for general information

(c) Falls away in view of the reply given at (b)

(2) Yes Prison Regulation 123 stipulates that a prisoner who is a party to civil proceedings or intends to institute such proceedings, or is an accused in a criminal action, may consult his legal representative in connection with such proceedings or action

Where an application to consult a legal representative is not considered to be in terms of Prison Regulation 123, the visit is considered to be a normal visit which is part of the allotted quota applicable to the visiting privileges of different categories of prisoners

A total of 243 visits by legal representatives, including follow-up visits, were received by prisoners on Robben Island during 1983.

*Q. 61* *1014*  
 \*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many policemen, excluding policemen killed or injured in vehicle accidents or outside the Republic, were (a) killed



Malicious persecution in respect of vehicle and property sold by public auction 3  
 Loss of support 1

(ii) In one case of unlawful arrest judgment was given in favour of the claimant, while 29 cases of damage to vehicles, unlawful arrest or detention, assault, slander or defamation and malicious persecution were settled out-of-court. In the other 23 cases the lawsuits were withdrawn

(2) Yes

(a) R1 750

(b) R40 729.80

NOTE The figures furnished only represent the number of actions actually instituted and concluded in 1983.

Knobel Commission

\*7 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 9 on 21 March 1984, his Department has finished studying the report of the Knobel Commission, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether the report has been considered by the Cabinet; if not, when will it be considered; if so,
- (3) whether his Department intends to issue a White Paper in connection with the report; if not, why not; if so, when,
- (4) whether he is contemplating introducing any legislation as a result of the report, if so, (a) what legislation and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

Children's allowances 25/4/84  
 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

(a) What total amount was paid out by the State in the 1983-84 financial year in respect of Coloured persons in the form of children's allowances and (b) how many children were involved in payments of this nature?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) Children's allowances in respect of 102 274 children R26 791 638, Foster parent allowances in respect of 15 518 children R13 907 118

The above-mentioned are only approximate figures as separate statistics of the exact amounts in respect of each type of allowance are not available due to the composition of the computer programme. *Howard Q. 61 981*  
 Lebowa Development Corporation 25/4/84

\*10 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development †

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 25 standing over, on 11 April 1984, he intends to lay upon the Table the report of the auditors on matters relating to the Lebowa Development Corporation; if not, why not;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes, if it is found necessary.

(2) Yes, if necessary

*Howard Q. 61 981*  
*Sidwell Tybosch: extradition 25/4/84*  
 \*12 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether one Sidwell Tybosch was

extradited from the Republic to Ciskei recently, if so, (a) on what date, (b) what offence had he committed, (c) what are the circumstances surrounding the extradition and (d) what is the age of this person.

(2) whether the Republic has entered into an agreement relating to extraditions with Ciskei, if so, when,

(3) whether the formalities prescribed in this agreement were observed, if not, why not, if so, (a) on what date was the written request received from the Ciskei authorities, (b) who received the request and (c) what member of the Ciskei Government made the request?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) No

(2) Yes, the agreement was published under Proclamation R 85 of 1982 published in *Government Gazette* No 8204 on 14 May 1982

(3) Falls away

*Howard Q. 61 982*  
 \*13 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 11 on 7 March 1984, he or his Department has now acquired a full set of the volumes of the *Surplus People Project*, if not, why not, if so, when were the remaining volumes acquired;

(2) whether the information on the resettlement of persons in the Republic contained in this publication accords with records on removals kept by his Department; if not, what is the nature of the differences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Yes I have in the meantime acquired the full report

# Influx Bill put on ice

206

S. 12/4/84

THE potentially explosive influx-control legislation being considered by a parliamentary select committee is unlikely to surface before the end of this session.

This raises the intriguing possibility that the Bill — presently titled Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, but certain to be renamed — will have to be tackled by the new tricameral parliament.

By BRIAN POTTINGER  
Political Correspondent

week that, although close attention was being given to the Bill, there were a number of "processes" that had to be clarified before significant advance could be made.

The Bill — widely known as the Third Koorhof Bill — has arguably been one of the most controversial pieces of legislation the Government has been called upon to handle since its commitment to "reform".

So far this session three scheduled

meetings of the parliamentary select committee handling the Bill have been cancelled, and in Government and Opposition circles there appears an acceptance that its work will not be completed before mid-June, when the present session ends.

Sources indicated that the Government was on the horns of a dilemma in its handling of the legislation.

Government spokesmen have made it clear that they hope for the widest possible consultation with blacks on constitutional issues — one of the most profound of which is influx control.

At present the Government's attention is concentrated on trying to establish a viable forum for discussion with black communities, a time-consuming and difficult process given the deep division in the black communities between "col-laborationists" and "non-col-laborationists".

At least four major sites for discussions on the issue have arisen.

● Most prominent of these is the Cabinet sub-committee on urban blacks announced last parliamentary session which held its first meeting immediately after the referendum on November 2.

● The parliamentary select committee on the Constitution which is examining the Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill with the knowledge that the Government has accepted the need for changes to the Bill.

● The periodic meetings with homeland heads of states and the leaders of the self-governing homelands.

● A smaller but still vital investigation into how the judicial functions in influx control can be brought under the Department of Justice.

## Test

The Government is apparently determined not to steamroller the legislation, its third attempt to lessen the harshness of the present influx legislation without diminishing its effectiveness.

But the delays in getting to grips with the problem now raise the real possibility that the Bill — one of the most sensitive on the Government agenda — will have to be dealt with by the three-chambered parliament.

Government sources accept that the Bill could well be one of the first major tests of the new dispensation given the obvious reluctance of coloured and Indian co-governors to be associated with influx-control measures against blacks.

A possibility being increasingly punted is that the Bill could be held over for some time before being presented to Parliament.

International banker Edmond is likely to visit KaNgwane this year, Enos Mabuza has announced

dis- to re- Jan Smuts after his day tour to see diplomatic d poten- s about in Ka- of Mr was a the former adior to Sir John moment I anything has been said "But has been said Mr Edmond from the Rothschild

**By ZB MOLEFE**  
family -- had promised to visit KaNgwane  
He declined to name other financiers and investors he met on his visit  
"I can't tell you much about our potential investors," said Mr Mabuza. "All I can say at the moment is that a firm commitment from investors will come from industries related to agricultural activity"  
Asked about his reception in the light of the opposition to investment in South Africa, Mr Mabuza said "Information we received was that there is a hardening of attitudes against South Africa

# SECTION 10 PROMISE REJECTED

206  
~~206~~  
~~206~~  
City Press  
22/4/84

GOVERNMENT assurances that Lamontville and Hambanathi residents will not lose their Section 10 rights when the townships are incorporated into KwaZulu have been rejected by a mass meeting in Durban.

## CP Correspondent

More than 1 000 people at the Emmanuel Cathedral rejected the assurance, and called on Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof to scrap the incorporation plan

Black Sash advice officer Gillian Nicholson accused the Government of embarking on a deliberate campaign to confuse people

"All of us have every reason to feel angry that a man in Dr Koornhof's position can engage in such deception," she told the meeting

"Section 10 is part of the Urban Areas Act. It is part of a law which, by definition, cannot apply to KwaZulu. And no matter what Dr Koornhof may say, it is impossible for people in KwaZulu to have these rights"

She said Dr Koornhof was proposing to remove a legal right "and replace it with one of his promises" with only an assurance that people will be able to look for work in Durban

"People don't want concessions -- they want their legal rights," she said

"In 1978, Connie

Mulder said that if Government policy was taken to its logical conclusion, there would be no black South African citizens

"Many people didn't believe these words. But look at Durban now -- only 5 percent of Durban's black people have urban rights. Only 5 percent are not accommodated in a bantustan.

She said that once incorporation went through, residents would depend on the KwaZulu Government for matters such as housing, health, and labour

"But Black Sash experience with the issue of pensions gives us little confidence that it will be in the best interests of Lamontville and Hambanathi people to fall under KwaZulu

"Incorporation not only means joining the stream of people excluded from South African citizenship, it also means being incorporated into the problems of bantustan government"

Meanwhile KwaZulu

Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi has offered to go to Lamontville himself to test the feeling of the community

He said he would be surprised if the Government, having decided on the incorporation of the two areas, changed its mind "merely because a bunch of manipulated youths has passed a resolution in a chathedral"

He also criticised SA Catholic Bishops' Conference president Denis Hurley's involvement in the meeting

Chief Buthelezi said he was "greatly disturbed" to hear of the archbishop's participation and warned him not to spoil the "veneration" of the people for him "as a man of God, during the twilight of his years."

Archbishop Hurley told City Press he had not meant to upset Chief Buthelezi. He said he became involved because resident of the two townships felt strongly about the lack of consultation over the incorporation scheme.

By LEN KALINE

THE Great N pilgrimage is again, and the city of Moria will be over Easter more than a million Christians Church follow converge for annual get-together

Traffic inspectors bracing themselves for the thousands of people on the Great N Road, heading for ZCC headquarters in Pietersburg.

A Putco spokesman said 204 buses had hired by the ZCC other 260 buses had hired by private and would leave various points in PWV area

Heavy traffic expected from this noon and Transvaal Chief G W Veen said traffic and the South African Police would be kept "a watchful eye" major Transvaal

Heavy traffic expected on the Durban, as well as to the Eastern Transvaal Cape Town and City

Mr Van der warned that officials would take stern to keep the road low as possible

Minor offences - failing to fasten belts would be met with ruthless penalties said

Putco has hired buses to the SA Post Service to help people to home from today.

A Railways spokesman said 69 special trains will be Johannesburg today

Last Easter's toll was 240, spokesman for National Road Council said. The aim was to reduce figure.

A number of would patrol routes, and be in constant contact with on the ground

People spotted aircraft would given spot fines, summoned to court

**Barado**

## Bedridden attorney charged

★ MDANTSANE attorney and ex-Ciskei magistrate, Mr Xolile Qabaka, has been charged with terrorism, subversion and incitement.

Mr. Qabaka is still in Hospital at Cecilia Makiwane since April 11, and the hearing was postponed in his absence in the Mdantsane Regional Court this week.

Mr Qabaka was arrested by Ciskei police on March 13 shortly after he had defended a client in the Mdantsane magistrates court

Bail was fixed at R500

Political comment in this issue by P Selwyn-Smith and P Qoboza Newsbills by P Selwyn Smith, and headlines and sub editing by D Nidrie all of 62 Eloff St Ext 118

### City Press

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WRITE TO:- P.O. BOX 57473, SPRINGFIELD, 2137

## Msinga squad swings into action

A SPECIALLY-TRAINED police task force starts operating at Tugela Ferry today, in a bid to end the faction fighting

Although they will be based at Tugela Ferry, they will work throughout the Msinga area -- the scene of bloody faction fighting.



# Study on black single parents

IN TWO papers debated at the Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development, black men were criticized for their attitudes towards, and treatment of, women.

In a study on the increasing number of women choosing single parenthood above marriage (or re-marriage), Ms Virginia van der Vliet of the Department of Anthropology at UCT, drew attention to the growing discontent among black women in Grahamstown regarding the behaviour of men in marriage.

In spite of the economic and social disadvantages traditionally suffered by single mothers, Ms Van der Vliet argued that finance was one of the main motivations behind these women remaining single.

The women she surveyed criticized men for failing to support them or their children, and for wasting money on "drinking, women or gambling".

"A man who not only refuses to contribute adequately, but actually constitutes a drain on the woman's own resources is often eventually seen as dispensable."

The financial independence enjoyed by single women, even those in lowly-paid jobs, was a major incentive to remaining single and many of the women interviewed expressed the sentiment that "no man is going to tell me how to spend my money".

Remaining single was also seen as a way of controlling one's fertility, and therefore, indirectly, one's economic position, she said.

"Given that men are often in favour of a large family, that they may not regard their family as complete until the wife has produced a son, or that they actively discourage, even forbid the use of contraception in the belief that it might encourage the wife to be unfaithful, women often find themselves having more children than they want or can afford."

The authors of a paper on child-care and the working mother criticized black men for failing to support their wives in their struggle for liberation, and for increasing women's burden by making them solely responsible for domestic duties and child care.

They emphasized the need to free women workers to participate more fully in labour struggles.

# Pass laws 'key to domination'

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 17 million people have been arrested or prosecuted under South Africa's pass laws and influx-control regulations since the beginning of this century, according to figures submitted to the Carnegie Inquiry.

In a paper dealing with the "disorganization and reorganization of the African population in South Africa", Professor Michael Savage, of the University of Cape Town's sociology department, argues that these laws are a key part of the "legal administrative apparatus aimed at maintaining white domination" in South Africa.

Declining pass-law prosecutions (from a daily average of 1 703 in the late Sixties to a daily average of 530 from 1981 to 1982) are ascribed to new methods of pass-law enforcement and the progressive tightening-up of influx controls.

Professor Savage lists

the government's failure to provide black housing in white areas, resettlement policies, the creation of black dormitory towns behind homeland borders yet close to white urban areas, threats of legal action against the employers of illegal labour and repatriation of illegals as some of the measures outside pass arrests which control the movement of blacks in this country.

"What has been taking place is the creation of new forms of influx control," he said.

According to Professor Savage, the influx-control measures create a contradictory dynamic by worsening the overcrowding and poverty in the homelands and thus reinforcing the pressures on people to enter the central economy to survive.

"This in turn leads to new efforts to apply influx control. The more efficient influx controls become, the more necessary it has become for people to violate them."

KDM 18/11/84 (206)

# 17m held under pass laws, says UCT prof

**Mail Correspondent**  
**CAPE TOWN** — More than 17 million people have been arrested or prosecuted under South Africa's "battery" of pass laws and influx control regulations since the beginning of this century, according to figures submitted to the Carnegie Inquiry.

In a paper dealing with the "disorganisation and reorganisation of the African population in South Africa", Professor Michael Savage of the University of Cape Town's sociology department, says these laws are a key part of the "legal administrative apparatus aimed at maintaining white domination".

Declining pass law prosecutions — from a daily average of 1 703 in the 60s to a daily average of 530 from 1981 to 1982 — are ascribed to new methods of pass law en-

forcement and the tightening up of influx controls.

He lists the Government's failure to provide black housing in "white" areas, resettlement policies, the creation of black "dormitory" towns behind "homeland" borders yet close to white urban areas, threats of legal action against the employers of "illegal labour" and "repatriation" of "illegals" as some of the measures, outside pass arrests, which control the movement of blacks in the country.

What has been taking place is the creation of new forms of influx control, going beyond the arrest or prosecution of people illegally in "white" areas — forms that consciously manipulate access to housing and employment instruments with which to control and limit the entry of the African population to urban areas.

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about

206 **Pass laws 'net' 17 m'**

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**Control**

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'What has been taking place is the creation of new forms of influx control going beyond the arrest or prosecution of people illegally in white areas'

According to Prof Savage, the influx control measures worsen the overcrowding and poverty in the homelands and thus reinforce the pressures on people to enter the central economy in order to survive — (Sapa)

15/11/82

10/

# Women 'forced' to stay single claim

Staff Reporters

206  
AR 6/18/44/1971

AN increasing number of African women are opting to stay single for economic reasons, according to a paper presented at the Carnegie inquiry into poverty

Ms Virginia van der Vliet of the department of anthropology at the University of Cape Town, said in her paper that to remain single offered women the chance of financial independence

She warned supporters of Government policy not to feel "absolved of guilt when they deliberately prevent the formation of stable nuclear families by enforcing the migrant labour system, influx control and the myriad discriminatory laws which make marriage an unattractive or unattainable option"

### Below breadline

● More than two million families in South Africa live below the breadline, Dr Norman Reynolds, chief economist of the Zimbabwean Ministry of Finance, told the inquiry

Calling for a public works programme, Dr Reynolds said a "staggering" 93,7 percent of South Africa's poverty was "contained in the homelands or white farms"

"The position in South Africa would appear to be one of massive open unemployment in the countryside. Life at home for many workseekers can offer little except a sense of being an additional burden to the family."

### Millions caught

● Millions Africans had been prosecuted under pass laws and influx control regulations in South Africa since 1916, Professor Michael Savage of UCT's sociology department, told the conference this week

Professor Savage calculates that at least 17 252 146 Africans were arrested for these offences from 1916 to 1982

Professor Savage concludes that pass laws had been used for mass relocations of people not needed by the economy to impoverished homelands, with poverty and unemployment being exported from urban areas into "bantustans"

### Controversy

● Controversy has broken out at the inquiry over statistics claiming that income levels for the majority of people in the homelands have risen over the past 20 years

In a specially convened debate critics said a paper by Mr Charles Simkins, arguing that there had been a "substantial" improvement in living standards for about 70 percent of the homeland population since 1960, did not take account of the "social context" of the statistics

# 'Watch the Section 10 trap

206 ~~15~~ ~~10~~  
City Press  
15/4/84

**JOINT Rent Action Committee chairman Richard Gumede says he's not impressed with this week's announcement that residents of townships faced with incorporation into KwaZulu won't lose their Section 10 rights.**

The announcement was made by Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof, who said the Section 10 rights of residents of Hambanathi, Lamontville and any other area to be included into KwaZulu would not be jeopardised.

Mr Gumede said he didn't understand why the two Durban townships should be given special treatment "all of a sudden" — particularly since residents of every other area incorporated into a homeland forfeited their Section 10 rights.

He said he feared it might be "bait" to lead people, unsuspectingly, into a trap, and called for the people of Lamontville and Hambanathi to remain as they are.



GUMEDE: Not impressed.

266  
SRS

# Nobody wins in this rat trap

**PITCHED** somewhere between a whisper and a murmur, the pass laws grind their way inexorably through the lives of those who come to the Commissioners' Courts at No 15 Market Street on any weekday.

At times, the process which accounted for at least 142 000 convictions last year — is inaudible. You must tune your ear to the drone of justice. And tune it fast — you may have as little as 90 seconds in which to register a plea, conviction, evidence in mitigation, and sentence.

No 2 Court on the Monday after the Founder's Day long weekend is much as usual. Benches are packed with anxious relatives and friends bringing cash for the fine, the reference book to show, the commissioner, or to take "custody" of a relative who must return to his place of origin. Or to hear sentence. Goodbye to you, husband, or father, or friend.

The waiting drags by, but the faces are immobile, stilled by a patience born in queues. Only the eyes speak — bewilderment as justice drones on.

Yet another name is called, and a man emerges. Shuffling, he takes his place in the dock. There are no delays. In the cell, the prisoners are queuing for that appearance in the order of the prosecutor's dockets.

There are 118 cases today, and if all are to be heard they must follow the rhythm that characterises the pass courts.

And the speed is breathtaking. Take February for example. 3 378 pass offenders were charged.

There were 2 175 convictions, and 12 acquittals. Eight hundred and one people went to jail, 200 were fined, charges were withdrawn against 1 128, and 1 178 people were cautioned and discharged, while 810 cases were postponed.

The February averages are relatively kind on Courts 2 and 3 working on a five-hour court day, the figures would tell you a case is heard every five minutes.

But Monday is busier. One hundred and eighteen cases are heard in about four and a half hours — about 26 cases an hour, one every 2.3 minutes.

A name is called "William Mane". His case is real, his name has been changed.

Now the accused is in the dock. The wheels of Section 10(4) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 and Section 15(1)(a)(ii) of the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act of 1952, roll once more in the rapid, whisper-murmur of the Commissioner's Court.

The accused is standing with his hands clasped high in front of his chest, the posture almost supplicatory. His head is bowed, eyes peering and darting, now at the prosecutor, now at the interpreter, now at the commissioner.

William Mane's face, his hunched slouch and wringing hands spell tiredness, a lack of comprehension.

The prosecutor hands the docket to the commissioner "Charged Section 10, Section 15".

The commissioner addresses Mane, "How do you plead?"

The interpreter drones at Mane, who seems not to understand, but this is case No 76 today and the interpreter is anxious to get on with it, so his voice rises in a streaming restatement.

This is plea bargaining with a difference. It seems the interpreter is subjecting Mane to a crude form of Socratic questioning which will lead him to accept that it is in his own interests to plead guilty or risk further incarceration and not to waste time.

Mane murmurs his plea. The interpreter looks to the bench "Guilty Sections 10, 15, as charged, Your Worship."

The Government agreed in principle yesterday to transfer control of the pass courts from the Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department of Justice. **PAUL BELL** sat in at the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court on Monday and examined its dispensation of justice.

Tell him what happened. Why were you there and where was your pass? Only now will the barest facts of Mane's case be heard.

Mane I was in South Hills to see my mother. I came from Vereeniging Commissioner. Where was your pass? Mane In my jacket. In another room.

Did the police give you a chance to fetch your pass? Mane No, they took me by the belt and pushed me into the truck.

Commissioner Cautioned and discharged. Mane's plea, conviction, evidence in mitigation and caution takes two and a half minutes. He has a criminal record.

Somewhere, somehow, something has gone terribly wrong. On a closer examination of the case, outside court, it is discovered that Mane may be innocent. So the interpreter passes it why does he have two convictions?

The short answer is expediency, the long answer is the application of the pass laws by the police and the commissioners.

Mane, 56, a Vereeniging painter with four children, earns R60 a week.

On the day of his arrest, a day before his appearance in court, he came to South Hills, intending to stay two days.

He arrived at 5pm. He was arrested at 4am the next day. His pass was in his jacket in a room across the yard.

He had every right to be in South Hills — he had not been there longer than 11 hours, let alone the statutory more than 72. So much for Section 10. But nobody gave him the chance to explain, or was prepared to listen.

Then the failure to produce the pass. Nobody gave him the chance to produce it, contrary to the beneficent Koorhovan non-statutory instruction that pass suspects be permitted a reasonable opportunity to do so. So much for Section 15.

The burden of proof in these cases is effectively on the accused. He has pleaded guilty, and the commissioner is not going to retard his passage to freedom, which he intends to give him, by changing the plea.

That would entail giving the moneyless Mane bail, or holding him in custody for several days while he produces from his shared cell the necessary evidence to acquit himself.

While Mane is in jail awaiting the opportunity to defend himself properly, if that is possible given his resources and education, he is losing money at work. Catch-22 for Mane. For the commissioner too — he knows what's going on, he sees dozens of these cases daily.

The commissioner must, however, administer the law and dispense justice. His decision may not fully meet the requirements of either. He ends with convicting the man and then setting him free. For the law says one thing, and the demands of natural justice another.

The product is a distortion of justice, and yet, curiously and in a way regretful, it is accepted standard of justice, humane.

It's a rat trap. And nobody escapes it. Not Mane, not the thousands like him, not the interpreter, not the commissioner. For the pass laws and raids impose a misery of circumstantial entrapment on most of those in the Commissioners' Courts.

Take the interpreter. He is black. These are his own who must speak through him under the glare of the statutes. His first reaction is the South African law. His second is I'm black, it could happen to me or mine but I can't fight it. The anger that snaps at Mane is the tip of a rage against himself.

The prosecutor black like the interpreter, black like the accused, black like he is a victim too. Barking at the man in the dock, intoning the same monotonous charges.

Or the commissioner. I'm a decent, God-fearing human being. The law is the law. I must try to divorce myself as a person from the consequences of my application of the law, and if that is not possible, then to apply that law as leniently as it permits me. For I too am groaning under this weight.

Ask about the Hoexter Commission recommendations, particularly that the administration of the pass laws be switched from Co-operation and Development to Justice, and the answer comes back with an interesting, albeit paternalistic, logic. The C&D men say we know blacks, we know their

problems, we believe we will help.

Will justice have the time or the ability? Is the change not simply cosmetic?

Ask. But shouldn't justice be seen to be done by the Department of Justice? And

the reply is Maybe — but will it help anything or anybody? Will justice be meted out any better?

The problem is, nobody mentioned scrapping the misery at base, and even that is an answer fraught with its own tortuous questions.



problems, we believe we will help. Will justice have the time or the ability? Is the change not simply cosmetic? Ask. But shouldn't justice be seen to be done by the Department of Justice? And the reply is Maybe — but will it help anything or anybody? Will justice be meted out any better? The problem is, nobody mentioned scrapping the misery at base, and even that is an answer fraught with its own tortuous questions.

# The Minister of Justice should resign — Dalling

Parliamentary Staff

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, Mr Kobie Coetsee, should resign after the Hoexter Commission's findings about the state of affairs in his department, the Assembly has been told

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton), the chief Opposition spokesman on justice, said the commission's report showed malfunctions, inadequacies, deterioration and stagnation in virtually every facet of the portfolio for which the Minister was responsible

Mr Dalling's attack drew sharp reaction from Mr Coetsee and other Government speakers during yesterday's special debate on the Hoexter Commission's report

They accused Mr Dalling of "malicious verbosity", "virulence" and "mud-slinging"

Speaking after the Minister's introductory address in the debate, Mr Dalling said the Minister had failed to respond to important findings and criticisms in the report

"He has not even begun to address the problems of a proper administration of justice in South Africa if he thinks the way to deal with overcrowded prisons is purely to build more prisons," Mr Dalling said

It was high time the Government gave serious attention to "glaring weaknesses" in South Africa's system of administration of justice

These weaknesses had been pointed out to the Government year after year in the Press, by the judiciary, by the Opposition, by private citizens, by black leaders and by universities

Calling for the Minister's resignation, Mr Dalling said Mr Coetsee had failed to appreciate the needs of his department and of the judiciary

He had failed to take the necessary steps to remedy these shortcomings. He had been "timid to the point of delaying needed reform"

**"Minimal"**

The Minister's influence in the Cabinet had to be "minimal" if he had to wait for a report such as the one from the Hoexter Commission before dealing comprehensively with the problems of his department

"I truly believe the Minister of Justice should seriously reconsider his position in the light of this report," Mr Dalling said.

Rejecting Opposition criticism, Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) accused Mr Dalling of seeking to lower the standard of debate by making personal attacks and politicising the re-



Mr Dave Dalling



Mr Kobie Coetsee



Mrs Helen Suzman

ARGUS 13/4/84  
 'More like sausage machines than dispensers of justice' 206

Parliamentary Staff

BLACK commissioners' courts should be abolished because they had become "symbols of discrimination and oppression," the Assembly heard

Speaking during the special debate on the Hoexter Commission report, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said these courts were "more like sausage machines than dispensers of justice"

Fair trial procedures required by law were not employed in them, yet they were an integral part of the justice system

The Hoexter Commission said it was "monstrous and untenable" that commissioners in the black courts actually carried out the administrative work to implement Government policy

**SYNONYMOUS WITH APARTHEID**

"Since Government policy is synonymous with apartheid, the commissioners are hopelessly compromised and their courts have become symbols of discrimination and oppression, especially in the urban areas where they hear so many thousands of pass-law cases," she said

The issue of separate courts for blacks sparked heated clashes during the debate, with the Opposition, on the one hand, calling for the same judicial system for all races, and Government speakers, on the other, saying blacks had the right to "black justice"

And while the opposition criticised the "sausage machine" nature of the courts, Nationalist speakers praised the officials of the court for handling such a vast number of cases

Mr Z P le Roux (NP Pretoria West) rejected Mrs Suzman's criticism of commissioners

But she also expressed concern about the practical implications of such a step

"Magistrates will simply not be able to cope with thousands upon thousands of pass-law cases, more especially as more attention will be paid to the normal judicial procedures

**"DIVERTED FROM THE COURTS"**

"When legal defence was provided to the squatters from KTC and Nyanga, the commissioners' courts in the Western Cape were totally gummed up in 1981, and the Government's solution was to simply divert from the courts and about 4 000 people were summarily deported from the Republic

"Will this be the fate of pass offenders who are not South African citizens if sent to magistrates' courts instead of commissioners' courts?"

Turning to the overcrowding in prisons, Mrs Suzman said not only was a revision of the judicial arrangements needed but a "revision of the wretched laws themselves"

"The fact that the prisons are crammed with thousands of breadwinners — not criminals — who have landed there for minor technical offences, breeds blacks contempt for the administration of justice in general and the criminal courts in particular

"And contrary to sound social norms, the serving of a prison sentence is no longer regarded as a stigma by many black inhabitants of the country," she said.

Mr Z P le Roux said more investigation was needed into "black justice" There were many problems involved The manner of litigation differed in black courts

light of this report," Mr Dalling said

Rejecting Opposition criticism, Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) accused Mr Dalling of seeking to lower the standard of debate by making personal attacks and politicising the report of the Hoexter Commission.

Dr van Rensburg said the Government had taken the initiative in appointing the commission and had formulated its terms of reference

### "Sick, tired"

Was that evidence of complacency or of indifference to problems in the administration of justice?

"We are sick and tired of opposition attitudes to the maintenance of law and order. We don't need their advice on the administration of justice," Dr van Rensburg said

Mr Louis Theunissen (CP nominated) said the commission's findings and recommendations were important and should be thoroughly studied. Some of the recommendations, however, were questionable.

There would be much pressure from humanists and moralists for the commission's recommendations to be accepted immediately

### Positive

Such acceptance and implementation might not be wise

Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town) said the commission's report was a major positive factor in the reform process in South Africa

The National Party and the Government could not run away from the contents of the report. The Government should be given credit, however, for having appointed the commission and for "getting to the roots of problems in the reform process"

Replying to points raised in the special debate, Mr Coetsee said he was also attending to the implementation of the recommendations of the Galgut Commission's report, while other matters would also be circulated for comment.

The Minister, who had limited time for his reply, said Mr Dalling had made a "malicious attack" on him in order to score a few political points

had the right to "black justice"

And while the opposition criticised the "sausage machine" nature of the courts, Nationalist speakers praised the officials of the court for handling such a vast number of cases.

Mr Z P le Roux (NP Pretoria West) rejected Mrs Suzman's criticism of commissioners

### "THEY DO NOT MAKE LAWS"

"They do not make the laws, they have got nothing to do with the Acts they administer," he said

Earlier, Mrs Suzman said she fully agreed with the recommendation of the Hoexter Commission that that black commissioners' courts be amalgamated with the ordinary courts

the serving of a prison sentence is no longer regarded as a stigma by many black inhabitants of the country," she said.

Mr Z P le Roux said more investigation was needed into "black justice" There were many problems involved. The manner of litigation differed in black courts

These courts handled a tremendous number of cases and, if one considered the small number of appeals there were, one had to take one's hat off the officials

● The State earned R1 155 840 from fines paid by blacks convicted of influx control offences in the major urban areas last year



Pictoria	R 22 755
Johannesburg	194 224
Durban	2 765
East London	4 370
East Elizabeth	3 860
East Peninsula	184 615
Easton	61 015
West Rand (Excluding Johannes-	
burg)	427 039
East Rand	255 197

*Handwritten:* Langa Commissioners' Courts  
330 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) For what total number of hours were the Langa Commissioners' Courts in session in 1983 and (b) what total number of persons appeared before these courts in that year?

#### THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a)

(1) (a) R1 240 843,54

(b) (i)

The Trustees of the Hindu Institute  
The Trustees of the Cato Manor Indian Benefit Club  
Joint Estate of the Late Walter Hoover and his surviving spouse Lourdes Mary Sophia Hoover (née Gabriel)  
John Felix Emmanuel Gabriel  
Amod Khan  
Tutiah Moonesamy Reddy  
Ramswami Venket Ramiah  
Mahomed  
Ramesh  
Estate Late Lutchimannan  
Khafoonmsa  
Estate Late Gabriel Andrews  
Amed Suleman and Gooliam Hoosen  
Suleman  
Gooliam Nabee Ismail Moolia  
Abdul Hamid Mulla  
Mahomed Hussain

(b) 7 890

#### Building plots

718 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) (a) What was the total cost to his Department of the land referred to in his reply to Question No 9 on 9 March 1984 and (b)(i) from whom was this land acquired, (ii) what area of land was acquired from each person or body and (iii) what amount was paid to each such person or body in respect of this land,

(2) whether any of the 25 building plots offered for sale to the public by tender were awarded to tenders, if so, (a)(i) to whom, (ii) on what basis and (iii) at what price was each plot awarded and (b) what is the size of each of these plots?

#### THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

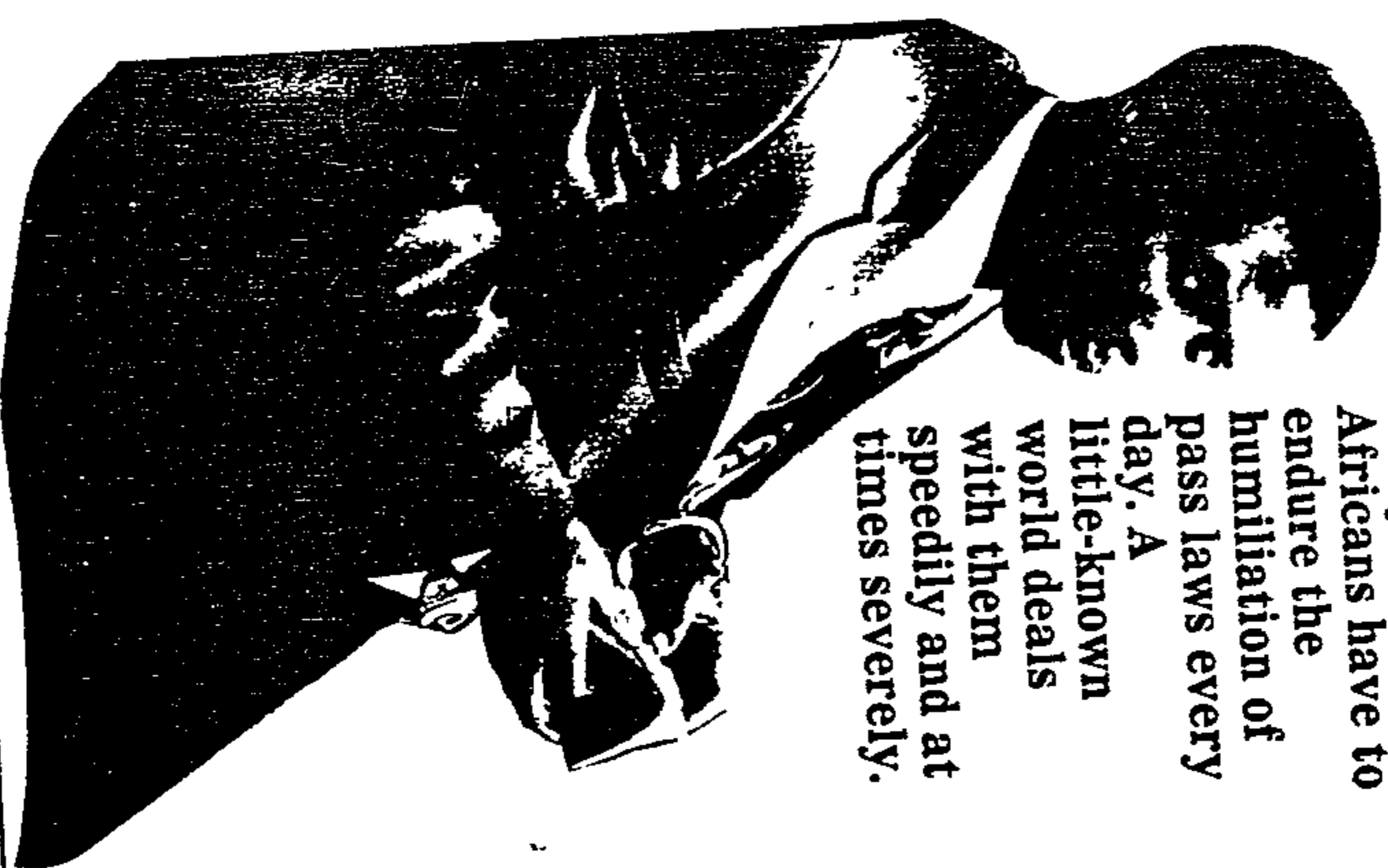
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	Date of purchase
944 m <sup>2</sup>	R 12 300,00	1969	
1997 m <sup>2</sup>	R 816,40	1960	
929 m <sup>2</sup>	R 1 869,36	1965	
945 m <sup>2</sup>	R 6 000,00	1970	
971 m <sup>2</sup>	R 7 000,00	1969	
961 m <sup>2</sup>	R 683,16	1963	
938 m <sup>2</sup>	R 1 556,00	1969	
950 m <sup>2</sup>	R 3 600,00	1969	
1079 m <sup>2</sup>	R 700,00	1968	
2776 m <sup>2</sup>	R 1 160,00	1966	
1094 m <sup>2</sup>	R 685,12	1960	
1,1028 ha	R 6 260,00	1969	
2052 m <sup>2</sup>	R 8 000,00	1969	
986 m <sup>2</sup>	R 7 270,50	1969	
1009 m <sup>2</sup>	R 8 000,00	1969	
1381 m <sup>2</sup>	R 1 216,80	1964	

(b) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	Date of purchase
Sheik Hoosain	1280 m <sup>2</sup>	R 3 250,00	1968
Mariamma	2072 m <sup>2</sup>	R 5 511,25	1969
Manikkam	1,1836 ha	R 7 148,35	1966
Vyapury	6146 m <sup>2</sup>	R 4 465,00	1975
Munnamma	1951 m <sup>2</sup>	R 2 360,00	1969
Munsami	3182 m <sup>2</sup>	R 9 200,00	1968
Munnappen Naiken	1012 m <sup>2</sup>	R 850,00	1969
Ponnanna, Munsami, Thangavelu, Ar-			
munugam, Subbiah and Parvathee-			
mal			
Yeagambram Mohamberry Cooppan	8385 m <sup>2</sup>	R 4 943,24	1967
Govindasamy Naidu	2053 m <sup>2</sup>	R 1 600,00	1968
Mahalingam Yagabarram Nannar,	965 m <sup>2</sup>	R 666,39	1964
Vyapury	5727 m <sup>2</sup>	R 4 052,90	1966
Kader	6178 m <sup>2</sup>	R 5 200,00	1969
Estate Late Ellamma and Latchmanen	3491 m <sup>2</sup>	R 2 290,00	1967
Trustees of the Choonlal Rana Fam-	1275 m <sup>2</sup>	R 4 100,00	1967
ily Trust			
Chunnah	8094 m <sup>2</sup>	R 21 724,00	1965
Marrah, Nagiah and Estate Late Mot-	929 m <sup>2</sup>	R 760,00	1966
lai			
Naransamy	929 m <sup>2</sup>	R 800,00	1968
Stree Ganganman	929 m <sup>2</sup>	R 716,64	1964
Estate Late Cassimjee Hoosen	1875 m <sup>2</sup>	R 4 850,00	1971
Trustees of the Second River Muslim	929 m <sup>2</sup>	R 500,00	1970
Society			
Hashmatullah	929 m <sup>2</sup>	R 3 000,00	1973
Estate Late Janaki	929 m <sup>2</sup>	R 4 136,00	1968
The Second River Muslim Society	929 m <sup>2</sup>	R 2 892,00	1966
The Second River Muslim Society	1,9825 ha	R 9 517,27	1961
Chinnasami and Samasundari	9680 m <sup>2</sup>	R 17 000,00	1973
Kistnappa	1,0248 ha	R 7 532,00	1968
Moonoosamy Perumal Appavoo	2012 m <sup>2</sup>	R 4 478,40	1961
Thillaysabathay Pillay	3,3179 ha	R 30 000,77	1969
Atchiganoomah, Ganesa Moodley	8103 m <sup>2</sup>	R 5 118,40	1967
and Kistamma			
The Trustees of the Cato Indian Edu-	3,2012 ha	R 20 000,00	1969
cation Society			
Kistna Singh . . . . .	3948 m <sup>2</sup>	R 32 000,00	1969
Dorasingy . . . . .	1,8210 ha	R 12 861,60	1966
Jamiah Chengiah	1012 m <sup>2</sup>	R 1 600,00	1969
Atchiganoomah, Ganesa Moodley,	1012 m <sup>2</sup>	R 720,00	1965
Kistamma, Neelavathi, Govindam-			
ma and Sivagame Moodley			
Dawood Osman	2,0234 ha	R 30 000,00	1976
Dukhni	2023 m <sup>2</sup>	R 8 860,00	1969
Rammath	1760 m <sup>2</sup>	R 1 161,93	1969
Dwarika	982 m <sup>2</sup>	R 5 262,55	1966
Sheik Ameer	1042 m <sup>2</sup>	R 1 516,06	1969
David Soppam	1071 m <sup>2</sup>	R 600,00	1966
Latchmaya, Venketsamy and Govind-	2,0234 ha	R 10 000,00	1970
samy			
	2,0234 ha	R 11 032,00	1968

206

# A few seconds 'blacken' people

Many South Africans have to endure the humiliation of pass laws every day. A little-known world deals with them speedily and at times severely.



By Sol Makgabutlane

What strikes me first as they wait patiently against the wall are their expressive eyes. One look at them and we are able to communicate — information that cannot be conveyed with words begins to flow

An impatient official holding a pile of documents hurriedly strides past. An old man, walking with the aid of a stick, stumbles forward to ask something, but the agile official jostles past him and before the old man knows what is happening the official is turning the corner.

As soon as the official is away and out of hearing distance, some women make disparaging remarks about him. Although the majority of this horde arrived as early as 8 am, it is only at 10.30 am that some officials emerge from an office with documents. Suddenly they begin to

read out names and most of the people standing against the wall surge forward.

Their weather-beaten, dejected faces unfold into brief smiles whenever the name of a relative is called out. This indicates that their loved ones are on the roster for the day and will appear in court

This is the scene at the Johannesburg Commission's Courts where literally thousands of pass "offenders" are tried. The number is usually bigger on Mondays, a result of weekend arrests.

It was no different this Monday.

As soon as I step into the aisle leading to the courtrooms several worried people, anxious to trace their missing, team around me and begin asking about those they suspect have been nabbed for pass offences.

"I'm sorry, I can't help you. I don't work here," I say, and several start to make their way back to the officials with the list. After the official has read out the names, people ask: "What about

those you have not mentioned? Will they not be appearing in court today?"

"No, They are not on our records. Go and check at Hillbrow and Booyens police stations. They could be there."

Two or three disappointed people move away — on the first leg of an exhaustive search for their relatives.

At 10.30 am the courtroom doors swing open and several people file in silently. They nervously perch on the highly polished benches. Are the lustre and sheen of the chairs a result of their always being occupied? I ponder this as we wait for the commissioner.

Suddenly, at 11 am sharp, everyone stands

up and the commissioner moves in

A session of the Commissioner's Court has begun.

The interpreter calls out a name and a trembling youngster shuffles in. The commissioner tells him that he was arrested in central Johannesburg while not in possession of his pass. What does he plead?

"Not guilty."

"Why?" a slightly surprised interpreter wants to find out.

"Because I was born in Johannesburg"

The commissioner. How old are you? Youngster. Seventeen. Commissioner Where is your book at this moment?

Youngster: I don't have

it, sir. Commissioner What standard are you in?

Youngster. Four, sir

Genuinely surprised, the commissioner remarks, "You should have applied for a book when you turned 16. Your attending school does not change your legal position and, besides, at 17 you should have been in Standard 9. We have time only for people who study hard. You must go and apply for a book and then study hard at school."

"Yes, you must study hard," the interpreter emphasises. The youngster is cautioned and discharged. Duration of the case: three minutes

Another man moves into the dock. The commissioner wants to know

## Disease fears prompt culling of wild herds at Aussie's 'top end'

about three percent have tuberculosis. "So the feral

# ORBITERS

They're the ones who

# ids 'blacken' people for life

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"Because I was born in Johannesburg."

The commissioner: "How old are you?"

Youngster: "Seventeen."

Commissioner: "Where is your book at this moment?"

Youngster: "I don't have

it, sir."

Commissioner: "What standard are you in?"

Youngster: "Four, sir."

Genuinely surprised, the commissioner remarks: "You should have applied for a book when you turned 16. Your attending school does not change your legal position and, besides, at 17 you should have been in Standard 9. We have time only for people who study hard. You must go and study hard at school."

"Yes, you must study hard," the interpreter emphasises. The youngster is cautioned and discharged. Duration of the case three minutes.

Another man moves into the dock. The commissioner wants to know

why he spent more than 72 hours in Johannesburg without permission.

"I came here on Friday to fetch my mother who was discharged from hospital."

"When were you arrested?"

"On the same day that I arrived."

Discharged.

I look at my watch and observe that the case took about 43 seconds.

Then comes a Transkeian migrant worker. In spite of the bling autumn morning winds, he does not have any shoes on.

"Why did you fail to produce your reference book when you were commanded to do so?"

"I did not refuse, sir. The policeman who arrested me would not give

me a chance. He merely said 'Jy sal voort praat' and loaded me into a van."

"Did you have your book on you?"

"Yes, sir," he says, and proceeds to produce it.

Cautioned and discharged. Time taken 52 seconds.

Comes yet another pass "offender". The commissioner looks at his name on his documents and exclaims: "You again!"

The man explains that he was arrested on Sunday after he was released from Modder Bee Hospital.

"Since when were you people allowed to leave a hospital on a Sunday?" asks the commissioner.

"I am sorry. I was not released on Sunday, but

on Friday."

"So where is your pass?"

"I lost it as soon as I left hospital."

"When you leave this court, go straight to the administration board of office and apply for a new pass."

At 11.30 am — 30 minutes after the start of the court session — I check my watch and note that a total of 25 cases has been heard by the commissioner.

Outside the court, happy parents who have been reunited with their sons, and wives who have found their missing husbands, stroll cheerfully homeward, fervently wishing not to be enveloped in the web of "Group Areas" acts

cutting of  
'to end'

**ORANGES**  
In my own lawn

Assorted Foiled  
Chocolate  
Arjunal Novelties  
**129**  
Each



The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(a) Not available See (b) below

(b)

Highveld Region	7 049 farms
Karoo Region	997 farms
Natal Region	2 850 farms
Eastern Cape Region	1 228 farms
Free State Region	5 905 farms
Winter Rainfall Region	5 785 farms
Transvaal Region	35 348 farms
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59 162 farms</b>

These are estimated figures and also include farming units which will not necessarily be planned as there are not subsidizable works involved such as crop farms, orchards and vineyards as well as a large number of small farms and plots

*Hansard Q. 61.923*  
*Crossroads police called 11/4/84*  
 751 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Police were called to Crossroads in December 1983 and January 1984, if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding their being called to Crossroads and (d) what action did they take.
- (2) whether any arrests have been made, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many, (b) where and (c) why.
- (3) whether any of these persons were charged, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the charges.
- (4) whether any statements were taken from Crossroads residents concerning this matter; if so, how many;
- (5) whether any charges were laid by Crossroads residents, if so, what charges.
- (6) whether these charges were investi-

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- gated, if not, why not, if so, with what results?
- (1) Yes
- (a) On 5, 28, 29, 30 and 31 December 1983 and on 26 January 1984
- (b) and (c) To attend to complainants of public violence, arson and general disorder resulting from retaliatory actions between two opposing factions, and to maintain law and order and provide protection
- (d) All possible steps were taken to restore order, while all complainants received the necessary attention
- (2) Yes
- (a) As the investigation progressed, 32 persons were arrested
- (b) In Crossroads
- (c) Because they were allegedly involved in the incidents of violence
- (3) Yes
- (a) 32
- (b) Murder, public violence and arson
- (4) Yes, 51
- (5) Yes Three complainants of attempted murder, 17 of malicious damage to property and 1 of common assault
- (6) Yes The investigation in respect of the three cases of attempted murder has not yet been completed Two cases of alleged malicious damage to property and one of assault were

closed due to a lack of corroborative evidence

In the other cases the decision of the Attorney-General and of the senior public prosecutor are being awaited

Importation of dairy products' contravening of regulations

760 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture

What are the (a) names of and (b) sentences imposed in each case on (i) firms and (ii) persons found guilty of contravening regulations relating to the importation of dairy products (aa) in 1983 and (bb) from 1 January 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(a)(i) and (ii)	(b)	(aa) and (bb)
(1) Dofri Foods (Pty) Ltd	R200,00 fine plus payment of an amount of R2 489,76 in respect of levies to the Dairy Board	Contravention 1982 Sentence 1984
(2) Peter Robert Shewell (in his personal capacity as director of Dofri Foods (Pty) Ltd)	Warned and discharged	Contravention 1982 Sentence 1984
(3) Manfed Bausch trading as Will's Delicatessen	R50 00	Contravention 1983 Sentence 1984

Seven prosecutions which involve 5 000 tons of skimmed milk powder are still *sub* *judice*

*206 Hansard*  
*Reference books/influx control*  
*Q. Col. 925 11/4/84*  
 764 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1983 for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the police station areas on the East Rand?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)
Springs	866	118
Delmas	12	18
Kwa Thema	1 009	34
Sundra	228	—
Brakpan	52	101

Devon	6	9
Nigel	51	5
Dunnotar	—	6
Kempton Park	1 770	4
Boksburg	657	472
Boksburg-Noord	1 269	93
Ohlantsfontein	51	34
Vosloorus	7	3
Benoni	1 199	599
Actionville	305	809
Daveyton	3	6
Petit	816	225
Puifontein	1 034	331
Germiston	933	17
Primrose	6 545	944
Alberton	1 332	685
Edenvale	643	250
Bedfordview	370	280
Elsburg	952	605
Katelehong	795	100
Heidelberg	47	5
Balfour	55	2
Greylingstad	15	36
Grootvlei	1	—
Tembisa	—	—

# Row over proposal to scrap 'black' courts

A ROW between the Department of Justice and hardline sections of the Department of Co-operation and Development is brewing in the wake of recommendations that Commissioners' courts be assigned to the scrapheap

206  
S. Thina  
8/4/84

Only after bitter disputes with the Justice Department was the old Department of Native Affairs able to get some judicial powers for their Commissioners — lynchpins in the administration of influx control and other apartheid measures affecting millions of black people living outside the homelands.

But this week the high-powered Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into the courts made scathing observations

By BRIAN POTTINGER  
Political Correspondent

about the quality of justice dispensed at commissioners' courts and called for their scrapping.

Within the Department of Co-operation and Development itself there appear to be mixed feelings about the recommendations.

No decision has yet been taken about the fate of the courts — their future is tied

to the existing, enormously complex Cabinet committee inquiries and parliamentary select committee investigations into the controversial "Third Koornhof Bill" dealing with influx control.

But some elements in the department stand by the official submission to the Hoexter Commission which appears to embody a stunning proposal for a completely separate judicial hierarchy — from magistrates' courts up to an appellate division — to deal with offences committed by blacks in common South Africa.

Influential quarters in the department are, it is understood, still in favour of this idea that has been roundly rejected by the Hoexter Commission, which has called for a common judicial system.

## Influx control

So keen is the Department of Justice that judicial functions be stripped from the commissioners that studies on which functions can be transferred are already completed.

The rumble over the future of the commissioners' courts has apparently spilt over into another crucial area — the parliamentary select committee inquiry into the "Third Koornhof Bill", which deals with the explosive issue of influx control.

Three scheduled meetings of the committee have been postponed, and with two months of the present session over, it has still not sat.

Fears are being expressed that the select committee and the legislation it is vetting will not be ready by the end of this session.

At the root of the problem facing the Government is how to retain influx control while diminishing the harshness of its application. Key questions to be decided are who should enforce it and which agency should act as the judicial authority.

In representations to the Hoexter Commission, the Department of Cooperation and Development has argued that

the authority of the commissioners' courts should be extended — not scrapped — and that they be allowed to deal with all criminal actions committed by blacks

## Squabbles

The department claimed that as a result of the earlier bitter Justice-Native Administration squabbles on judicial authority over blacks in common South Africa, commissioners' courts in the major urban areas were left handling only the most unpleasant criminal cases — chiefly springing from ideological and policy legislation.

The Hoexter Commission claimed there was no justification for two separate judicial systems (apart from the chiefs courts), called for a splitting of the judicial and administrative functions of the commissioners, and urged that the judicial functions be transferred as soon as possible to the Department of Justice.

By Bruce Cameron,

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — In 1979 war was declared on the dompas, and apartheid "as you knew it" was declared dead. The next year 108 799 people were arrested for being "illegally" in white South Africa.

And ever since then the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, has been losing his private war while the dead body of apartheid "as you knew it" has been developing strange mutant and malignant growths.

By last year the war was going so badly that the number of arrests of people without the necessary documentation and stamps of approval had shot up to 262 904.

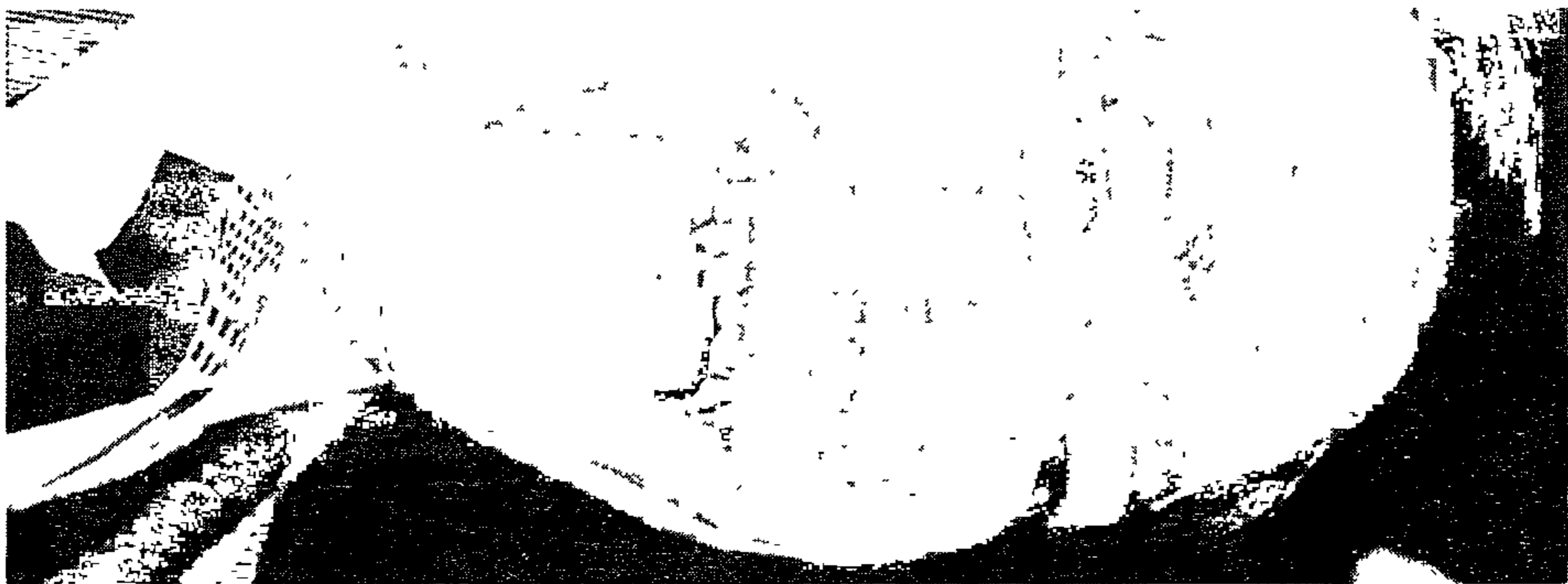
It has been a steady climb since 1980. In 1981 there were 162 024 arrests and in 1982 the number broke the 200 000 barrier for the first time.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party civil rights spokesman, predicts there are going to be more and more arrests until the Government comes to its senses.

She sees the growing number of arrests as the biggest indictment of the laws that seek to keep blacks out of "white" South Africa. She says the numbers indicate people "are not staying where the Government wants them to be".

Although Mrs Suzman attributes a proportion of the increase in arrests to an increase in vigilance on the part of the police and officials of the administration boards, she feels most of it can be put down to an increased flow into the urban areas from the homelands — both independent and non-independent.

This is because of the "push factor" of poverty which has been made worse by the cur-



Dr Piet Koorhof . . . losing his private war while the corpse of apartheid "as you knew it" has been mutating

# Malignancy riddles corpse of apartheid

6/4/89 S. Steyn

rent ravaging drought

She laughs at Dr Koorhof's statement that "apartheid as you knew it" is dead and says the influx control laws are without doubt the most hated and most serious cause of almost

"They are also totally discriminating as they apply only to blacks."

Another argument Mrs Suzman uses in her condemnation of the laws is the cost involved in policing them.

"The mind boggles when one thinks of the cost and wasted hours, the unproductive work of bureaucrats, and time spent by people sitting in jails who are not criminals in the accepted sense."

Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP finance spokesman, picked on aspects of the influx control laws in his speech criticising this year's Budget in Parliament.

Citing Government spending as a problem, he said one area in which State expenditure could be cut was by stopping forced removals.

This, he said, would not only save money. It would also improve race relations and improve South Africa's image abroad.

The exact cost of the policing of influx control in financial terms is virtually impossible to assess.

The direct costs range from

the salaries of the administration board officials and South African policemen, who do the arresting, to the cost of putting the wrong-doers in court, jailing them and often "deporting" them.

The Government estimates of expenditure for this year give an indication of some of the costs. Under programme two, under the heading of "Labour and Residential Regulation" in the vote of the Department of Co-operation and Development, almost R9,4 million has been put aside basically to keep South Africa "white".

This amount has been divided into R3 million for the "regulation of labour", R3,9 million for "repatriation" and R2,3 million for residential control.

But a clearer indication of what the department wants the money for comes under the heading "programme description".

There one finds the money is needed for such things as

- Control and removals of idle and undesirable blacks from prescribed areas
- Control of blacks who are citizens of South Africa and blacks from independent, formerly self-governing territories
- Control of foreign blacks within the country

Mrs Suzman says the revised Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill

will give an indication of whether the Government has any intention of letting up on its current strict application of influx control.

The Bill, which initially toughened influx control substantially, with harsh penalties, was withdrawn for redrafting after a storm of protest.

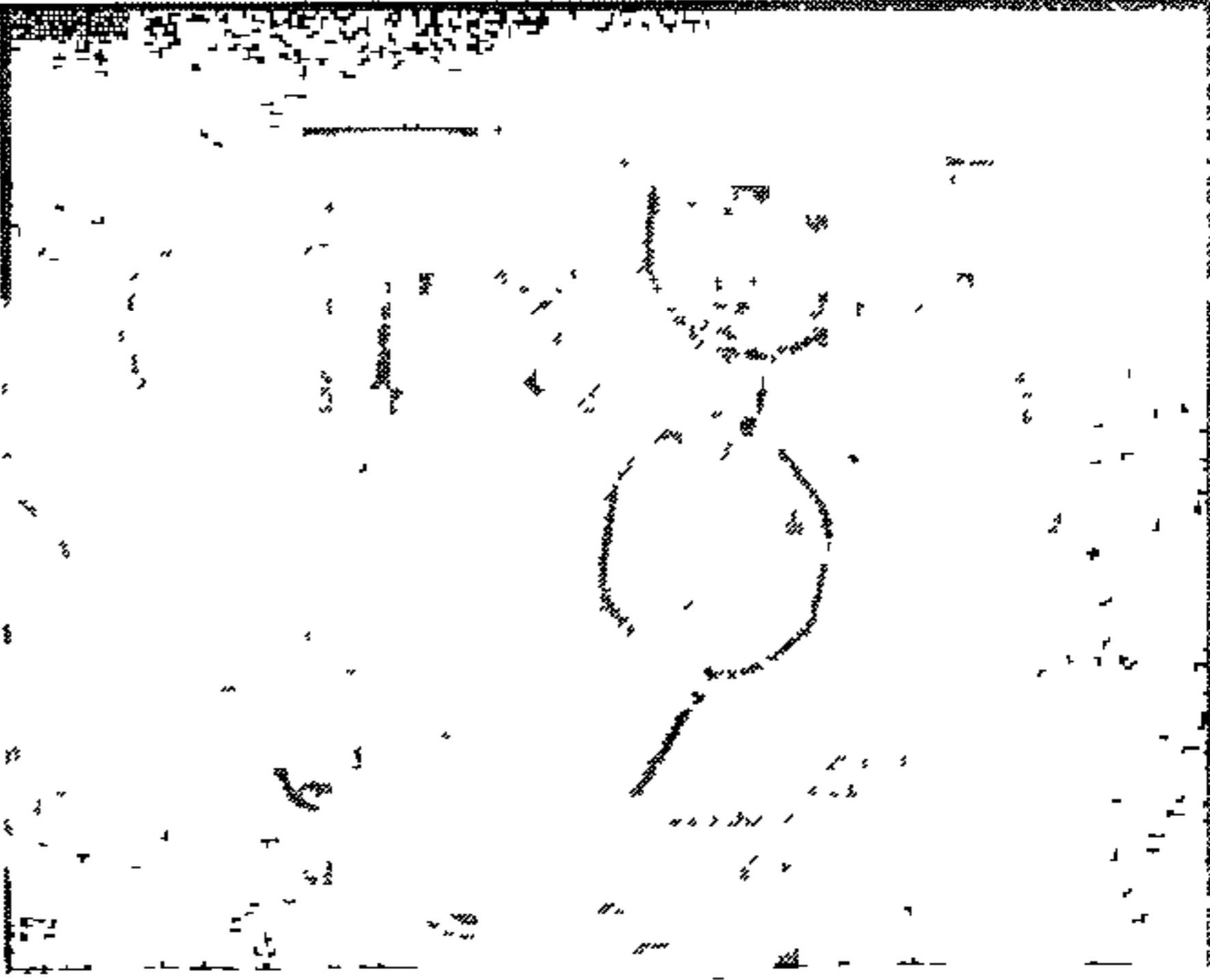
Mrs Suzman points out that the Riekert Commission, which among other things investigated influx control, recommended six years ago that influx control should be linked only with the availability of housing and work and not with anything else.

The Viljoen Commission recommended that influx control should be depenalised, if not decriminalised.

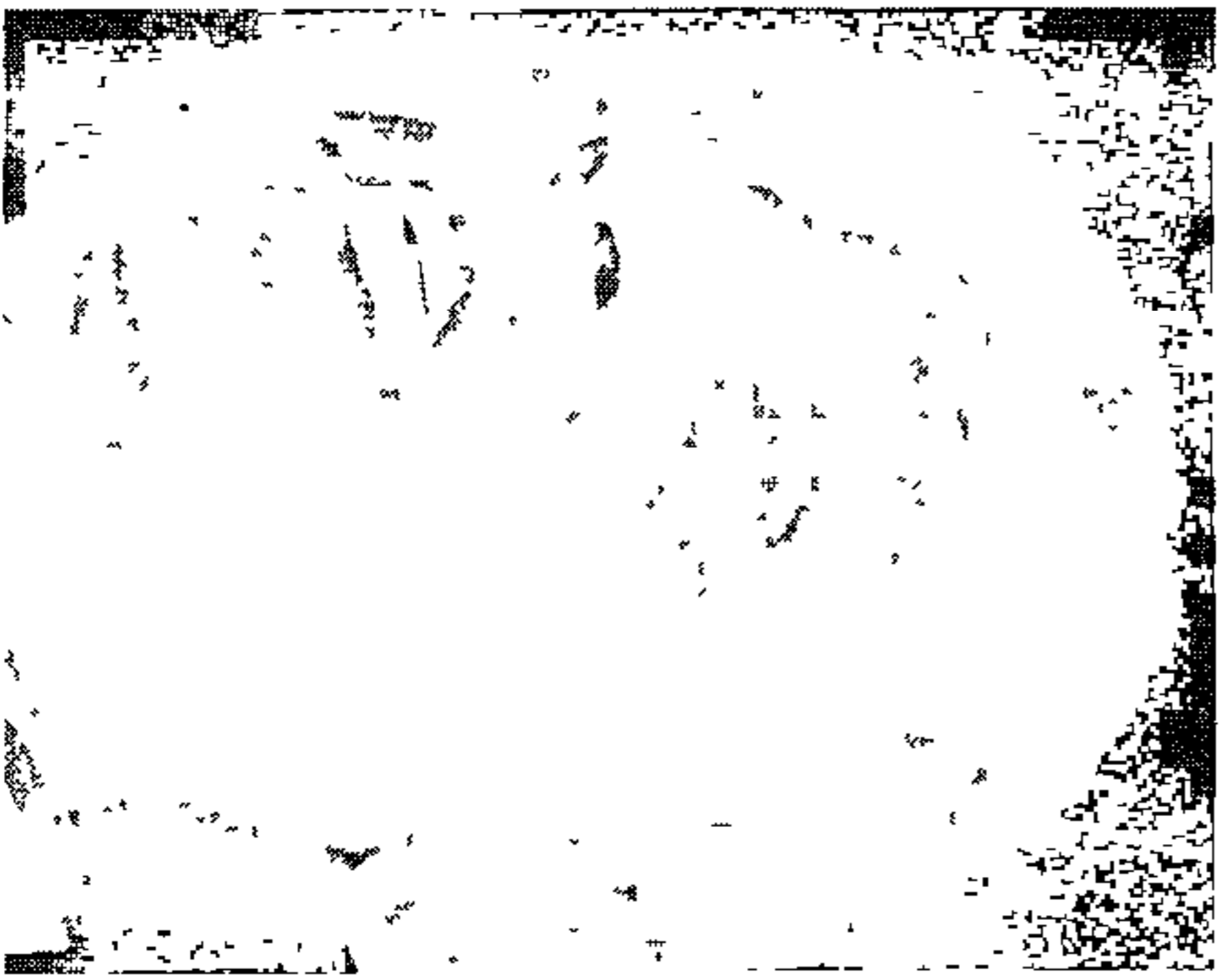
The Riekert Commission also made recommendations that associated laws such as curfew regulations should be scrapped. Nothing has yet been done.

This week the Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into South Africa's courts probably made the most damning condemnation of the laws to come from official sources.

The commission blamed the laws for being partly responsible for the serious overcrowding of the country's prisons which was having serious adverse effects on the administration of justice.



Mrs Helen Suzman predicts more and more arrests until the Government comes to its senses



Mr Harry Schwarz State expenditure could be cut by stopping forced removals

# Secrecy over plans for 10 000 'illegal' blacks

ARGUS 5/4/84 (346) (201) 206

Labour Reporter

GOVERNMENT plans to create 10 000 jobs for Africans who are "illegally" in Cape Town are still cloaked in secrecy

The chief commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, has not yet spelt out details of his promise to create 10 000 jobs to employ "illegals" in the squatter communities

Mr Bezuidenhoud held top-level discussions to discuss the plan. The names of the other parties to the discussions

have not been disclosed

When approached Mr Bezuidenhoud said it was "very difficult" to comment on the matter

"All I can say is that there have been various meetings, but I don't know when I will be able to comment," he added

The announcement of the employment programme is thought to coincide with the planned resettlement of "legal" Africans from Crossroads to Khayelitsha and the threatened endorsement out of the Western Cape of "illegals"

Speculation that the jobs would be created in Transkei could not be confirmed

The Department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment on the programme, although Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied Mr Bezuidenhoud to Transkei last week for confidential discussions with President Matanzima

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development referred all inquiries to Mr Bezuidenhoud

(123) (206) Hansard  
Black employees in blocks of flats  
Q. 61 848 4/4/84  
\*11 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 3 February 1984, a decision has now been reached regarding the formulae in respect of Black employees in blocks of flats, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, what is the nature of the decision?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes. It has been decided that the formulae must be adapted to make provisions for special arrangements in deserving cases

Particulars are being finalized

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, will he please tell us what deserving cases he has in mind? Does one have to be over the age of 18 or die?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT Mr Speaker, as soon as the particulars are finalized I shall inform the hon member and the House and then she will know the answer to that question.



Cape Times 3/4/80  
~~201~~ 206 ~~207~~ ~~208~~ ~~209~~

# Confusion on 'illegals' plan

Staff Reporter

CONFUSION still surrounds a major new government strategy for dealing with "illegal" blacks in the Peninsula to be administered by Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, former Chief Commissioner for Co-Operation and Development.

Mr Bezuidenhoud has temporarily stepped down from his job to give "special attention" to black-affairs problems in the Western Cape

The move is seen as a prelude to the demolition of the Crossroads squatter camp, resettlement of "legal" residents in Khayelitsha and the possible repatriation of "illegals" back to the homelands

Mr Bezuidenhoud has been reported as saying that plans are being made to provide jobs for 10 000 "illegal" breadwinners in the Peninsula. He added that these jobs "could be created in the Peninsula or elsewhere"

However, sources close to black-affairs administration in the area said yesterday that they were sceptical about any suggestions that jobs would be provided for "illegals" in the Cape

They said it was more likely the jobs would be created in the homelands. This impression has been strengthened by a "secret" visit to Transkei by Mr Bezuidenhoud and Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, last week.

However, it has been suggested that some jobs may be provided here to currently "illegal" breadwinners on an annual contract basis, requiring their families to return to the homelands.

Government officials are tight-lipped about the scheme. All inquiries yesterday were referred to Mr Bezuidenhoud, but after attending talks at the H F Verwoerd Building yesterday morning he could not be reached for comment

(3) (a)	(i) (aa) Falls away	
	(bb) Falls away	
	(cc) Falls away	
(ii) (aa)	1 043	
(bb)	7.	
(cc)	158.	
	Withdrawn	371.
	Total	1 579

.The balance of 748 were cautioned and discharged.

#### Johannesburg Commissioners' Court No 6

\*2 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) What categories of cases are dealt with in Court No 6 of the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts and (b) how many (i) full days during February 1984 did this court sit and (ii) cases were dealt with during this period,

- (2) whether any persons appearing before this court were legally represented during this period, if not, why not, if so, how many (a) were and (b) were not so represented,

- (3) (a) how many persons who (i) were and (ii) were not legally represented (aa) were found guilty as charged, (bb) were found not guilty and (cc) had their cases postponed to a later date and (b) how many of the persons convicted (i) were sentenced to imprisonment and (ii) paid fines?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

Court No 6

- (1) (a) Section 10: Act 25/1945 (females).

Section 15 Act 67/1952 (females) Trespassing (Hostel Regulations) Curfew Proclamation R196/1936

- (b) (i) 21 days  
(ii) 1 755 cases
- (2) No legal representation—reasons unknown
- (a) Falls away.  
(b) 1 755
- (3) (a) (i) (aa) Falls away  
(bb) Falls away  
(cc) Falls away

(ii) (aa) 875.

(bb) 31

(cc) 215

Withdrawn . . . 634  
Total . . . 1 755

(b) (i) 601  
(ii) 274.

Total 875.

× Council for Social and Associated Workers: annual fees ×

\*3 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

- (1) What are the annual fees payable to the Council for Social and Associated Workers;
- (2) whether this amount was increased in 1983, if so, (a) why and (b) by what amount;
- (3) whether he has received any representations concerning this increase; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of these

representations and (ii) his response thereto?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) Sixty rand,
- (2) no, amount increased as from 1 April 1984,
- (a) as a result of increased costs,  
(b) thirty-nine rand;
- (3) (a), (b) and (c)(i) and (ii) Falls away  
Hout Bay: quarrying of sand

\*4 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

- (1) Whether quarrying of sand is taking place at the sand dunes in Hout Bay, if so, by whom is it done;
- (2) whether such quarrying is taking place with the approval of his Department; if so, when was approval granted,
- (3) whether any conditions were attached to such approval; if so, what conditions,
- (4) whether an environmental impact study was undertaken prior to the approval being granted, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) by whom,
- (5) whether he consulted any other State department in regard to the matter, if not, why not; if so, (a) which State department, (b) when and (c) with what result?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes As far as can be ascertained, by the firm Clifford Harris, acting as the contractor for and under the control of the Divisional Council of the Cape and the Cape Provincial Administration

- (2) No. Since the quarry activities are for road construction purposes and are being conducted under the control of a Provincial Administration, a permit is, in view of the provisions of section 6B(1)(b) of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act No 88 of 1967), not required to be obtained from my Department

- (3) As far as is known, the Provincial Administrations prescribe certain conditions in connection with quarry activities of this nature

- (4) This information can be obtained from the Cape Provincial Administration

- (5) Falls away

Mess facilities: Voortrekkerhoogte

\*5. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether members of all race groups make use of the mess facilities at the Staff Corps at Voortrekkerhoogte, if not, by members of which population group are these facilities used,

- (2) whether members of different population groups make use of other facilities provided by the South African Defence Force, if so, what facilities,

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the policy of the South African Defence Force in regard to the sharing of the above-mentioned facilities by members of different population groups?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) If the question refers to the Personnel Service School the reply is yes

- (2) Yes, all facilities which the SA Defence Force offers to its members. This is done on the basis of the provisioning of separate facilities for the different population groups under specific provisions

WEDNESDAY, 4 APRIL 1984

†Indicates translated version

*For oral reply*

206 ~~206~~ *Hansard*  
Johannesburg Commissioners' Court No 4  
Q. Col. 838

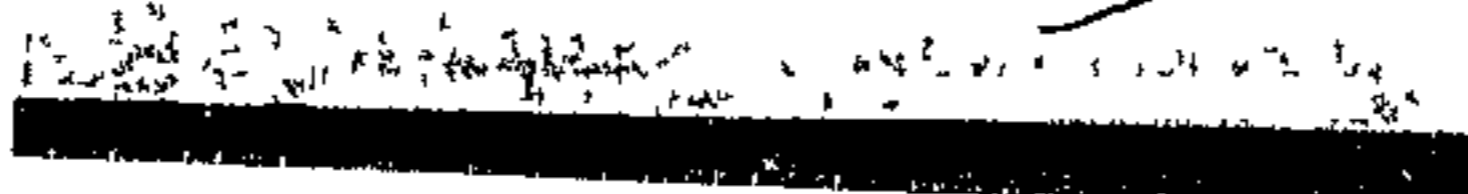
\*1 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) What categories of cases are dealt with in Court No 4 of the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts and (b) how many (i) full days during February 1984 did this court sit and (ii) cases were dealt with during this period,
- (2) whether any persons appearing before this court were legally represented during this period, if not, why not, if so, how many (a) were and (b) were not so represented;
- (3) (a) how many persons who (i) were and (ii) were not legally represented (aa) were found guilty as charged, (bb) were found not guilty and (cc) had their cases postponed to a later date and (b) how many of the persons convicted (i) were sentenced to imprisonment and (ii) paid fines?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

Court No 4

- (1) (a) Section 10 Act 25/1945 (males)  
Section 15 Act 67/1952 (males).
- (b) (i) 21 days  
(ii) 1 579 cases.
- (2) No legal representation—reasons unknown.
- (a) Falls away
- (b) 1 579



- (3) (a) how many persons who (i) were and (ii) were not legally represented (aa) were found guilty as charged, (bb) were found not guilty and (cc) had their cases postponed to a later date and (b) how many of the persons convicted (i) were sentenced to imprisonment and (ii) paid fines?

The balance of 67 were cautioned and discharged

\*2 Mr J J B VAN ZYL—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

COURT NO 1

- (1) (a) Section 12 Act 25/1945  
Provisional Tax Act 92/1969  
Child desertion Act 33/1960  
Contempt of Court  
Reference books mutilation and falsification Act 67/1952  
Omission to pay fixed tax Act 92/1969

- (b) (i) 21 Days  
(ii) 757 cases

(2) Yes

- (a) 6.  
(b) 751

- (3) (a) (i) (aa) 4  
(bb) 0  
(cc) 2  
(ii) (aa) 389  
(bb) 6  
(cc) 145

Withdrawn 211.  
Total 757

- (b) (i) 280  
(ii) 46

(b) Mrs A A Jansen and Mr S V Petersen.

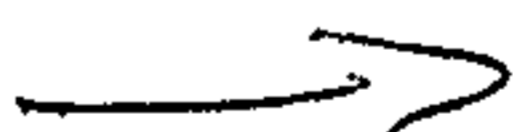
(a) Falls away

*206 Harold*  
Johannesburg Commissioner's Court No. 1

*Q 601. 804 30/3/84*  
\*1. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) (a) What categories of cases are dealt with in Court No 1 of the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts and (b) how many (i) full days during February 1984 did this court sit and (ii) cases were dealt with during this period,

(2) whether any persons appearing before this court were legally represented during this period; if not, why not, if so, how many (a) were and (b) were not so represented;



# Mass arrests of 'squatters' near Ennerdale

(706)  
Star,  
3/4/74

By Jo-Anne Collinge  
Mass arrests for trespass and influx offences have again taken place at Weiler's Farm, an unofficial settlement near Ennerdale, 30 km south of Johannesburg, according to residents.

This was the third crackdown in four months on the old farm, which shelters about 150 families who cannot get township homes.

In January an unknown number were arrested late on a Friday and more than 80 were tried within hours in a special Saturday session of the Sebokeng Commissioner's Court.

The commissioner at Sebokeng, Mr J L Kloppers, could not confirm the latest action. A police spokesman at Vereeniging said it was possible the arrests had occurred in the "performance of normal duties".

He denied that "squatters" were being singled out for special attention.

## APPEALED

This weekend residents appealed to the authorities to help create officially recognised housing at Weiler's Farm.

"At Ennerdale there were plenty of plots before and now the coloured people have a location there. How would it be if we have our own location here at

Weiler's?" Mr Isaac Buthelezi asked, to applause from about 100 fellow residents.

People stated at the weekend that they did not want to be divided and could not afford the rents asked in the townships of Sebokeng and Soweto.

The option of going to the homelands was dismissed. "It is better to stay here and suffer arrest than to go to the homelands where there is no work we can do," said Mr Buthelezi.

## NO LINKS

Many residents were born near Ennerdale and have no links with rural areas.

According to residents, in the latest round of arrests, Orange Vaal Administration Board police surrounded the area in the early hours of Tuesday — about 2 am — and loaded about 60 people into vans.

Eight of those arrested last Tuesday are still in custody and are expected to appear in the Sebokeng Commissioner's Court tomorrow, say residents. A committee of residents has arranged their legal representation.

The others held paid admission of guilt fines at the Sebokeng Commissioner's office and/or the Vereeniging Prison. Some have receipts to show they paid twice.

*30/3/84*  
~~25/3~~ Johannesburg Commissioner's Court No 2  
*Henderson G. 6/1. 815*  
 \*17 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) (a) What categories of cases are dealt with in Court No 2 of the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts and (b) how many (i) full days during February 1984 did this court sit and (ii) cases were dealt with during this period,

- (2) whether any persons appearing before this court were legally represented during this period, if not, why not; if so, how many (a) were and (b) were not so represented,

- (3) (a) how many persons who (i) were and (ii) were not legally represented (aa) were found guilty as charged, (bb) were found not guilty and (cc) had their cases postponed to a later date and (b) how many of the persons convicted (i) were sentenced to imprisonment and (ii) paid fines?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.**

**COURT NO 2**

- (1) (a) Section 10 Act 25/1945 (males), Section 15. Act 67/1952 (males).
- (b) (i) 21 days
- (ii) 1 682 cases

- (2) No legal representation—reasons unknown

- (a) Falls away
- (b) 1 682

- (3) (a) (i) Falls away
- (bb) Falls away
- (cc) Falls away

(ii) (aa) 823  
 (bb) Nil  
 (cc) 382 of which 64 to other courts  
 Withdrawn 477  
 Total 1 682.

- (b) (i) 188.
- (ii) 69

The balance of 566 were cautioned and discharged

**Johannesburg Commissioner's Court No 3**

\*18 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) What categories of cases are dealt with in Court No 3 of the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts and (b) how many (i) full days during February 1984 did this court sit and (ii) cases were dealt with during this period;

- (2) whether any persons appearing before this court were legally represented during this period; if not, why not, if so, how many (a) were and (b) were not so represented,

- (3) (a) how many persons who (i) were and (ii) were not legally represented (aa) were found guilty as charged, (bb) were found not guilty and (cc)

had their cases postponed to a later date and (b) how many of the persons convicted (i) were sentenced to imprisonment and (ii) paid fines?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS**

**COURT NO 3**

- (1) (a) Section 10 Act 25/1945 (males) Section 15 Act 67/1952 (males)
- (b) (i) 21 days
- (ii) 1 696 cases

- (2) No legal representation—reasons unknown

- (a) Falls away.
- (b) 1 696

- (3) (a) (i) Falls away
- (bb) Falls away
- (cc) Falls away

(ii) (aa) 963  
 (bb) 6  
 (cc) 287  
 Withdrawn 440  
 Total 1 696

- (b) (i) 333
- (ii) 85

The balance of 545 were warned and discharged

**Brown Mbongo**

\*19 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether the Eastern Cape Adminis-

tration Board received a request from a Mr Brown Mbongo for permission to reside with a relative at Veeplaas, if so, (a) when, (b) what are the circumstances surrounding the request and (c) (i) in what manner is he related to and (ii) what is the name of this relative,

- (2) whether permission was granted, if not, why not,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.**

(1), (2) and (3) the Eastern Cape Administration Board was requested to investigate the matter but replied that after a search of the records no such application could be found. If the hon member could supply more detail and in particular the identity number of the applicant the matter will be investigated further

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, is he aware that the gentleman concerned is a Springbok boxer? He has been refused permission and he has represented this country overseas. Furthermore, is the hon the Deputy Minister aware that in addition to accommodation being available this man has also been offered a job in the area?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, as I indicated earlier, had the hon member given all that information, the matter could have been properly investigated and a more detailed reply furnished

**Oliseeds Control Board**

\*20 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture

- (1) Whether any changes at senior management level were effected in the Oliseeds Control Board recently, if

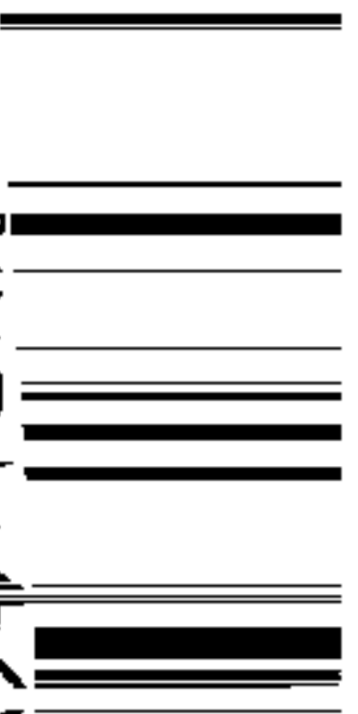
D. Noy  
30/3/84 206  
**Workers  
charged**

PORT ELIZABETH — Three SA Bottling Company employees and a security guard at the plant, charged with failing to produce reference books and/or being in a prescribed area for more than 72 hours, appeared in the commissioner's court here yesterday.

The four, who were not asked to plead and are out on bail, will appear again on May 8.

Mr Michael Ntlikwana, 25, Mr Bom Makazana, 30, and Mr Susile Mfombi, 30, all of Zwide, and Mr Norman Seya, 44, of Soweto, were detained on Wednesday — SAPA

*(20)* Johannesburg Commissioner's Court No 2  
*Heussard G. 6/1. 815*  
 \*17 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.



- (1) (a) What categories of cases are dealt with in Court No 2 of the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts and (b) how many (i) full days during February 1984 did this court sit and (ii) cases were dealt with during this period,

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**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS**

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- (b) 1 682

- (3) (a) (i) Falls away

- (bb) Falls away

- (cc) Falls away

- (ii) (aa) 823

- (bb) Nil

- (cc) 382 of which 64 to other courts.

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 Total 1 682

- (b) (i) 188

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- (3) (a) how many persons who (i) were and (ii) were not legally represented (aa) were found guilty as charged, (bb) were found not guilty and (cc)

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**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS**

**COURT NO 3**

- (1) (a) Section 10 Act 25/1945 (males) Section 15 Act 67/1952 (males)

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- (3) (a) (i) Falls away

- (bb) Falls away

- (cc) Falls away

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- (bb) 6

- (cc) 287

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\*19 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether the Eastern Cape Adminis-

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- (2) whether permission was granted, if not, why not,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS**

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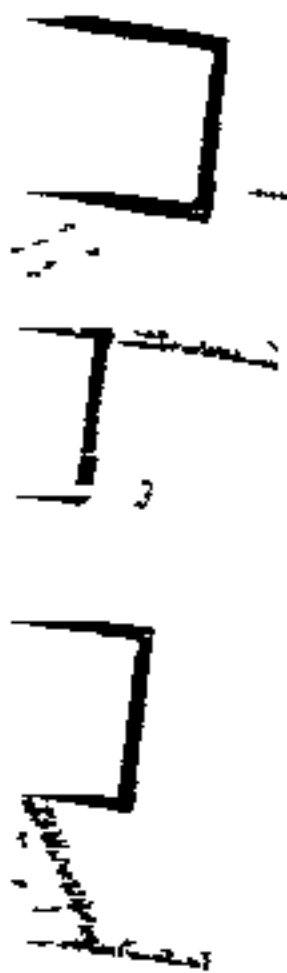
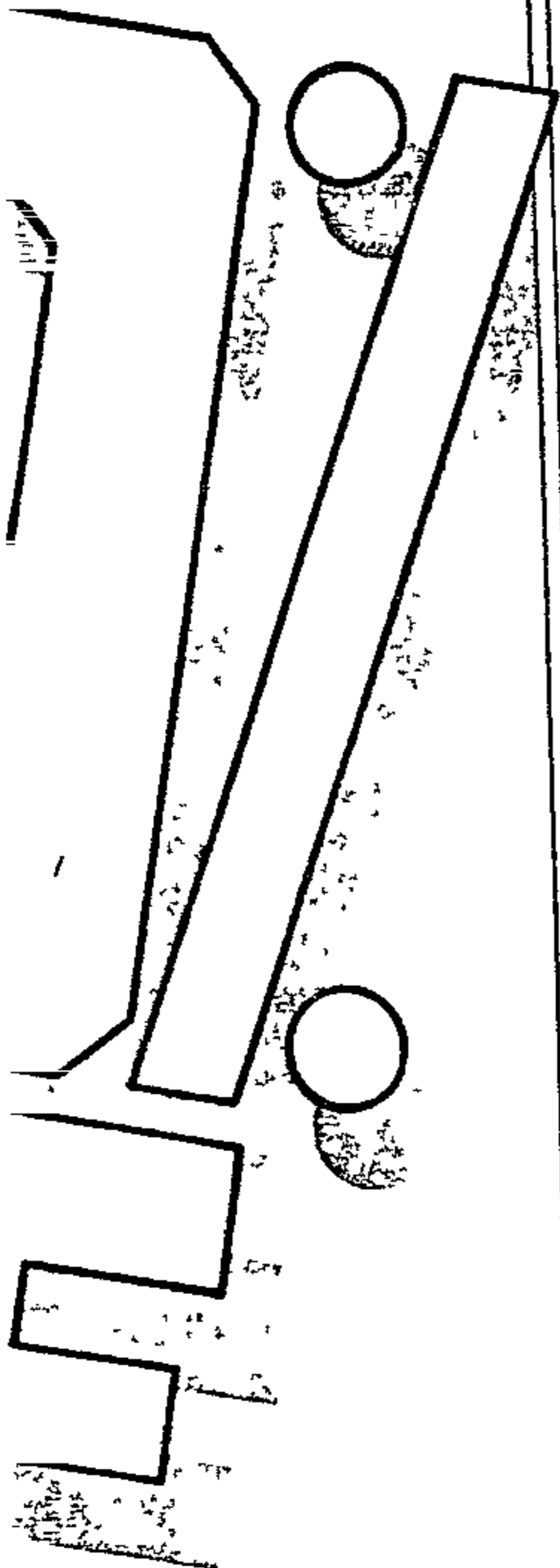
**Ollseeds Control Board**

\*20. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture

- (1) Whether any changes at senior management level were effected in the Ollseeds Control Board recently, if



VS



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# Campaign to clear illegal blacks

30/3/84

206

D. Asfeth

EAST LONDON — Police and the East Cape Administration Board are to launch a campaign to clear the East London-Beacon Bay-Gonubie municipal areas of illegal black residents

This was disclosed yesterday by the police liaison officer, Major Warren Brown, who said the joint operation was designed to track black people who were illegal occupants of servants' quarters and other backyard premises in many homes in the three municipal zones

"Home-owners and residents in the white

urban areas have to have a permit for every black person they have sleeping on their premises," he said "but more and more people seem to be ignoring this regulation

"We have had many complaints to this effect and are now going to clamp down on culprits"

The director of the ECAB, Mr Louis Koch, said domestic servants were excepted "but a resident in a white urban area must have a licence for any other black sleeping on his property"

Mr Koch said that an

occupant of a house in a white area would be liable to an admission-of-guilt fine of R50 for the first "unauthorised" black resident found on his property and R100 for every other one

"A householder who has a permit for one black resident will be liable to a fine of R20 for every other one up to five," he said "after which it becomes a straight-forward court appearance"

Mr Koch said a legitimate domestic servant was exempted from the ruling but still had to be registered and cleared by the ECAB — DDR

## Missiles: Castro tells of rift with Russia

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union withdrew its nuclear missiles from Cuba in 1962 without consulting him or obtaining his approval, the Cuban President disclosed in an interview released yesterday

In his criticism of Moscow's handling of the missile crisis, Dr Fidel Castro told an American journalist, Tad Szulc, he became "very irritated over the fact that an agreement had been reached without us having been consulted"

However, he said he later understood the agreement between US President John Kennedy of the US and the Soviet Leader, Mr Nikita Khrushchev, had averted a potential nuclear war

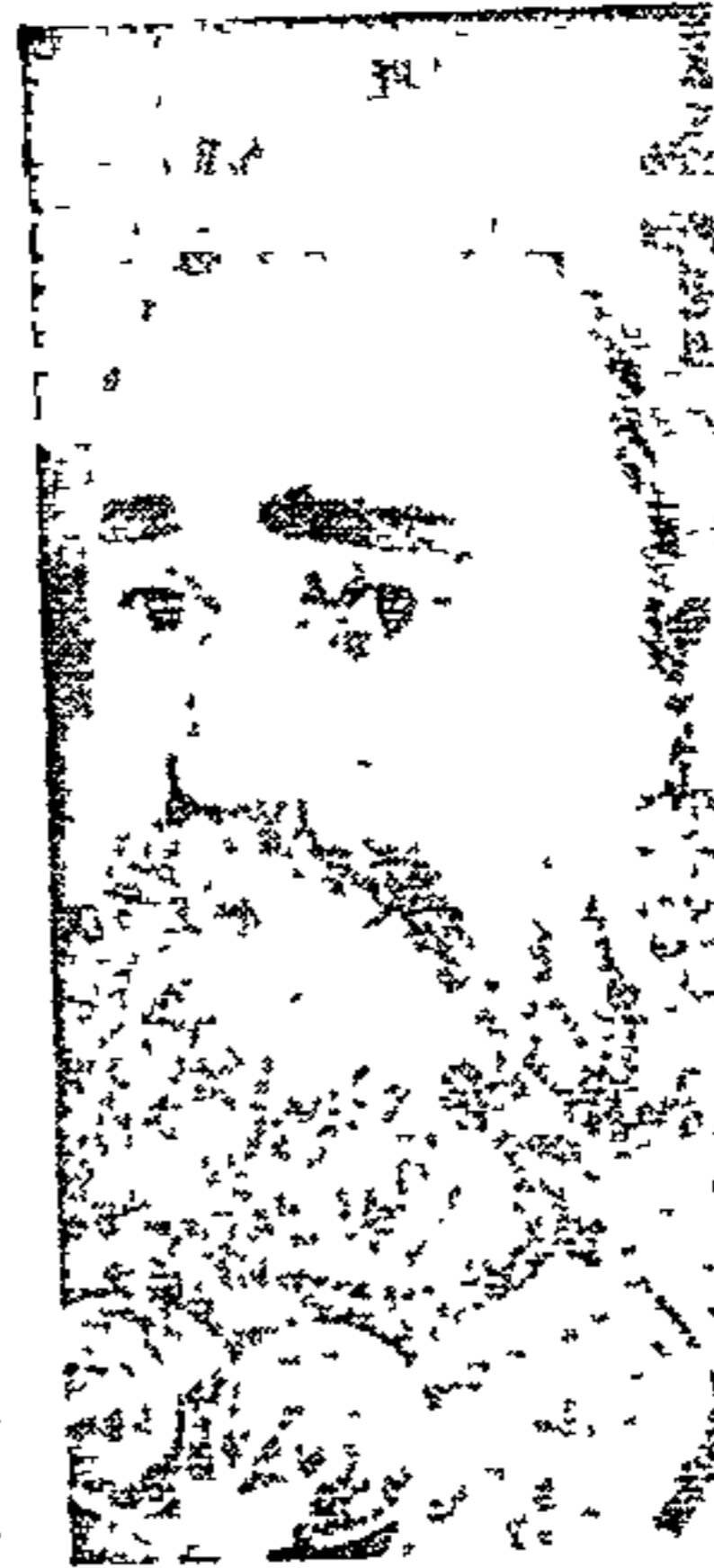
During the interview Dr Castro also wrote out in longhand a message expressing "the most sincere feelings of admiration and affection for the people of the United States" adding that Americans and Cubans

would one day live in peace and friendship

He said he believed US-Cuban relations would be much better today had President Kennedy not been assassinated in 1963, even though Mr Kennedy had supported the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba by anti-Castro exiles in 1961

He said Mr Kennedy had sent him a private message a year after the missile crisis inquiring "about our disposition to discuss and have a dialogue with the United States" Dr Castro said, however on the day the message was delivered to him by a French editor, President Kennedy was shot in Dallas

Dr Castro told Szulc that Mr Khrushchev's decision to remove the Soviet missiles from Cuba under a secret agreement with Mr Kennedy "damaged for a number of years the existing relations between the Cubans and the Soviets" — SAPA-RNS



PRESIDENT CASTRO

## SA supermarkets for Mozambique?

JOHANNESBURG — Pick 'n Pay is keen to open supermarkets in Maputo following the Nkomati Accord but the group will first seek

already had talks with one Maputo businessman, Mr Ackerman hinted that he and director Hugh Herman might visit Maputo soon

## Rescuers a

HARARE — A recovery team under armed escort that was sent to Mozambique to retrieve trucks on the Nyamatanda-Tete road — which were ambushed last week — was twice attacked by gunmen inside Mozambique, it was confirmed here yesterday

A spokesman for a transport company here said nobody was injured during the attacks

He said the recovery

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# Ecab's dawn swoop on bottling plant comes under fire

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY  
THE dawn raid on SA Bottling at its plant in Harrower Road, Port Elizabeth, by the East Cape Administration Board yesterday, in which 109 employees were arrested, was a "hostile and most unnecessary act", according to a statement issued today by the company.

Heavy-handed action like this was regrettable, said Mr Ian Bishop, divisional general manager of SA Bottling, who released the statement on behalf of the company today.

In the statement, the company acknowledged that it had been negotiating with Ecab officials for the registration of 24 of its employees. It believed it was co-operating conscientiously with Ecab "because no indication was given that we were in violation of

their requirements".

Mr Bishop said Mr S Martin, the company's labour officer, denied breaking appointments with Ecab officials and, on the contrary, reported that postponements of meetings with Ecab officials were called for by them.

"The actions taken by Ecab proved disruptive and caused the plant to operate to only 25% of its efficiency," he said.

"The system of punitive and insensitive raids is part of a system that is condemned by the company"

The company said it would have been preferable for Ecab to resolve the matter with its senior management in the first instance. This was not done and dealings had only been conducted at lower levels.

"Surely in today's society

there are other ways of solving problems

"Ecab could have, at any time, arranged to interview all employees at the plant without humiliating those concerned and disrupting operations"

● The General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa) today condemned the raid

In a statement, Mr Dennis Neer, an executive member of Gwusa said "The union feels this move by Ecab is serious than previous actions because it affects relations between workers and employers"

● The managing director of SA Bottling in Port Elizabeth, Mr P Gutsche, confirmed today that he would meet Mr Louis Koch, Chief Director of Ecab, tomorrow and that "hopefully the issue will be resolved"

### Court Reporter

THREE SA Bottling Company employees and a security guard appeared in the Port Elizabeth Commissioner's Court today charged with failing to produce reference books and being in a prescribed area for more than 72 hours

The case was postponed until May 8.

Mr P Olivier, for the defence, told the court negotiations between SA Bottling and Mr Louis Koch, Chief Director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, were under way.

Mr Michael Ntlikwana, 25, of Yeko Street, Zwide, and Mr Bom Makazana, 30, of Masaka Street, Zwide, have been charged with not being able to produce their reference books on March 28, this year

Mr Susile Mfombi, 30, of

## Four in court after raid

Mhlawali Street, Zwide, was charged with not being able to produce his pass book and for remaining for longer than 72 hours in a prescribed area. Mr Norman Seya, 44, of Soweto, was charged with remaining for longer than 72 hours in a prescribed area without permission

The men were not asked to plead and their bail was extended until May 8

Mr F J Fourie was on the Bench. Mr J J Claassen appeared for the State

## LAKESIDE ROVERS M.H.C.

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018 MONTHS

**399**

# Ecab officials arrest 120 at factory

PORT ELIZABETH — Officials of the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) removed about 120 black workers from the production lines of a soft-drink factory in Port Elizabeth yesterday because they were not in possession of their passes

A spokesman for SA

Bottling confirmed the employees had been removed and said the Ecab officials moved in at 5 a.m and the operation continued until 6.30 a.m.

The workers were removed from the premises

He said two of the factory's three production lines were out

of operation and eight out of the company's 22 delivery trucks were out of action because the drivers were in detention

"The company is very upset about this action and has undertaken to pay employees their wages for the time they have been detained and to

pay the fine if there is a fine imposed on any of the employees."

The spokesman said the company was satisfied that all its employees were "legal" and permitted to be in the area

The chief director of Ecab, Mr Louis Koch, said Mr Gerhard van

Wyk, Ecab's chief labour officer, had been trying for months to get SA Bottling to "put its house in order."

"Our raid was justified," said Mr Koch. "it was not a spontaneous action and followed on the company's failure to cooperate" — SAPA

- of these representations and (ii) his response thereto,
- (2) whether any steps have been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) No representations as such were received. The only knowledge that I and the SA Defence Force have concerning such allegations is the reports in *The Cape Times* of 2 and 3 December 1983 and a communication from a sensitive quarter with the same purport as the press reports. In this regard the hon member's attention is drawn to the following paragraph in the report of 2 December:

"Evidence in the report clearly exonerates the South African Defence Force from blame in the spate of poaching."

- (2) No steps were taken in pursuance of the press reports because they had not revealed any irregularity involving a member or members of the SA Defence Force and the report in any event exonerates the SA Defence Force from any involvement in the alleged poaching. The sensitive quarter was requested to provide certain information in order to establish whether Defence Force involvement had in fact taken place but until now there has been no reaction to this request.

Mr R R HULLEY, Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the letter which was addressed to a certain officer in the public relations division of the South African Defence Force? The allegations are not against the SADF as such or against a battalion, but arises...

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The hon member is not allowed to make a speech.

Mr R R HULLEY: Is the hon the Minister aware that the allegation concerns the use of weapons originating with the SADF?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE: No, I am not aware of it. However, if the hon member is prepared to give me detailed or additional information, I will go into the matter.

Rotunda, Johannesburg

\*15 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) (a) (i) On what days and (ii) for what hours is the Rotunda at the SA Airways Centre in Johannesburg open and (b) what services does it provide to the public,

- (2) whether it is the intention to change the (a) hours of and (b) services provided by the Rotunda; if not, why not; if so, (i) in what respects and (ii) when?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) Daily

(ii) 05h15 to 21h00

- (b) Reservations, sale of tickets, arrangement of tours, sale of bus tickets to Jan Smuts Airport on behalf of the private bus operator, and general information

- (2) (a) (b) (i) and (ii) The hours of service are presently under consideration with a view to bringing the hours more in line with that maintained by sales offices in the travel industry. The service presently rendered will remain unaffected.

Extension officers

\*16. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture.

How many extension officers (a) joined and (b) left the service of his Department during the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

	1981	1982	1983	Total
(a)	29	20	36	85
(b)	17	23	30	70

Extension officers

\*17 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture

Whether his Department is experiencing a shortage of extension officers, if so, how many posts for such officers remained to be filled as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes, 49 on 28 March 1984

Black commissioners' courts: prosecutors  
R. 601-777 28/3/84  
\*18 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What (a) qualifications are and (b) experience is required for the post of prosecutor in the Black commissioners' courts in the Republic,

- (2) how many persons currently hold (a) acting and (b) permanent positions as prosecutors in these commissioners' courts,

- (3) whether any such persons do not have the requisite (a) qualifications and (b) experience, if so, how many in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

- (1) In terms of section 4(b) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), an Attorney-General may in writing appoint any officer of the State as public prosecutor in any lower court within his area of jurisdiction who shall, as representative of the Attorney-General and subject to his control and directions, institute, and conduct on behalf of the State any

prosecution in criminal proceedings in such lower court. In terms of section 5 of the said Act a presiding judicial officer may designate any competent person to conduct a prosecution in particular criminal proceedings or in all criminal proceedings on any particular day if for any reason the person appointed in terms of section 4 is unable to discharge his function or if no such person has been appointed. No specific qualifications or experience is thus required by law for the appointment of officers as prosecutors in commissioners' courts but whether a person is suitable for such appointment falls within the discretion of an officer qualified in law.

- (2) (a) This figure is not readily available

- (b) One hundred and twenty-two officials hold appointments as prosecutors in commissioners' court

- (3) Falls away.

Black commissioners' courts: commissioners

\*19 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What (a) qualifications are and (b) experience is required for the post of commissioner in the Black commissioners' courts in the Republic,

- (2) how many persons currently presiding over commissioners' courts in the Republic were appointed in (a) an acting and (b) a permanent capacity,

- (3) whether any such persons do not have the requisite (a) qualifications and (b) experience, if so, how many in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

- (1) (a) In terms of section 2(3)(a) of the Black Administration Act 1927 (Act 38 of 1927) an official must

have passed the Civil Service Lower Law Examination or an examination determined by the Commission for Administration to be equivalent thereto in order to qualify for appointment as a Commissioner (Presiding Officer)

(b) No experience is required by law

(2) (a) Forty-two

(b) One hundred and forty-nine

(3) (a) Forty-two officials were appointed in terms of section 2(b) of Act 38 of 1927 to act as temporary Commissioners. These officials have completed part of their studies for the qualification and are busy therewith or have extensive experience

(b) Falls away

X

# Removals: Chamber warning

CAPE TIMES  
28/3/84

Labour Reporter

CAPE TOWN Chamber of Commerce yesterday expressed "extreme concern" at the government's decision to move established black communities living in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga to the new township of Khayelitsha.

In a strongly worded statement, the chamber warned that the move would heighten tension, create unnecessary conflict and "ignore the basic rights of an already restricted society to choose where to live or work"

The statement has added to a new wave of criticism of government plans to move all blacks in the Cape to the controversial new township, which were reaffirmed by Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-Operation, earlier this week.

In an interview with the Cape Times, Dr Morrison also confirmed

that all building in Cape Town's three established black townships had been frozen because of the communities' eventual removal.

In reaction, Mr R W Stern, president of the chamber, said in a statement yesterday that it had always strongly opposed any suggestion of moving blacks in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga to Khayelitsha.

Listing reasons for the stance, he said it would force blacks to spend much more time and money, already a "heavy burden" in relation to their earnings and leisure time, on travelling between Khayelitsha

and their places of work

Individuals had spent large sums of money on renovating and improving their homes in the townships and the move would exacerbate the "critical housing shortage" for blacks

Mr Stern pointed out that employers had erected housing for their migrant workers which would have to be rebuilt at Khayelitsha at "considerable added expense"

Also, additional rail and infrastructure costs would be "astronomical, not to mention the costs in terms of suffering arising from the disruption of settled communities"

tion of settled communities"

Mr Stern said it would "make some sense" to provide accommodation at Khayelitsha of varying standards for blacks who could not be accommodated in the existing black townships

But it would be "unwise in the extreme" to uproot those already living in these townships

He added that such a step would also be "severely inimical to the interests of the economy of the Western Cape"

- Sash condemns removals, page 5
- Leading article, page 16

# 120 workers removed in Ecab raid on factory

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E. Post

28/3/84

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY  
OFFICIALS from the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) today forcibly removed about 120 black workers from the production lines of a softdrink factory in Harrower Road, Port Elizabeth, because were not in possession of their passes

A spokesman for SA Bottling Co (EP) (Pty) Ltd today confirmed that about 120 of the company's black employees had been removed by Ecab officials from their machines and arrested

The spokesman said the Ecab officials moved in at 5am and the operation continued until 6 30am

The workers were removed from the premises

A black security guard who was manning the gate to the factory premises was

also taken away by the Ecab officials when he asked them to produce identification before he would admit them

The spokesman said the company believed the Ecab officials were taking the workers to their homes to fetch their passes

He said two of the factory's three production lines were out of operation and eight out of the company's 22 delivery trucks had not gone out because the drivers were in detention

He said the Ecab officials had arrived at the time of the shift overlap when the day shift took over from the night shift

"The company is very upset about this action and has undertaken to pay employees their wages for the time they have been de-

tained and to pay the fine if there is a fine imposed on any of the employees"

The spokesman said the company was satisfied that all its employees were "legal" and permitted to be in the area

The Chief Director of Ecab, Mr Louis Koch, said Mr Gerhard van Wyk, chief labour officer for Ecab, had been trying for months to get SA Bottling to "put its house in order"

If the company had done so the raid would not have taken place

Mr Koch said a Mr Martin, who handled labour affairs for SA Bottling in Port Elizabeth, had failed on many occasions to keep appointments at Ecab to discuss the registration of labour at the factory

Records showed that he had again failed to turn up

for an appointment on February 7

Mr Koch said that during November it was discovered that there was falsification of endorsements in the reference books of some black workers at SA Bottling and two black Ecab officials were charged

One was found guilty and the other was acquitted from lack of sufficient evidence Both employees were dismissed from Ecab

Mr Koch said that early this year SA Bottling asked for the registration of 20 contract workers from the homelands Ecab approved and recommended the attestation of their contracts But SA Bottling failed to register these 20 employees

Mr Koch said the attestation of contracts was not

● To Page 3

# 120 workers removed from factory in raid

● From Page 1

sufficient The workers also had to be registered

The onus was on the employer to register them within three days of the contracts being attested

Mr Koch said because Mr Martin had failed to keep appointments in view of the fact that Ecab had a problem with the company over a prolonged period it was decided that the only way to resolve the problem was to have a raid on the premises

Mr Koch said 109 people were arrested

He said 11 were unable to produce reference books even after they were taken to their homes, where they claimed their books were

They were liable to a fine and their employer as well They were held in custody and are expected to appear at Africa House tomorrow

He said nine workers were Section 10 cases who had no authority to be in the area They and their employer were liable to a fine

He said a further 16 workers were from the group of 20 contract workers whose contracts were attested but who had not been registered by the company

These workers were not held in custody and were taken back to the factory before lunch. Their employers would be charged

A further 29 workers qualified in terms of Section 10 to be in the area but SA Bottling had failed to register them They were also taken back to work and not held in custody

A further two passbooks with falsified endorsements were found in the possession of two workers

CAPE Times  
28/3/84

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# Sash condemns removals

By RIAAN  
DE VILLIERS  
Labour Reporter

THE Black Sash has formally condemned the "intended forced removal" of all blacks in the Cape metropolitan area to the new township of Khayelitsha

In a wide-ranging resolution adopted at its recent annual conference in Johannesburg, the leading civil rights organization also

- Called for a halt to squatter camp demolitions and an end to influx control

- Demanded the development of phases 2 and 3 of New Crossroads as promised by Dr Koornhof in April 1979

- Called for the inclusion of Khayelitsha and the existing black townships in the overall planning and development of the Cape Metropolitan area as a "first step towards reshaping the metropolis along non-racial lines"

## Human rights

The resolution was adopted after the conference considered a major document on black urban and human rights in Cape Town and the background to the controversial Khayelitsha project

It notes that Khayelitsha is intended to ultimately house 300 000 blacks in hostels, self-built homes and relatively few "elite dwellings", and to replace the existing townships of Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu, New Crossroads, Mfuleni and possibly Kaya Mandi

These will be converted into housing for people classified as coloured, and the long term result would be a buffer zone of "coloured townships between the major industrial, commercial and white residential areas and a highly controllable black enclave"

Consolidating the black population would have the dual advantage of providing a "stable black labour force" and enabling influx control and the government's coloured labour preference policy (CLPP) to be more stringently and effectively applied, it says

It notes that leasehold rights are essential to successful self-build at Khayelitsha, but says the state is "ambivalent" about granting these because they constitute recognition of the permanent residential rights of the recipients

"This ambivalence too makes it clear that the township project does not represent reform or a change of heart with regard to accepting blacks as an integral part of the Cape population," it says

## 'Control measures'

Dealing with the political and economic background to the project, it notes that urban removals and racial segregation in the Cape have resulted in "massive social disorganisation, distortion of the economy, political destabilization and ever greater resort to paramilitary control measures"

Despite the CLPP policy, economic and socio-political forces have compelled the state to accept the black presence in the Cape as a long term necessity

It has therefore devised a number of measures for accommodating and controlling "legals" and excluding "illegals", including the three Koornhof bills drafted last year.

When judged in terms of urban and regional planning criteria, the Khayelitsha project is "little short of disastrous", it says



**Staff Reporter**

THE Government's decision to move people from Cape Town's African townships to the new township of Khayelitsha would cause extreme insecurity and would "destabilise" black communities, say critics

There has been strong reaction to the Government's confirmation that people living in the Peninsula's townships will eventually have to move to the new settlement of Khayelitsha, about 35km east of the city.

The urban problems research unit at the University of Cape Town said the Government's decision was "guaranteed to cause an increasing degree of insecurity and instability in the black townships".

Ms Vanessa Watson, a researcher, said people in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga who had spent money improving their homes would "see their small attempts to create a degree of comfort destroyed".

**"Regression"**

The threatened removals also meant that "the influx control machine can be brought to bear to weed out the illegals and send them to areas where poverty and unemployment is endemic".

Provincial councillor Mrs Di Bishop said the proposed move marked an era of "severe regression".

"This decision will only destabilise Cape Town's black communities further."

The Black Sash, which passed a strongly worded motion condemning forced removals to Khayelitsha at their recent national conference, asked today if the Government would allow the townships to deteriorate to such an extent that people would want to move to Khayelitsha

**"Heighten tension"**

"Is this the scenario envisaged for Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga?"

The president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr R W Stern, has also criticised

the move, saying the uprooting of people already settled in the townships would "heighten tension, create unnecessary conflict and ignore the basic rights of an already restricted society to choose where to live and work"

Mr Stern said the move would be "severely inimical" to the interests of the economy of the Western Cape. It would force blacks to spend considerably more time and money on travelling.

The planned move has also been attacked by the usually conservative Cape Town Community Council, elected to represent township residents. Council chairman Mr R Njoli said "We are prepared to fight the Government on this issue".

"We are against it. People have worked hard and have spent lots of money to improve their homes and we are not prepared to move."

Mr Njoli said the council would approach the Government to protest against the planned removals.

# Critics slam Govt plan to move township blacks

CITY/INTERNATIONAL

Msus 29/3/84

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Zola will be her coach and Pieter Labusch within the next

hagne, a his-cher at Zola's school, Sentraal, long leave to charge through on the inter-circuit over the months

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lowing a well- track, page 4

**Watchdog**  
All you ever needed to know about insurance.  
PAGE 15

**Top Page Times and the Budget**

TOMORROW is Budget day and on Thursday the Cape Times will have all the information. The full text of the Budget speech by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, will be contained in a special separate Budget supplement. Reaction, news and other matters relating to the budget will all be in Thursday's Cape Times

Cape Times 27/3/84

# Govt confirms freeze, move to Khayelitsha

By MICHAEL ACOTT Political Correspondent

THE government confirmed yesterday that all building in Cape Town's three black townships had been frozen because the three communities will eventually have to move to Khayelitsha.

The Deputy Minister of Development, Dr George Morrison, said in an interview that this included some new homes and all improvements to existing homes.

The official confirmation of the freeze on development in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu follows months of rumours that this was being applied to encour-

age the "voluntary" move of people to Khayelitsha.

It follows the announcement late last year that no new schools or school extensions would be allowed in Cape Town's established black townships because schools would only be built in Khayelitsha.

There has been repeated opposition criticism of the planned move, which only serves to heighten the insecurity of people in the three townships concerned.

Dr Morrison could give no indication yesterday of when the move to Khayelitsha would be

completed but said it would definitely have to take place.

"There has been no change whatsoever in the government's attitude that the people of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu will have to move to Khayelitsha eventually."

One exception to the ban on development was the R2,5 million Guguletu business centre, which was originally stopped by the freeze. The government had decided last month it should go ahead as an exception "ad hoc and

\*\*\*\* A  
To page 2

# jailed for bar gang rape

Prison

Joseph Vieira, 28, was sentenced to six to eight years. Bristol County District Attorney, Mr Ronald Pina, had asked for the lesser sentence for Vieira, citing "feelings of the community" and the fact that Vieira had no previous record.

The four men were convicted of aggravated rape for assaulting a 22-year-old mother at Big Dan's Tavern in nearby New Bedford on March 6, 1983,

while onlookers cheered them on.

Heavy security was in effect as the four entered the court in handcuffs. About 200 spectators and many police officers watched from outside the court.

Just before court began, supporters of the four men presented the judge with a petition with 16 000 signatures asking that the guilty verdicts be set aside because jurors were swayed by "exaggerated

versions of the facts".

Silva and Vieira were tried separately from Raposo and Cordeiro to prevent the defendants from testifying against each other.

Their trials ended on March 17 and 22.

Susan Brownmiller, author of "Against Our Will", one of the most exhaustive studies of rape, has compared the impact of the national broadcast of the trial to that of the Watergate hearings.

"Just as Watergate instructed a nation on corruption in government, (the trial) instructed a nation on rape," she said in a Sunday television interview.

"The time was right in the United States to take one case and examine it thoroughly.

"Twenty years ago, both the national attention to the trial, and the trial itself, would have been unthinkable because a woman would not have reported the rape," she said — Sapa-AP and UPI

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Mr Robert

nas to pay for those in the end"

Business was not seamy and television series "Dallas", he said.

"The best companies place a high premium on integrity, and their employees pride themselves on not having to trade-off with employment policies," he said. "Long-standing trade barriers are being torn down so fast in America that some good institutions are suffering."

Although his book gave the impression that he was not generally in favour of com-

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question put to him by police officers unless he had legal representation. This had not been granted, although he had been interviewed

Act for receipt of documents and "not possession". There was no evidence that he had received this documentation," Mr Louw said

### Toivo in Luanda for talks

LISBON — Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo, a founder of Swapo, is in Luanda for talks with Angolan leaders, the official Angolan news agency, Angop, said yesterday. Angop reported that Mr Toivo arrived in Luanda on Friday ac-

panied by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma. The agency said he was visiting frontline states for talks on implementing the United Nations-backed peace plan for SWA/Namibia — Sapa-Reuter

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C 7 27/3/84 (372) (370) (206)

**A** From page 1

on merit"

One consideration was that the business centre did not always have to be used by black people. In an apparent reference to plans to move coloured people into present black townships, he said the centre could be used by "any colour group" once black people had left Guguletu for Khayelitsha.

He said the freeze would not affect maintenance of buildings and homes, but would stop home extensions or improvements planned by residents of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

Applications could, however, be made for other exemptions.

His announcement was condemned by the PFP spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, Mr Ken Andrew, who deplored any decision that caused further decay in existing black townships.

● Andrew: It's a disgrace, page 4

**INSIDE**

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# nd Politics

CAPE TIMES 27/3/84  
Andrew:  
It's a  
disgrace

## Political Correspondent

THE PFP spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, Mr Ken Andrew, yesterday condemned the freeze on building in Cape Town's black townships announced by the government.

The Deputy Minister of Development, Dr George Morrison, said yesterday all building in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga had been frozen because the communities will eventually have to move to Khayelitsha.

Reacting to the announcement, Mr Andrew said he deplored any decision that caused further decay in existing black townships by stopping upgrading and improvements.

"The proposed forced removals of people from existing townships to Khayelitsha is in itself an irresponsible and inhuman intention, but to leave people to suffer in a deteriorating environment when specific plans and timetables are not even available for Khayelitsha is an absolute disgrace."

# Crossroads fraud trial: 2 acquitted

Staff Reporter

THE State yesterday stopped prosecution of squatter leader Mr Oliver Memani and Mr Tyson Tom in the Wynberg Regional Court on 460 counts of fraud

The magistrate, Mr M J Langenhoven, then found both men not guilty on all counts and discharged them

The men had appeared several times in the past month and a number of witnesses, including prominent Western Cape Administration Board officials, testified. The trial had been expected to continue for some time and many more witnesses were expected to give evidence

## No comment

The decision to stop the prosecution was taken by the Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr Neil Rossouw. He would not comment on the decision yesterday

The charges related to the issuing of certificates to Crossroads' residents in 1982. The State alleged Mr Me-

mani and Mr Tom unlawfully pretended to residents that they were authorized to issue certificates on behalf of the Crossroads committee granting them permanent residence in the Western Cape

The State also alleged certificate holders were made to believe they would be granted permanent residence rights in the Peninsula and would be entitled to obtain employment.

## List

It alleged people were made to pay R10 for the certificates, and that the men falsely pretended to the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-Operation and Development that the certificate holders were residents of Crossroads and that their names appeared on a list of persons claiming permanent residence rights

Mr Memani and Mr Tom pleaded not guilty. Mr T Lerm prosecuted. Mr P J Laubscher, instructed by Walker, Malherbe, Godley and Field, appeared for Mr Memani and Mr Tom

666 (S) □ □ □ FAM 26/3/84  
EMPLOYERS who seek to distance themselves  
from influx control policies may find this much

more difficult if the new Aliens Bill becomes law.

The Bill will force employers to keep a register of "aliens" on their staff. While the Government denies the Bill aims to toughen influx control, it has confirmed that it applies to citizens of "independent homelands".

Where workers come from these areas, employers may have to furnish information to the authorities which could lead to pass arrests.

They would be directly involved in enforcing influx laws — something the Government has been working towards since the 1979 Riekert report.

This obviously could prompt shop-floor incidents — worker charges that management has co-operated with police have sparked off strikes in the past.

Despite this, not one major employer or employer association has protested at the Bill — or even commented on it. Indeed, one senior employer spokesman approached by a reporter last week appeared not to have heard of the Bill.

This silence has already attracted criticism from the Council of Unions of SA and has strengthened unions' belief that employers either don't care about influx control or are quite happy to give it tacit approval.

□ □ □

# 'Immigration police' may be on the way for S.A.

25/3/84 (206)  
PROPOSED amendments to the Aliens and Immigration Act — fiercely opposed by the official Opposition — could be the first steps towards creation of an "immigration police" to deal with the tricky issue of influx control.

The new Bill has drawn fierce Opposition criticism that the measure represents great-

S. Times  
By BRIAN POTTINGER  
Political Correspondent

er control measures against blacks from the independent homelands — employers of "illegal" immigrants would face fines of up to R5,000

But Government spokesman maintained this week that the Bill is intended to apply to all illegal immigrants — irrespective of race and nationality — and not intended as another influx control measure.

The issue has reached this pitch because of a pending Parliamentary Select Committee into the old Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill — the last and potentially most controversial of the so-called "Koornhof trilogy".

One of the most delicate issues to be settled involves responsibility for the administration of the mass of influx control laws which are implicit in the Bill.

In evidence before other Select Committees, both the police and administration boards have made it clear they would prefer not to carry out the policing function.

The police because it is a heavy work load and affects their relations with the community, and the administration boards because it conflicts with the development functions they hope to emphasise as revamped Development Boards.

## Measures

For some time there has been speculation that the Government is considering creating an "immigration police", similar to the United States service, which would fall under the Department of Internal Affairs.

Influx control measures are contained in other legislation.

But official Opposition spokesmen are concerned that the vastly increased penalties for the employment of "illegal" black labour under the terms of the amended Aliens Act could be turned to influx control purposes, as was the Admission to the Republic Act two years ago when more than 3 000 Nyanga squatters were summarily expelled to the Transkei under the provisions.

The use of immigration, rather than existing influx control measures, enables the authorities to cut corners by not having to refer each case to the Commissioner's courts.

The "illegals" are simply deported by administrative fiat.

Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

# Govt: Law to control influx of 'illegals' necessary

CAPE TOWN 24/3/84

206

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
— The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, came close to confirming Opposition fears yesterday when he said stricter legislation to control the influx of "illegal" aliens into the country was necessary to prevent thousands of immigrants from streaming in.



Speaking in reply to the third reading debate on the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, Mr Badenhorst said the government had a duty to protect those people who were in the country

legally. The bill is aimed at tightening up existing legislation governing aliens in South Africa. Throughout the debate members of the Progressive Federal Party have expressed fears that the measure could be used as an additional influx control against former South African citizens who were now citizens of the independent homelands (TBVC countries).

This has been denied by Mr Badenhorst, who has said all "illegal" aliens will be treated equally. He said the measure was to protect South Africans and aliens who were in the country legally. Yesterday Mr Badenhorst said that if the government opened the country to anyone, people would stream in in their thousands and would want to become South African citizens. South Africa could not accommodate an unchecked stream of thousands of immigrants.

In reply to PFP charges that the bill could be an influx control measure, Mr Badenhorst said: "What do the PFP want. Peace or chaos?" He said it was regrettable that the Official Opposition had concentrated on criticising certain aspects of the bill, such as its possible use against TBVC citizens. During the debate earlier this week, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) pointed out that the maximum penalty for employing or harbouring an "illegal" alien — R5 000 — as proposed in the bill, was the same as that proposed in terms of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill for employing an "illegal" black.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said in the debate this week that the government claimed it wanted to treat all aliens equally, even if they were from TBVC states. But they were not prepared to give TBVC citizens the same privileges as aliens from other countries — such as the possibility of becoming South African citizens and getting jobs and education.

The bill was read a third time after the PFP had called a division in which the Conservative Party and New Republic Party voted with the government in favour of the measure. — Sapa



# Sweet talk soon runs out in State's voluntary removals

Since the outcry over starvation in the resettlement camps of the '60s and '70s, the Government has embarked on a "hearts and minds" campaign to persuade the public and those marked for removal that people are not forced to quit their homes

"But the basic question," says a rural field worker for the Black Sash, "is whether sweet talk alone is enough to convince people to leave everything they have built up and to participate in their own removal"

Putting the poser to a recent Black Sash conference was Miss Aninka Claasens. She contended that events in the Transvaal showed that "the sweet talk runs out very early in the process of 'persuasion' — in fact as soon as there is any sign of resistance"

A pattern had emerged in State action on re-

movals, involving increased use of force, she said "If the community crumbles at the first attempt to divide it, the removal issue becomes lost in a confusion of 'leadership splits', 'tribal disputes' and 'voluntary removals'

"However, if the gentle nudgings of parked bulldozers, no pensions, no passes, smashed schools and no water are ignored — and the people still refuse to move — the gloves come off

"The community is given a D-Day and told that on that day they will be moved. It is at this point that the issue is recognised as a 'forced removal' "

Miss Claasens isolates particular strategies she says are used by the State at various stages in the removal process

● Correct timing After the initial announcement of the Government's intention to move a commu-

The Black Sash, through its urban advice offices and new rural development programme, is a good source of information on the implementation of laws and policies that touch the lives of black South Africans. Today The Star features the last in a series of highlights from the 40 papers presented at the Black Sash national conference last weekend. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

## Relocations part of Govt's total strategy, says Sash

The reduction in the number of black residents on the platteland is seen by the Government as important for security purposes — and the cost of the resulting removal of farm workers and tenants is born almost entirely by the victims, says the Black Sash Natal Midlands Region

In a paper at the recent Black Sash conference in Johannesburg, the region quoted the former Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr HJD van der Walt, speaking in the Assembly in June, defending the Government's removals strategy

"Does the Honorable Member mean to tell me that if we concentrate on the so-called black spots these are the only removals that should take place?"

"It has been said that the most dangerous situation that has arisen in Zimbabwe was due to the fact that the Government did not give attention to the black people on the farms, in the rural areas"

Mr van der Walt went on to say that the creation of the massive Free State resettlement camp of Onverwacht had reduced the white:black ratio in the surrounding area from 1:15 to 1:13

"Is this not something that has been achieved?" he asked the House

The Midlands region concluded "Relocations seen thus are elements of total strategy — and poor rural families, who are attached to their homes, are part of the total onslaught"

The paper pointed out that Natal had not had any "black spot" removals in the past two years although 200 000 people on 188 properties were under threat of such action

But it highlighted the removal of two tenant communities from the Hammarsdale and Inanda areas. The Cliffdale move, near Hammarsdale, involved about 400 people, the Inanda move involved an unknown number. At Cliffdale the Indian landlords were as opposed to the eviction as the tenants but they were subject to prosecution and — having as little redress in law as their tenants — complied

In both cases the homeless were offered remote resettlement camps at Compensation and Frankland, near Port Shepstone

The tenants scattered into parts of kwaZulu, close enough to their former homes for them to keep their industrial employment

The eviction of individual families of labour tenants from white farms was almost impossible to monitor, the paper said and added "It is even harder to help the people to publicise their plight"

The paper said the scale of these relocations was immense and cited the Natal Agricultural Union's 1967 estimate that a million people would be forced to move under labour tenancy prohibitions

In 1982 the Association for Rural Advancement reckoned that 300 000 had already been moved

nity "if there is an immediate, strong negative reaction the officials may disappear for years and only return where there is evidence that the community is in a weak position or split"

In Botlokwa the authorities steered clear of the two settlements headed by chiefs vehemently opposed to removal and "started with the third who was scared and out of his depth"

● Divide and rule This strategy was said to occur at many levels — between leaders and community folk, legals and illegals, landlords and tenants, men and women and along class lines. In some cases there was evidence of the State "setting up a partner" to agree to removal

● Restrictions in threatened areas Miss Claasens said prohibitions on meetings applied in Mgwali, Driefontein and kwaNgema. Building freezes had been applied to townships under threat — like Huhudi in the Northern Cape — resulting in the creation of slums

● Cutting off of services "The degeneration of the place influences some people to go elsewhere, but I don't know of any case where it has persuaded people to move en masse

"Those remaining can now expect that their existing services will be cut off" The issue of pensions and reference books has become a battle in many places, including Driefontein, Mogopa and Makgatho experienced the smashing of many houses and communal facilities such as schools and churches

● Setting of D-Day the waiting game and employing direct force "If the cutting off of services doesn't work the Government brings the use of force a little closer" It sets a definite date by which the community must vacate its area

If D-Day passes and the people do not move, the Government can afford to wait, argues Miss Claasens

In the end open force had been used to destroy Mogopa in February

"So here we are — back in the era of forced removals. But we must remember we never left it, force underlies every step in the 'process of persuasion' To talk about 'voluntary removals' is a contradiction in terms."

## INFLUX CONTROL BY ANOTHER NAME

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Not surprisingly, the official Opposition and the press have difficulty accepting government assurances that the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Act is not an influx-control measure. The overwhelming weight of evidence points to its being just that.

As long ago as April last year (*Current affairs* April 15 and 22 1983), the *FM* predicted that a Bill would be forthcoming which would attempt to "sanitize" influx control by switching enforcement to the Department of Internal Affairs. This could then control entry of blacks to urban areas using immigration legislation.

The *FM* quoted "high-level sources" in Internal Affairs as confirming that was the intention, and pointed out that administration board witnesses before the Parliamentary Select Committee into the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill had said this would happen.

It was also pointed out that government was making preparations for the change. The Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) was al-

ready acting for Internal Affairs on an agency basis in enforcing the Aliens Act and the Regulation of Admission of Persons to the Republic Act. Thousands of homeland citizens had been deported in terms of these Acts rather than in terms of influx-control regulations.

In addition, several thousand officials from CAD, the administration boards, and members of the SA Police and Sats's Railway Police had been gazetted as "passport control officers."

The draft Orderly Movement Bill itself (now before a select committee) made provision for immigration laws to be used against blacks. Section 33 (3) of the Bill reads "A designated officer, including a delegated person shall for the purpose of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, be deemed to be a passport control officer and shall, as such, perform with respect to a black person, such functions of a passport control officer as may be determined by the Director General."

The *FM* commented "This is read as a clear indication of government intentions to use immigration laws rather

than influx control against people from the independent homelands."

Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Piet Badenhorst, denying that the new Bill was intended as an influx measure, pointed out that existing laws already affected all aliens. They do indeed — and have been used against homeland citizens in the past. The new Bill, however, goes considerably further. It can be used to force employers, under draconian penalties, to become influx-control informers and it also imposes drastic penalties on those who employ or house illegal aliens.

Since, by government definition, the term "alien" includes people from the independent homelands, it is difficult not to conclude that they are the major target of the Bill.

Badenhorst himself says control is necessary to keep out of SA persons "detrimental to the safety, morals or common welfare of our people." Government's whole influx-control record indicates just whose presence, in large numbers, it regards as being likely to have such a detrimental effect.

RDM 22/384 (1/3) (206)

# Cusa slams employers' 'silence' over Bill

## Labour Correspondent

THE Council of Unions of SA has slammed the Government's new Aliens Bill — and has also sharply criticised employers for not protesting against it.

Cusa, which has more than 100 000 members, claims the Bill will mean that employers will now have to "police" influx control and says they should therefore not remain silent on the issue.

Among the Bill's provisions are clauses forcing employers to keep registers of all aliens they employ and imposing a R5 000 fine on em-

ployers of illegal aliens

While it does not refer to race, its critics claim it will be used to tighten influx control on citizens of the four "independent homelands". They say it introduces controversial clauses in Dr Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill "through the back door".

The Government concedes it could be used in this way, but says there are no plans to use it for this purpose.

In a statement issued yesterday, Cusa says the Bill is "a naive attempt to dress the

Orderly Movement Bill in a nonracial garb"

This, it says, "is all part of the Government's attempt to modernise apartheid and make the influx control system palatable for overseas consumption".

Cusa adds that "influential people overseas digest this and see it as a mark of progress". This "is a sad reflection on their limited understanding of the viciousness of the apartheid system".

The statement is particularly critical of the failure of employers to react to the Bill.

"That employers and employer organisations remain silent on this issue is a matter for grave concern," it says.

"Since the publication of the (1979) Riekert report (on influx control) we have consistently warned that employers are going to be policing the influx control system in future. This is now a fact," it charges.

The Bill indicated that there was "no change in South Africa — merely a modernising of slavery conditions".

# Aliens bill will apply to blacks

Cape Times 22/3/84

206

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
— Proposals before Parliament to tighten up immigration laws will apply to blacks from the independent homelands, and the government made no apology for this, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said yesterday

Replying to second reading debate on the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, Mr Badenhorst said it was essential to protect South African citizens and people in the country legally from "illegal" aliens

However he denied the measure was an additional influx control aimed at blacks from the TBVC countries

But Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) expressed the Opposition's concern that no matter how sincere the government may be in its intentions with the bill, there could come a time when it was used in a crisis as an additional weapon in the influx control armoury.

This had happened when legislation governing aliens was used as a "punitive" measure by

the government in the 1981 Nyanga squatter crisis to deport 3 600 squatters from the Western Cape to Transkei and Ciskei

The legislation used to deport them — the Admission to the Republic Act — was passed by Parliament without opposition in 1978 because its use to remove squatters had not been envisaged, Mrs Suzman said

## R5 000 fine

There was no protection in the bill before Parliament for citizens from the TBVC countries who had lost their South African citizenship involuntarily when their homelands became independent.

Although the government had denied that the bill was aimed at controlling the influx of blacks from the TBVC countries, the maximum penalty proposed for the employment of an "illegal" alien — R5 000 — was the same as the fine for employing an "illegal" black in terms of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, Mrs Helen Suzman said

She said it was "totally incorrect" that black and white foreigners were treated equally by the authorities when they came to South Africa

An example was white Zimbabweans who were easily granted residence permits while their black countrymen, who may have worked in South Africa for many years, were not given the same privilege

Although Mr Badenhorst had given the assurance that the proposed measure was not meant to control the influx of blacks from the TBVC countries, the assurance was not written into the bill and had no force of law

Mr Badenhorst said the bill was "colour blind" and applied to all illegal aliens

It was not the government's intention to preclude citizens of the TBVC countries from the South African economic structure, but the government did want to protect the people who legally participated in the economy, he said

The bill was read for a second time after a division in which it was opposed by the PFP

(206) ~~229~~ Howard  
Black Administration Act  
Q. No. 694 21/3/84  
\*12 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons have been ordered to withdraw from any place in terms of section 5 (1) (b) of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927; if so, how many (a) have been served with such orders since the inception of the Act and (b) were subject to such orders as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes

- (a) One hundred and ninety-four orders were served in respect of individuals and four in respect of groups of persons. These groups comprised 11 508 individuals
- (b) Three individuals and two groups, one comprising 1 110 and the other 2 982 persons, on 19 March 1984

Care Trust 21/3/80

# Bill controls illegals in 'traditional sense'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill was a means of controlling immigrants "in the traditional sense of the word" and was not intended as a stricter form of influx control, Mr Albert Nothnagel (NP Innesdal) said yesterday during debate on the second reading of the bill.

He said he would have objected strongly to the bill if it had been intended as a means of influx control, as suggested earlier by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point).

Mr Van der Merwe had said the bill "may prejudice the position of aliens who are citizens of states which previously formed part of the Republic".

The PFP Member said the new legislation and stricter fines were understandable if applied to immigrants in the traditional sense of the word. But, if they were used on blacks from the independent national states, they would be the most serious influx regulations South Africa had ever had.

## Deputy Minister's assurance

Employers would have to provide returns of all aliens in their service and if there were illegal immigrants among these, could be fined up to R5 000 or sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Mr Nothnagel said the PFP's amendment was unnecessary because the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, had already given the House his assurance the bill was not intended as a form of influx control.

He said there were already agreements with independent homelands on other regulations controlling influx of black workers into South Africa.

He added it would be "practically impossible" for the government to use the bill for influx control. The administration needed for such a task was "absolutely impossible".

Mr Nothnagel said the bill was a means of tightening up on the inflow into South Africa of "illegal immigrants in the traditional sense of the word" — illegal immigrants from abroad. — Sapa

# Crossroads: 30 000 face deportation

CAPE TOWN 21/3/84  
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Some 30 000 black residents of Crossroads will face deportation to Ciskei and Transkei when the squatter camp is eventually cleared and the "legal" residents are moved to Khayelitsha

This is the implication of figures given to Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof

The figures showed that the number of "illegal" black people living in Crossroads has gone up by



5 000 over the past year and was now two-thirds of the officially-estimated population of the squatter camp

Dr Koornhof told Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) that the estimated total population of Old Crossroads at the end of last year was 47 572, of whom 30 000 were "illegals."

A year ago the estimated total was 40 218, of whom 25 000 were illegals

The 17 572 people legally in Crossroads at the end of last year was made up of 3 912 men, 4 500 women and 9 160 children

The government has insisted that only Crossroads residents legally in the Western Cape will be resettled in Khayelitsha. It has said the others will have to return to Ciskei and Transkei

There have been strong indications that the government hopes to clear Crossroads this year

# Body to look at urban rights claims

Labour Reporter

AFTER a delay of nearly five years, the government's "Crossroads appeals committee" has finally been appointed and will begin its work soon

This was announced yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Dr Koornhof also announced that the committee — intended to consider appeals by people who claim to qualify for permanent residence rights in terms of the 1978 "Crossroads deal" — would consider names on two lists drawn up by community leaders three years ago

However, he made it clear that no further lists would be considered.

The announcement was welcomed by sources close to the Crossroads community, who pointed out that the long delay in appointing the committee had contributed to "confusion and uncertainty" in the squatter camp

However, they expressed fears that the move foreshadowed a large-scale weeding out of "illegals" later this year, prior to the camp being cleared

Dr Koornhof originally announced his intention to appoint an appeals committee in his original "Crossroads deal" statement in 1978, to consider appeals by people who would fail to qualify for permanent urban rights in terms of the special dispensation granted to residents of the camp

These have come to include people who claim to have been missed in a survey eventually conducted by the black affairs authorities in 1979 to establish which residents qualified for rights in terms of the "deal"

Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana, chairman of the Crossroads Committee, and his then vice-chairman and later rival, Mr Oliver Mmani, both drew up lists of people who claimed to have been missed in the survey

These two lists, containing 6 088 names, were eventually accepted by the authorities for consideration by the committee in 1981

In his statement yesterday, Dr Koornhof made it clear that people on these two lists would still be considered, but that no further lists would be accepted

Their claims would be considered on the basis of whether they had been "bona fide" Crossroads residents before or up to December 31, 1978.



SAPL Times 20/3/84, (200) 206

# Tighter influx control denied

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, yesterday denied that a bill before Parliament was aimed at tightening influx control over blacks from the independent homelands.

Introducing the second reading of the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, Mr Badenhorst said recent press reports had alleged the bill was aimed at citizens of independent homelands (TBVC countries)

This was not so, he said. Existing laws affecting aliens already governed all foreigners. The new measure simply tightened up that legislation.

When the bill was first published earlier this month, the PFP spokesman on Internal Affairs, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said some of the measures in the bill would make virtual informers of employers, who would have to keep records of all foreign employees

These could include citizens of the TBVC countries who were formerly South Africans who had lost their citizenship against their will, he said.

Yesterday Mr Badenhorst said the

bill was aimed at "tidying up" the control of aliens. This would include heavier penalties to keep pace with the changing value of money, as well as giving the courts discretion in imposing penalties.

The Aliens Act already prohibited the employment of illegal aliens. Provision was now being made to widen this measure to include the rendering of assistance to an illegal alien, including the letting or selling of property to that person "in a part of the country where he is not allowed to be".

The bill also provided for employees to be compelled to provide information concerning aliens in their employ.

During debate, Mr Van der Merwe said that until a few years ago the law had been applied only to people regarded as undesirable aliens in the traditional sense.

However, it was quite understandable that there were now fears that the legislation would be applied as an influx control measure against the millions of blacks who had been involuntarily stripped of their South African citizenship when homelands became independent, he said.

## INSIDE MAIL

# Is the Aliens' Bill a 'Big Cheat' aimed at blacks?

RDM 20/3/84  
Zolo

SINCE the Riekert Commission report was published five years ago Government strategists have been in search of a new basis for implementing pass laws and influx control.

The central thrust of post-Riekert thinking has been to foster an elite of blacks in the cities while drawing an iron curtain around the "homelands", stopping the influx of blacks into the "white" areas.

That curtain will be drawn considerably tighter if the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill before Parliament this week becomes law.

What has struck critics of the Bill most forcefully is that it is seemingly colour-blind, yet its net effect will be a massive clampdown on blacks from the "independent homelands".

Since Transkei gained its "independence" in 1976, some 9-million blacks — all the Xhosas, Tswanas and Vendas — have been stripped of their South African citizenship. Technically, they are foreigners in the land of their birth.

All citizens of these "independent homelands" who do not have permits to be in South Africa are "illegal aliens".

This, incidentally, would include on official figures some 40% of the black population of Cape Town.

While these people have always been regarded as "illegals", Section 3 of the Bill drastically tightens up the penalties for employing, doing business with or giving "illegal aliens" accommodation. The maximum fine for these offences will be R5 000 or two years in prison.

The Bill also provides for the payment of a sum of money as a deposit to a Passport Control Officer in order to get a temporary permit to enter South Africa.

In future employers will have to fill in a form listing all foreign workers and send it to a Passport Control Officer.

Many of these officers are now drawn from officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, believes that employers and landlords are to be "the policemen for this new influx control" — a move which fits in neatly with the Riekert proposal

## PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

that influx control should be tied to jobs and accommodation.

The colour-blind nature of the Bill allows the Government to argue that the Bill is not specifically aimed at blacks, but that it is merely an "updating" of laws relating to aliens which have not been amended since the 1930s.

Mr Attie Tredoux, a senior official of the Department of Internal Affairs, denied that the Bill is an attempt to replace influx control with aliens control.

He said "The Department of Internal Affairs is not responsible for influx control — the Bill deals with border control and internal control aimed at people who come into the country illegally or on a legal basis and then later revert to being illegal."

But in his evidence to the parliamentary select committee on the constitution reviewing the Koornhof Bills, Dr Piet Riekert said, "Where the new Bill provides that influx control will henceforth be administered by the Department of Internal Affairs, the administration boards are agents of that department."

Certainly the impact of the new Bill for the citizens of the "independent homelands" will be almost as devastating as the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

Now before a parliamentary select committee, the Orderly Movement Bill, which severely tightens up influx control and has drawn widespread opposition in the black community, was the third of the trio of "Koornhof Bills" which emerged after the Riekert report.

The penalty in the Aliens Bill of R5 000 for employing or "harbouring" illegal aliens coincides exactly with the fine provided for in the Orderly Movement Bill.

The suspicion of groups, such as the Black Sash, is that the Aliens Bill is an attempt to bring in the high-profile Orderly Movement Bill, which could spark civil unrest if it goes ahead in its present form through the back door.

For that reason the Aliens Bill is rapidly becoming known in anti-Government circles as the "Big Cheat".

# Black Sash in battle to beat red tape

206  
Stow  
19/3/84

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The women of the Black Sash are at least as well known for tackling tangles of red tape as for standing solemn-faced behind protest posters

In the last year nearly 24 000 visits were paid to six of the organisation's city advice centres by people with problems ranging from pass law difficulties to workmen's compensation claims

While the 15 000 visits by new clients in 1983 bear testimony to a measure of success achieved by advice office workers, reports tabled at the organisation's weekend conference speak repeatedly of unassailable laws denying people the right to work or to live a normal family life

National president and Johannesburg Advice Office director Mrs Sheena Duncan wrote "Sometimes we get very tired at having to write these reports year after year. They are a chronicle of dependency and it seems impossible to convey to the white public in general the horror of what is being done."

The chronicle differs regionally. In Johannesburg and the Western Cape influx control problems dominate, with individuals struggling to gain a secure foothold in the townships and the right to work

## BATTLE FOR PERMANENT RIGHTS

In Natal and Border — where major cities have homelands virtually slap against their boundaries — the battle for permanent rights to live and work in townships of South Africa is almost a thing of pre-homeland past. Limited workseekers' permits or temporary contracts are the order of the day. At advice offices, social security problems — such as non-payment of old age pensions and unemployment insurance — become paramount

Johannesburg and Western Cape reports emphasised that two historic court rulings, which would have restored the right of family life to long-term contract workers, had been undermined by a new law, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Act of 1983

The famous Rikhoto case granted permanent city residence rights (section 10(1)(b)) to migrants who had spent at least 10 years in urban contract work and the Komani judgment gave dependants of such workers the right to join them.

"The amendment removes the right of families of all people who have section 10(1)(b) qualifications to live with them unless the person has a house of his own. It can be a rented house, a house he has bought or built himself or authorised married quarters provided by his employer — but it has to be a house of his own. Rented accommodation in other people's homes is no longer sufficient," reported Mrs Duncan

She said that with the immense housing backlog, this virtually closed the way to town for Rikhoto rights' families

The Johannesburg office reported that its "saddest cases" were men and women from rural areas who were prohibited from working or living in town. The number of work contracts offered at rural labour bureaux had been slashed by the Urban Labour Preference Policy, which gave township dwellers first option on jobs, the office reported. The Western Cape emphasised the additional discrimination of the Coloured Labour Preference Poli-

cy. This states that "No black can be employed in the Western Cape unless the employer has obtained a clearance certificate from the Department of Manpower stating that it is satisfied that no suitable coloured labour is available"

## MENIAL TASKS

Certificates were usually granted for menial tasks, but they were almost impossible to obtain for skilled posts

Further, the Western Cape is a closed job market to black women without urban rights

In Durban, Maritzburg, Pretoria and Grahamstown, unemployment insurance and pension complaints formed a large chunk of advice office work

The Durban office found an average 7,7-month delay between UIF application and first pay-out. The level of inefficiency in UIF administration drove representatives of the Natal Coastal Region to travel to Pretoria to meet top officials late last year. Since then the delay between application and payment had been reduced to 7,4 months on average

In Pretoria many complaints related to the handing over of UIF collection to the Bophuthatswana Government and the failure of firms to comply with this. The scheme had been abandoned, and payments were once again centralised in Pretoria, the office said

The Durban and Maritzburg offices reported the inability of kwaZulu to pay old-age pensions and that an "enormous backlog" was building up. The homeland had been unable to approve any new applications in 1983 and would only begin clearing these by April 1984

Trade Practices Advisory Committee

515 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism

- (1) (a) How many determinations were made in 1983 in terms of the Trade Practices Act, No 76 of 1976, and (b) what was the nature thereof.

- (2) whether any matters are under investigation by the Trade Practices Advisory Committee at present, if so, (a) how many and (b) what is the nature of each such matter?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM

- (1) (a) One.

- (b) Amendment of the regulations in regard to the distribution of pro forma invoices

- (2) Yes

- (a) Two

- (b) (i) Activities of credit distribution firms.

(ii) Standard sales contracts and guarantees

It may be added that two of the investigations referred to in the reply to Question No 231 of 3 March 1984, were completed during 1983.

In the case of the investigation into the revision of sections 10 and 11 of the Trade Practices Act, 1976 concerning the issuing of trade coupons, the recommended amendments are contained in the Trade Practices Amendment Act, 1984 which was accepted by Parliament on 13 February 1984.

As far as the investigation into the re-grooving of motor car tyres is concerned, the proposed prohibition which had been recommended, was published for comments

in the Gazette on 18 November 1983, while the final prohibition was published in Government Notice R388 of 2 March 1984

*16/3/84* *Howland*  
523 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism

What was the (a) national consumption and (b) level of imports in tonnes, of fish meal in 1982 and 1983 respectively?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM

- (a) (i) 1982 194 000 tonnes

- (ii) 1983 221 100 tonnes

- (b) (i) 1982 60 000 tonnes

- (ii) 1983 61 100 tonnes

Figures represent estimates

*Howland* *R. 61/668*  
*Resignations/recruits/shortage*  
*16/3/84*

532 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) (a) How many policemen of each rank resigned from the Police Force from 1 January to 31 December 1983 and (b) how many new recruits were there during the same period

- (2) what is the shortage of policemen of each rank in each province?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) Major

- 1
- 4
- 25
- 72
- 314
- 751
- 187

- (b) 6 116

- (2) Lieutenant
- Warrant Officer
- Sergeant
- Constable

	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Natal	Cape Province
Lieutenant	81	6	15	—
Warrant Officer	—	—	—	—
Sergeant	914	—	246	—
Constable	2 429	139	685	1 580

NOTE the 4 772 students engaged up to and including 14 March 1984 have for the purpose of this reply not been taken into account

*206* *Howland*  
*Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act*  
*R. 61/669* *16/3/84*

534 Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were (i) arrested by the South African Police and (ii) prosecuted in the pietermaritzburg municipal area in 1983 for contraventions in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) (i) 35

- (ii) 35

- (b) (i) 14

- (ii) 14

Films: subsidies

538 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism

- (1) What amounts were paid in subsidies in the 1982-83 financial year in re-

- (2) in respect of how many films in each language were these subsidies paid?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM

- (1) (a) R725 554

- (b) R597 091

- (c) R1 084 057

- (2) (a) 9

- (b) 4

- (c) 40

Counterfeit notes/travellers' cheques/coins

549 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many cases of circulation of counterfeit (a) notes, (b) travellers cheques, (c) R1 coins and (d) any other coins were reported in each of the latest specified 12 months for which statistics are available.

- (2) (a) how many such cases were solved, (b) how many arrests were made and (c) what was the total value of the counterfeit money and travellers' cheques seized in that period?

# When the referee joins in



Not to put too fine a point on it, government should get the hell out of labour. Its ideological fixations distort the supply, marketing and mobility of manpower, cause endless human suffering, and hamper the economy at a time when it can least afford restrictions.

Pretoria should, in fact, follow the advice of its own Director General of Manpower, Piet van der Merwe, who preaches a doctrine of minimal official intervention between management and workers. No doubt it would argue that it does so. But as is so often the case where racial ideology is concerned, such protestations reflect, at best, a half truth.

Certainly officialdom tries — not always successfully — to avoid entanglement in management-union disputes. But that is only a part, and not the largest part, of the interface between employment opportunities and people.

It's no use preaching, and even in some ways promoting a free labour market and a free collective bargaining system while at the same time legislating thoroughgoing systems of control. But it is at Pretoria's discretion where all blacks may work or live.

The Labour Relations Act, for all its faults, is basically a fine and enlightened piece of legislation. It is the basis of SA's present industrial relations system. But it makes a bad partner for totally unenlightened laws like the influx regulations, the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, the Physical Planning Act, the Group Areas Act and the proposed Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Act.

At present a businessman who takes some workers from the West to the East Rand for a particular job could find himself in court for employing workers in an area where they have no legal right to be. In fact in the Randburg courts recently, a magistrate after dishing out a suspended sentence, advised the accused to write to Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof, and ask him to amend the law.

Indeed if anything gives the lie to the impression government is so carefully trying to create that reform is permeating all sectors of society, it is the annual figure for pass law convictions.

In February Koornhof revealed that 140 000 black people, many thousands of whom must have been in full employment, fell foul of the pass laws in 1983. Koornhof is the man responsible for administration of these laws — and also the man who declared war on the "dompas" and said that "apartheid is dead." Yet his own figures show that pass convictions have risen substantially from 98 000 in 1982 and even more from 75 000 in 1981.

So influx control, it seems remains a

For a country which professes to endorse free enterprise, SA has a remarkably unfree labour system. It's time government stepped back and allowed employers and employees to sort out their problems. New legislation to place tighter controls on the market are badly timed and inequitable.

cornerstone of the National Party's ideology and strategy. And there is a great deal of truth in the observation that this kind of action significantly interferes with the functioning of a free enterprise system in labour.

The nature and degree of interference is diverse. Some of it covers purely labour issues while other elements are more oblique.

There are a number of different schools of thought on the role government should play. Free marketeers argue that any interference is too much interference. Others support the view that government must create the framework for labour relations and then act as the referee between employers and workers. But, generally speaking, some principles are regarded as inviolable.

It is acknowledged that since 1979, when the Wiehahn Commission of Inquiry into labour legislation tabled the first of its six reports, there has been a liberalisation of

labour matters. The key reform was that blacks, who had been excluded from the definition of "employee" in labour law, took their rightful place in the labour process. Black trade unions have mushroomed since then and the Department of Manpower (DM) has been hailed as the most progressive of all government departments.

Possibly as a result there is tension between what the DM has been trying to achieve and actions by other departments. Influx control as applied by the Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) is a major problem.

It cannot be argued that black workers have been granted the same freedom as their white counterparts when their right of movement is still restricted. Until June 1980 most blacks were condemned to remain in the area in which they were born — without the right to move in search of better job opportunities.

Since then a lucky few who qualify for Section 10 rights in terms of the Urban Areas Act have, theoretically, been granted the opportunity to move to other urban areas. But they must have a job there, and "approved" accommodation.

## Housing shortage

That provides the sting in the tail. There is a housing shortage in all black townships. So in the critical area of mobility, even blacks with Section 10 rights are severely disadvantaged. Those without these rights are restricted to the homelands — or to a joyless hostel existence as short-term contract migrants.

This is not the only barrier to entry or mobility. The Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Act, passed last year, reduces the effect of the court victories won in the Rikhotso and Komani cases, which were supposed to extend the rights of certain migrants to claim urban residence. Again the possession of lawful — usually unobtainable — housing became the deciding factor.

Last week the first reading of the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, which will be implemented by the Department of Internal Affairs and CAD officials, signalled government's intention to extend its powers of control.

It is widely believed that this Bill will replace the draconian Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black People Bill as the main instrument of influx control — at least as far as citizens of independent homelands are concerned.

There are numerous other areas in which government interferes in labour. One is Section 3 of the Physical Planning Act. In general terms this measure stipulates that employers must maintain a ratio of 2,5:1 between blacks and whites in their labour



UCT's Jowell ... a matter of rights and duties

force If employers wish to exceed this, special permission must be obtained from a committee operating under the auspices of the Department of Industries and Commerce

Over the years hundreds of thousands of workers have been denied jobs through this mechanism Despite the fact that the Riekert Commission recommended in 1979 that Section 3 should be abolished, it remains on the statute book

Similarly the definition of a "scheduled person" in the Mines and Works Act protects white miners by stopping blacks from taking up skilled jobs on the mines Despite government's acceptance of the Wiehahn Commission's recommendation that it be scrapped, it remains in force — seemingly out of fear of the conservative white mining unions

Then there is the issue of police and security police (SP) intervention in labour matters Almost since the advent of black trade unionism in SA unionists have been prime targets for harassment

SP intervention in labour matters seems to be picking up again Last month witnessed the arrest of at least four unionists These include "Skakes" Sikhakhane, general secretary of the Food and Beverage Workers' Union, Jeremy Baskin of the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union, and Robert Mkhize, a Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union shop steward Officials of the National Union of Mineworkers have also been harassed

The homelands policy causes other labour tensions A Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) spokesman cites the example of some workers resenting the fact that their tax rebates will have to be claimed from homeland governments now that the "harmonised" taxation system is in operation "The homelands policy is starting to bite more and more into our affairs"



Manpower's Van der Merwe ... minimal official intervention

Strikes are another source of tension Most strikes that take place in SA are illegal in terms of the Labour Relations Act But observers point out that even when unions take the long and complex road to a legal strike there are a number of other statutes — like the Intimidation Act and the Trespass Act — under which unionists and workers can be prosecuted for strike-related activities

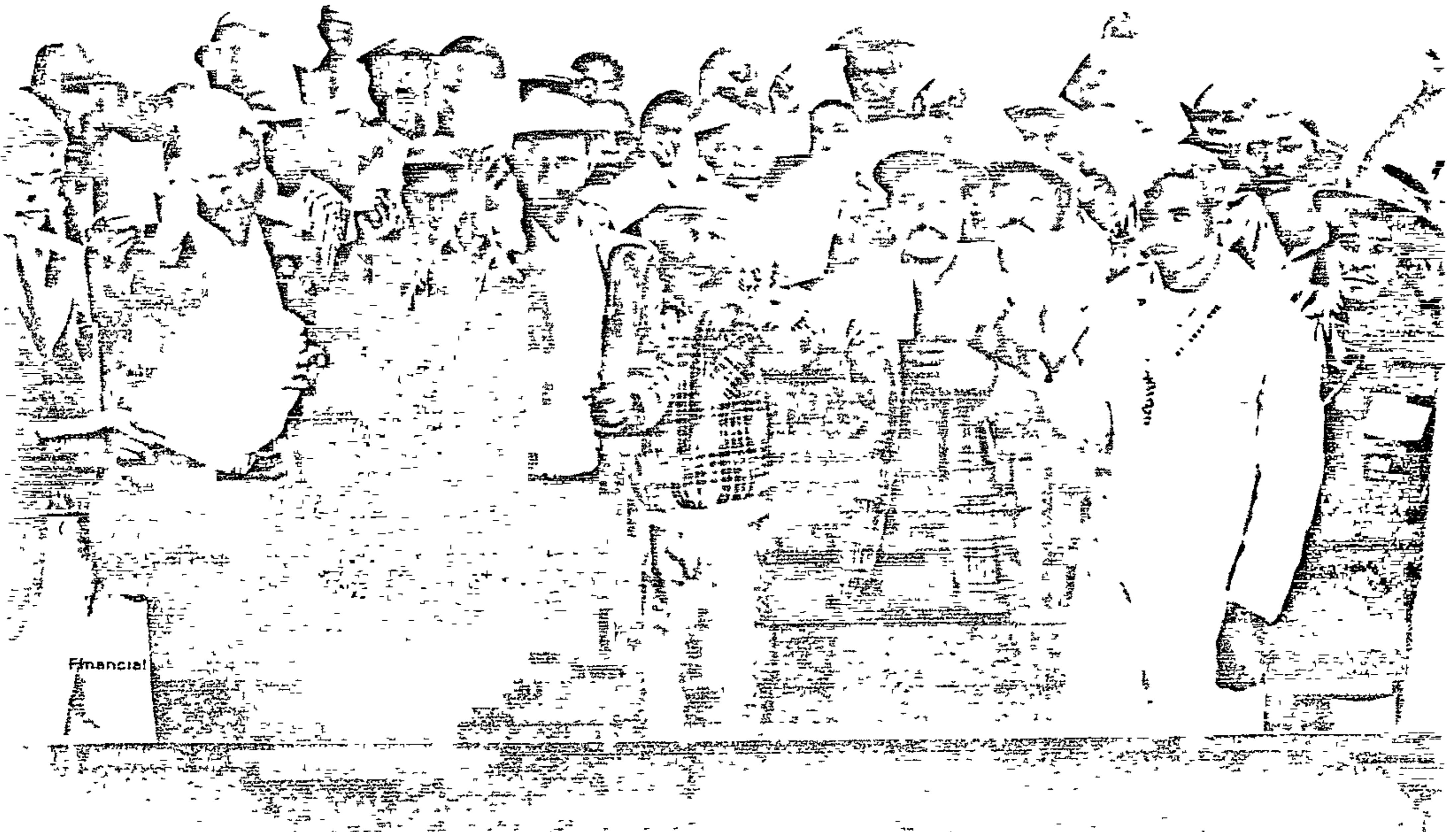
These factors all constitute interference in the labour market which are beyond the control of the DM Even within the department's own domain there are questionable practices The ultimate power to appoint a conciliation board when disputes are declared lies with the Minister of Manpower He has the power to decide on its terms of reference, and this enables him to prevent disputes from reaching the Industrial

Court If the Minister does not define a dispute as involving an unfair labour practice the court cannot take up the matter

"The Minister's role should be to see that these things happen — like a referee — rather than make judgments and involve himself in the issues and perhaps hinder their resolution," Kate Jowell assistant director of the University of Cape Town's Graduate School of Business told the FM

She sums up the debate "I expect government to establish a few ground rules for labour and management by which they can conduct their affairs The Queensberry rules for bargaining, if you like, which establish the rights of each party and also the duties which they must accept in exchange for these rights"

It's time for government to climb out of the ring



Sasolburg Mveitont Blentfontein  
Welkom Virginia Odendaalsrus Ven-  
tersburg, Hoopstad Hertzogville and  
Bultfontein

(1) According to information obtained  
from the Administration Boards  
the curfew has been proclaimed in  
respect of the following places

Garies De Doorns, Riversdal,  
Wellington Robertson, Hankey,  
Bellville Durbanville, Goodwood,  
Kulshriev, Patow, Villersdorp  
Hermannus Gansbaai, Calvinia  
Kakamas, Thornton, Bredasdorp,  
Caledon Alexandria, Aliceedale  
Bathurst Ciadock Grahansstown  
Fort Beaufort, Kenton-on-Sea  
Paterson, Port Alfred, Somerset  
East, Humansdorp Port Eliza-  
beth, Uitenhage, Beacon Bay  
Cathcart, Gonnhe King William's  
Town, East London, Alwal North  
Barkly East Dordrecht, Hofmeyr  
Indwe, Queenstown Steynsburg,  
Oudtshoorn, Barkly West, Del-  
portshoop, Douglas, Ritchie, Kim-  
belley Kuruman, Vryburg Jan  
Kempdorp, Hartswater, Windsor-  
ton, De Aar, Philipstown Prieska  
Sasolburg, Meyerion, Bloemfont-  
tein, Welkom Virginia, Oden-  
daalsrus, Ventersburg, Hoopstad  
Hertzogville Bultfontein, Dinn-  
hauser, Newcastle, Vryheid, Al-  
berion, Benoni Boksburg, Brak-  
pan, Germiston, Springs Johan-  
nesburg, Randfontein, Roode-  
poort, Maraisburg, Krugersdorp,  
Wilbank, Lydenburg Ogie, Brits,  
Rustenburg, Thabazimbi Waim-  
had, Pretoria, Klerksdorp, Pol-  
chefstroom, Carletonville, Stil-  
fontein, Orkney Wolmaransdorp  
Schweizer-Reneke, Lichtenburg  
Zeerust, Bloemhof, Ventersdorp  
Koster Christiana Fochville  
Coligny, Leendoringstad Groot  
Marico, Ottosdal, Makwassie

Swartkruggens, Hartbeesfontein  
Samnehof Delareville, Bieses-  
vlei, Izaneen Pietersburg Den-  
dron Naboomspruit, Potgieters-  
rust Nyisroom, Ellisras Phala-  
borwa Louis Trichardt Messina  
Barberton, Carolina Nelspruit,  
Waterval-Boven Watrivier, Erme-  
lo, Amsterdam, Breyten, Moigen-  
zon, Piet Retief Amersfoort and  
Wakkerstroom

is being put into bringing about unanimity  
on the Bill

(2) Yes

	(a)	(b)
Upington		1969
Kakamas		1976
Stanger		1975
Johannesburg North		1960
Johannesburg South		1967

+Prof N J J OLIVIER Mr Speaker arising out of the hon the Minister's reply is there, in view of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission, any intention of repealing the curfew in other areas as well?

+The MINISTER Mr Speaker, this is a matter that does not only fall under the Department of Co-operation and Development but one which involves other Cabinet Ministers as well. It is the subject of inquiry and discussion at the moment, and will therefore also be dealt with in terms of the amending Bill which has been referred to the select committee. In the near future we should therefore also reach finality in regard to this matter

+Prof N J J OLIVIER, Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is it possible for him to give us an indication of when that Bill will be ready?

+The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the Bill is ready as far as we are concerned. We are just putting the finishing touches to it and we shall submit it to the select committee as soon as possible. A very great deal of effort

*Handwritten:* 206) Curfew Howard 16/3/84  
14 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) In which specified areas of the Republic has a curfew been proclaimed in terms of section 31 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945,

(2) whether this curfew has been repealed in any areas, if so, (a) in which areas and (b) when in each case?

**+THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

According to information obtained from the Administration Boards the curfew is enforced in the following places.

# 'Major political change is the only way to reduce economic crimes'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The media regularly portray oppressed groups as deviants or subversives in society and, in the process, obscure the reasons why such groups break laws, says University of Cape Town criminologist Mrs Mana Slabbert



Mrs Mana Slabbert... "Unemployment is one of the major causes of law breaking in South Africa."

## Law-breaking is a matter of survival

grée what his chances were of being arrested and having a fair trial. The poor were more likely to be jailed as the option of a fine was beyond their ability to pay

"The prison experience is mostly negative and often leads to high rates of recidivism. The Hoexter Commission disclosed that prisons encouraged and generated gang formation and violence and that certain sections of prisons were unhygienic and unsafe."

The great majority of South African crimes could be related to economic factors — such

as the labour practice of influx control and the uneven demand for workers in a highly centralised and mechanised economy which created unemployment

"Unemployment is one of the major causes of law breaking in South Africa," asserted Mrs Slabbert. She quoted Human Sciences Research Council estimates that one in three black people entering the job market in the next decade would not obtain work

"Many unemployed people resort to shebeens, drug peddling, prostitution and theft. Between July 1 1982 and June

30 1983 offences of an economic nature were 3,75 times higher than offences of a serious violent nature."

Pass law convictions — often related to job seeking — numbered 142 067 in 1983, 42 per cent higher than in the previous year

In relation to political convictions, Mrs Slabbert noted that the African National Congress had bound itself to peaceful methods for nearly 50 years. "Its use of force is a response to powerlessness"

Mrs Slabbert said the media largely ignored these factors

and the disorganising effects of relocation which had touched large sections of communities

"Strikes, muggings, rapes and other forms of violence are often portrayed in the media as a breakdown of moral and social order as a sickness rather than social problems with definite causes. Oppressed people who resort to strikes or unrest, for example, are referred to as 'unruly mobs' and 'subversive elements'."

More than that, the link between 'their law breaking and conditions of life in a capitalist society is obscured in favour of campaigns by Government and media spokesman for 'law and order', 'peace' and 'reasonableness'."

Mrs Slabbert expressed high regard for groups that assisted people in their dealings with the law in day to day living, but she insisted that the only solution in a society where "the majority break the law to survive" was major political change

# Law provides 'no protection against predations of State'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The law in South Africa is an oppressor — not a protector, says Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash.

"It is the law which takes away people's land, citizenship, right to family life, homes, freedom of movement," she said.

"What is one to do when the law provides no protection against the predations of the State... when there is no redress for wrongs done... and when the State becomes the adversary instead of the embodiment of the will of the people?"

She said this during her presidential address at the opening of the movement's national conference in Johannesburg last night.

Emphasising that civil disobedience and non-operation with the laws of a State were "a most serious matter... not to be undertaken

lightly", Mrs Duncan said: "I personally find it impossible to believe that I must be obedient and that I must not support those who have chosen disobedience, or those on whom disobedience has been forced by the very laws which they are expected to obey."

"More than this, I personally find it difficult to any longer avoid the obligation thrust upon me to refuse to obey laws which demand that I must co-operate in the oppression of the men, women and children around me."

There was a great need for deep thought and debate on issues relating to civil disobedience. "If we think that war is terrible and that violence is to be condemned, then we have an obligation to find other ways of effective action."

Hundreds of thousands of South Africans had already chosen their responses to the land's oppression. "Some have..."

and wait for death to give them a rest. Some have chosen to take up arms.

"Some rely on God to intervene. As one of the people of Mogopa (a black freehold settlement removed by force in February) said: 'God will punish those who throw his children around like stones.'"

There were others who had had their choice thrust upon them — "They cannot and will not obey the laws which seek to destroy them. They are present in all our cities without permits, working and living among us, motivated by the struggle for physical survival and love for their families. They are in all the squatter settlements... in our prisons and pass courts."

Mrs Duncan warned against "foolish illusions about reform (which) are propagated on all sides (while) poverty and deprivation outside the walls of our cities deepens."

● Shattered communities and removal camps — "dumping grounds in the backyards of apartheid."

● Overcrowded urban ghettos — where "little is done to provide shelter for the homeless poor."

● The relocation area Khayelitsha — "a concentration camp in the farthest Cape."

● "People watching their children go hungry to bed because they are not permitted to work to feed them."

Mrs Duncan reflected: "For us, working in the Black Sash, life is always lived on two levels."

"There is a kind of surface level on which changes occur, and there is a much deeper level where we move slowly in the darkness of deep waters, where changes are measured in terms of increasing pressures and the heaviness of trying to progress along the seabed against strong currents — while we die around us."



Mrs Sheena Duncan... "What is one to do when the State becomes the adversary instead of the embodiment of the will of the people?"



# Those pass law cases keep on pouring in . . .

RAY  
16/3/84  
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MRS T N had a simple choice, either she stayed illegally in Johannesburg, chancing arrest and, hoping for occasional work, or she could return to Tugela Ferry and wait hopelessly to be recruited for work while her five children went hungry.

Mrs T N, whose name has been withheld for her protection, is a typical example of the 14 019 cases dealt with at just one of the Black Sash Advice Offices around the country.

A widow with five children in Tugela Ferry, she became the family's sole breadwinner when her husband died five years ago.

There being no possibility of her earning any kind of living in her home district, she came to Johannesburg. She could not be registered, and therefore risked arrest, but had no choice except to find casual jobs.

The case of Mrs T N is one of the many enumerated in the annual reports of the Black Sash Advice

Office, presented to the organisation's national conference this week.

The only way such people can get work legally is through a labour bureau and the urban preference policy means a reduction

Working illegally has become increasingly difficult because of the R500 fine imposed on the employer of an unregistered worker.

The victims of these policies, according to the report, were the breadwinners for hungry families in rural areas.

Another major line of complaint came from the more than 650 contract workers who had been refused the crucial Section 10(1)(b) qualifications.

Section 10 qualification is necessary for people to apply for housing, look for employment in the area and move to another area if

## ANTON HARBBER, Political Reporter

THEY'RE little sign of reform in the reports of the Black Sash Advice Offices. People desperately seeking help with their pass law and township living problems have continued to pour into the offices in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town and Grahamstown.

a job and housing if available.

Most of the 650 complainants had been wrongfully refused their rights, but some had no legal rights because of circumstances beyond their control or because of the carelessness and unconcern of their employers.

Mr Mathe, for example, had worked at a factory in Germiston between 1971

The Sash's president, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said in her conference speech: "For us and for the people with whom we work, nothing has changed except to become worse."

These are details from the Advice Offices' files . . .

and 1983 and as such should have been entitled to his Section 10 rights.

But the firm never bothered to renew his registration for the whole of 1972 because "they said they didn't have the time to do it".

This meant that he had to begin counting his 10 years from 1973. In 1982, the firm moved to another prescribed area. His 10-year

count had to begin again. To add to this, the first signs are becoming evident of this policy being applied to citizens of the "independent" homelands.

Mr X of Welkom was married to a woman who was stripped of her South African rights and made a Transkeian.

She was refused permission to live with him and told that she had to go to the Transkei and apply through the South African Department of Foreign Affairs for permission to join her husband.

But the legal difficulties are only part of the problem. "Inefficiency, maladministration and corruption are responsible for a very high percentage of the problems presented in the Advice Office."

"Both the Department of Co-Operation and Development and the Administra-

tion Boards are responsible for quite unnecessary delays and obstructions which sometimes amount to deliberate bullying and an arrogant flaunting of power by the officials," the report said.

It details numerous instances where unlawful instructions were given to people.

For example, the instruction to Mr X of Welkom that his wife had to return to the Transkei to apply to live with him was "entirely unlawful", according to the report.

In Pretoria, where a total of 900 cases were dealt with, a major complaint was the "bureaucratic delaying techniques used by the administration boards".

The report from the Johannesburg Advice Office ended by noting that the only white South Africans who visit the office are those who want to register "my girl" or "this garden boy" who is such a "good boy".

"Certainly, those who loudly and publicly maintain that a process of reform is under way never come."

# City 'illegals': 19% work for govt

By BARRY STREEK

MORE than 19 percent of the "illegal" black people in Cape Town work for governmental institutions, a University of Cape Town (UCT) study has found

With at least 60 000 illegal black people working in Cape Town, this could mean that more than 11 000 illegal black people are working for "government and community services"

The study, written by Mr Ian Goldin, has just been published by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) at UCT.

In an analysis of the Coloured Labour Preference Policy, Mr Goldin, a UCT graduate, found 23,1 percent of the illegal black people worked in the manufacturing industry, 23,1 percent for commerce, 19,2 percent for construction and 19,1 percent for government and community organizations

## Labour bureaux

A senior official in the Western Cape Administration Board told him that "conservative estimates" of illegal employment in the Cape Peninsula were "in the region of 60 000"

Mr Goldin found that 40,9 percent of the illegal workers had been recruited by labour bureaux but most, 54,6 percent, had found work themselves

Nearly all the illegal black people were employed as unskilled labour, whereas 70,6 percent of the black people with permanent residence rights were in unskilled jobs

He also found low levels of education among black workers in the Cape Peninsula

"Illegal workers have no permission to live or work in the Western Cape and are subject to arrest and immediate deportation if discovered by the authorities

"The employers of illegal labourers are subject to a R500 fine for each illegal worker.

"Employers with dispersed employment sites, rapid labour turnover and those in good favour



with the inspectorate are prepared to accept the risk of employing illegals and are undeterred by the possibility of prosecution

"The motivation to employ illegal workers stems principally from the benefits to be derived from these workers, whose desperate position ensures that they constitute the cheapest, most subservient and most easily dismissable category of workers"

Although the Coloured Labour Preference Policy was aimed at giving preference for employment in the Western Cape to coloured people, black people could be employed where coloureds were not available for the work, but the Theron Commission had said that "in practice coloureds have not made themselves available, nor have they become adaptable for certain classes of work, primarily in the unskilled labour such as that of heavy labour"

He found the construction industry and "electricity, water and gas" employed the highest number of contract workers

## 'Easily retrenched workers'

"Contract workers provide the most reliable and stable source of legal labour for Cape employers and generally are preferred by employers who require obedient, unskilled and easily retrenched workers"

He concluded that the Coloured Labour Preference Policy had not benefitted coloured workers, whose positions may have been eroded

"Unskilled 'coloured' workers, who may have been able to compete with Africans under different circumstances, are unable to do so under the present system of ultra-exploitation of African workers.

"African labour, partly due to the savage effects of the Coloured Labour Preference Policy and influx control for employers, remains the cheapest and least problematic form of unskilled labour and is consequently preferred by employers," Mr Goldin said

Pretoria Correspondent

# Bill bars many blacks from urban rights, Sash warns

Proposed new legislation would make it even more difficult for blacks to acquire "permanent urban residence" status, Black Sash leader Mrs Sheena Duncan has said.

At a meeting in Pretoria this week, Mrs Duncan said the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, together with the Black Community Development Act and the Black Local Authorities Act, should be seen as showing what the

Government intended for blacks under the new constitution. The Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill would completely change the influx control system.

Under the present system, blacks who were born and had lived continuously in an urban area, or who had held a job in an urban area

for 10 years, were regarded as permanent urban residents.

But the proposed legislation would add the new requirements that both parents also had to be permanent urban residents and that the person must be a South African citizen. People of certain language groups would lose their South Afri-

can citizenship as soon as "their homeland" became independent.

Thus Xhosas and Vendas would be excluded from permanent resident status. The proposed legislation would lead to "almost a total clampdown on the urbanisation of black workers," Mrs Duncan said. The Government also

seemed intent on limiting the black urban population to its present size by not making any new land available to townships.

This meant, for example, that people who grew up in Ateridgeville were forced to move to Soshanguve, losing their permanent residence rights. On the Local Authorities

Act, Mrs Duncan said it seemed at least to provide blacks with some say in local affairs, but the lack of finance destroyed any good points in the Act. Town councils' only

sources of income were rents, site rents and fines for offences committed in the townships.

It would be impossible for these councils to keep rates at the present level if they were to provide essential public services and communities would come to see them as oppressive, she said.

206 (20) *Hansard*  
Repatriation 13/3/84  
Q. 61.603

351 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What is the total number of Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique who had been repatriated as at 31 January 1983,
- (2) how many of these workers in each category had as at that date been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) The following number of foreign Black workers were repatriated as at 31 January 1983
  - (a) 5 655
  - (b) 3 904.

MARCH 1984

604

- (c) 131
- (d) 1 584
- (e) 10 239
- (2) (a) 4 389
- (b) 1 950
- (c) 168
- (d) 1 661.
- (e) 3 022

# Aliens Bill 'not influx control'

By RIAAN DE  
VILLIERS  
Labour Reporter

THE new Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill was not intended as a new influx control instrument over blacks from independent homelands, a senior spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs said yesterday.

He said the Bill was being misinterpreted.

While he was reluctant to comment pending the second reading debate on the Bill in Parliament, he said the Bill was aimed at tightening control over "real aliens" from overseas, as well as from countries like Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

His statement came in the wake of increasing controversy over the Bill, which introduces harsh penalties for illegal "aliens" and those who employ, harbour or accommodate them.

Blacks from independent homelands are not

excluded from the provisions of the Bill and analysts say the legislation can be used against the thousands of "illegal" blacks from such homelands.

The Bill increases the fine for employing an illegal "alien" to R5 000 (or two years) — the same fine proposed by the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill which was withdrawn last year after being widely condemned.

A similar penalty will apply to those who harbour or accommodate illegal "aliens", higher than the penalties proposed in the withdrawn influx control legislation.

Employers will also be required to furnish information about all "aliens" in their service on official request.

This has led to speculation that the Bill is intended as a major new influx control measure over blacks from independent homelands.

CAPE TOWN 13/3/84 206

# Heavy fines over aliens

KEEPING false records of alien workers in their employ could earn employees hefty fines of up to R10 000 in future.

This is in terms of the Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, which was tabled in Parliament last week.

A spokesman for the law division of the Department of Internal Affairs denied that the Government was clamping down on illegal aliens by introducing a fine for this offence, saying until now the law has stipulated a jail sentence be imposed without the option of a fine.

## Documents

Falsification of vital documents may still earn offenders jail sentences of up to five years as it has in the past, he said.

The spokesman added that a new fine of up to R5 000 for harbouring an illegal alien or for helping him to buy fixed property can be imposed in terms of the amendment.

The maximum prison sentence for this offence is two years.

## Conviction

For first convictions under the general rules of the Act the fine ceiling has been raised from R200 to R600. The existing maximum jail sentence of six months has been retained.

A second or subsequent conviction can now mean a fine of up to R1 000 or up to a year in prison.

The spokesman stressed that the amendment in no way affected the existing labour agreements with independent and self-governing black states within the borders of the Republic.

MONDAY, 12 MARCH 1984

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

12/3/84

~~Industrial accidents~~

~~Q. 61. 597~~

472 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) How many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available,
- (2) what amount was paid out by the Workmen's Compensation Fund in respect of such accidents,
- (3) what was the total period for which the persons injured in such accidents were absent from work?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) 311 648
- (2) R52 298 451
- (3) 3 688 711 man days

Note The figures are in respect of the 1980 calendar year

~~Physical Planning Act~~ ~~206~~ ~~12/3/84~~

489 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

- (1) Whether any persons were prosecuted under section 6B of the Physical Planning Act, No 88 of 1967, in 1982 and 1983, respectively, if so, (a) how many in each such year and (b) what was the nature of the prosecution in each case,

- (2) whether any other prosecutions are pending, if so, (a) how many and (b) what is the nature of these prosecutions?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) No (a) and (b) Fall away
- (2) No (a) and (b) Fall away

~~Trade unions~~ ~~12/3/84~~

511 Dr A L BORRINE asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) (a) How many registered trade unions confined their membership to (i) White, (ii) Coloured/Asian and (iii) Black persons as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,
- (2) (a) how many racially mixed registered trade unions were there at that date and (b) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured and Asian and (iii) Black members did each such trade union have?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) (a) (i) 54
- (ii) 38
- (iii) 19
- (2) (a) 83

(b) Trade unions are required by the Labour Relations Act, 1956, to furnish the Industrial Registrar by not later than 31 March of each year with membership figures. To date only a small number of the unions have submitted their figures in respect of 1983 and the information requested cannot therefore be furnished at this stage

Note The figures are as at 31 December 1983.

S-Express 11/3/84

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# Bill may turn influx into 'alien' control

'ILLEGAL' blacks from the independent homelands could be summarily deported from South Africa if a Bill tabled in Parliament this week becomes law.

The Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill could be used to control the entry into South Africa of citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Immigration laws have been used before to deport 'illegal' blacks in 1981 more than 3 000 Nyanga squatters were sent back to Transkei and Ciskei under the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulating Act of 1972.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, refused to comment. He said the Bill was still to be debated in Parliament.

However the government is putting the Bill across as being aimed chiefly at 'proper aliens' — illegal white immigrants from certain African and European countries.

Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on immigration, said yesterday the Bill reflected government policy on influx control — to remove it from the Department of Co-operation and Development and hand it over to the Department of Internal Affairs, which is introducing the Bill.

Influx control is one of the subjects being dealt with by the parliamentary select committee examining Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

Professor Nic Olivier, Progressive Federal Party nominated MP, said the rights of independent homeland citizens entrenched in the various Acts setting up the four homelands applied only to people who were le-

## 627'000 'illegals' could be deported

A DEMOGRAPHER has calculated that at least 552 000 'illegal' independent homeland citizens are in the Vaal Triangle. And the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said recently that at least 85 000 Ciskeians and Transkeians were known to be in the Western Cape "illegally".

This gives a total of 627 000 independent homeland citizens — in these two areas alone — who could be detained without a warrant and deported.

By JEAN LE MAY  
Political Correspondent

gally in South Africa

As far as he knew, there were no agreements regarding the treatment of citizens who entered South Africa illegally.

Mr van der Merwe said that if the new immigration laws were applied to the movements of independent homeland citizens into and within South Africa, it would cut out lengthy court processes.

Any independent homeland citizen found to be in South Africa without the necessary papers could simply be arrested and deported.

Moreover the Bill seeks to abolish the position of passport control officer and appoint 'immigration officers'. These would include officials of government departments and messengers of the court.

Mr van der Merwe said the PFP intended taking a strong line on the extent to which the Bill affected blacks who had become aliens against their will.

"A drastic aspect of the Bill is that it obliges employers to register aliens who work for them.

"This is taking immigra-

tion control away from the port of entry and into the work place — which is an aspect of influx control," he said.

"Moreover by keeping the register, an employer could incriminate himself — and could incur a penalty of up to R10 000 if he gave wrong information."

Mr van der Merwe criticised other provisions of the Bill which prohibited anyone from helping 'illegal' aliens in their businesses or professions or from selling or letting property to them.

"In addition, the penalty for forging documents is enormous — up to R10 000. I can only believe that this is aimed at blacks," he said.

The government's intention of moving influx control from Co-operation and Development to Internal Affairs surfaced in the Select Committee on the Constitution which dealt with Dr Koornhof's three controversial Bills last year.

Mr C H Kotze, chief director of administration boards, said "Influx control is a most sensitive issue. We would like to suggest that this unpopular job be performed by somebody else, and by this we mean by another government department."



# Passport (206) *Skew* quest ends in *9/3/84* lost nationality

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Sowetan Post Office worker Isaac Mlungisi Mkosana went in search of a passport and found he had lost his nationality

Classified a Xhosa by the Department of Co-operation and Development, Isaac has been told he cannot have a South African passport but must get one from Transkei or Ciskei

Passport officials of both Ciskei and Transkei have advised him in writing he is not a citizen of either territory.

Isaac started off presuming he was a South African

"I was born in Soweto and I have Section 10 (1) (a) (urban residence) rights. I thought the commissioner would give me a passport. Instead I was told 'You are a Xhosa and we know nothing about you'."

Isaac has never visited either Transkei or Ciskei in all his 20 years. His father was born in Johannesburg and his mother in Lesotho.

## WRITTEN STATEMENTS

He applied to Transkei in December and was given a letter certifying he was not a Transkei citizen. He tried the Ciskei office in Katalahong this week and received a similar written statement that he was not a Ciskeian and that "this office has no objection in him being granted a (South African) passport."

In a final effort Isaac got an affidavit drawn up, stating that he had been told he was not a citizen of either Ciskei or Transkei, and returned to the Johannesburg commissioner's office.

The result? Merely a remark penned on the outside of an envelope: "Cannot obtain South African travel document because Xhosa."

With his hopes of an Easter weekend in Botswana fading, Isaac said: "My heart is full of anger. This thing amazes me."



Stateless Sowetan Isaac Mkosana

"My heart is full of anger"

## Case highlights plight of stateless Xhosas

Isaac Mkosana's case highlights a legal anomaly which has left an unknown number of Xhosa-speaking people stateless, say lawyers.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, explained: "In terms of South African law Xhosa-speaking people are automatically citizens of ei-

ther Ciskei or Transkei.

"But if these territories don't recognise them as citizens they become stateless"

Professor Dugard said statelessness was frowned upon by the international community and by South Africa.

He added that an alternative for someone in Isaac Mkosana's position was to apply for citizen-

ship of a non-independent homeland.

A spokesman for the Transkei Consul-General in Johannesburg confirmed that his government reserved the right to refuse citizenship to certain Xhosa-speaking people.

He said it was customary, as in Isaac Mkosana's case, to issue a certificate that the applicant had been found inel-

igible after a screening process.

The spokesman added that his office was under the impression that the bearers of such certificates were assisted by South Africa.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development would not comment in general terms, but has undertaken to investigate the Mkosana case.

# Hitting homelanders

The Aliens and Immigration Laws Amendment Bill, read for the first time in Parliament this week, is certain to replace the country's influx control and pass laws as a means of regulating flows of blacks from the homelands. There is no question that blacks from the Ciskei, Transkei and other independent homelands will be hardest hit by the measure, although it makes no mention of race.

In fact, the much-criticised Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which is before a Select Committee, may now be scrapped as redundant.

As its short title indicates, the new Bill is a compendium measure and will be administered by the Minister of Internal Affairs, his Director General (DG) and "any officer in the public service authorised thereto by the Minister." It seems that, in most cases, these will be officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the SA Police, on whom powers of passport control officers have been conferred. Oddly enough, few such officers will be found manning ports of entry.

## Deposit

Section 1 of the Bill requires an alien to deposit a sum of money or a bank guarantee with a passport control officer before a temporary entry permit may be issued. This will be returned to the depositor when he leaves SA. If an alien, in the opinion of the DG, fails to comply with the conditions of his permit, he forfeits the deposit (the amount of which is to be fixed by the DG).

All aliens, regardless of whether they entered the country before or after the commencement of the amended Act, will be called upon to furnish proof on demand — "then and there" — of permits and temporary permits, or exemptions from permits. Failure to show or obtain such a permit carries a R600 fine or six months' jail.

Section 3 carries the clout: "No person shall employ or continue to employ any (permitless) alien, (nor) enter into an agreement with any such alien for the conduct of any business or the carrying on of any profession or occupation (our italics), harbour any such alien; or let or sell or in any manner make available fixed property to such alien."

Any person convicted under this section shall, on his first offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding R5 000 or two years' jail.

Section 4 reinforces the prohibition: "An employer shall forthwith furnish a return regarding all employees in his service who are aliens to the DG or passport control officer" on a prescribed form. It will be an offence not to do so, or to render false

returns.

In terms of Section 5, the Minister or an authorised official may exempt any person or class of persons from all or any of the provisions of the amending Act. There is also provision for exclusion from such exemption and withdrawal of exemptions.



**Koornhof ... letting immigration handle it**

Section 6 determines that the right of admission to SA and permanent residence in the country will lapse if an alien was resident outside the country for a continuous period of not less than three years. Similarly, such rights will lapse if an alien is deported from the Republic. Any person who forges or counterfeits or "unlawfully alters" any documents mentioned in the Aliens Act "or this Act" will be guilty of an offence carrying the penalty of a R10 000 fine or five years' jail, or both.

*CAPE TIMES 9/3/84 (201) 206*  
**'Illegals' paid R500 000 in fines**

Political Correspondent  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
— Black people paid fines totalling more than half a million rands last year for being in the Western Cape illegally. Some 1 021 employers were fined a further R178 258 because of the illegal employment of black people in the area

given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in response to questions from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens). The total amount imposed in fines was R723 257, of which black people convicted of influx control offences paid R545 000. This money all went to the local

Administration Board. Dr Koornhof said he could not give the additional amount which went to the State from fines imposed for offences in relation to identity document offences. Fines were paid at courts, commissioner's courts and police stations and the amount of work required

to collate this answer was not justified.

Mr Andrew has also tabled a series of questions about the number and frequency of black men and women convicted at Langa commissioners' courts, the extent of legal representation they had and sentences imposed.

## INFLUX CONTROL

# 'Immigration' hypocrisy

206

Influx control remains influx control — with all its associated brutahies and suffering. Government efforts to sanitise and deracialise the system by legislative sleight-of-hand change neither the immorality of the pass laws nor their ultimate effects.

For some years, government has used the Regulation of Admission of Persons to the Republic Act — the so-called Aliens Act — to control the inflow of people from the "independent" homelands.

The argument is, of course, that government is not using the racially-based influx control regulations against homeland citizens. It is merely doing what all governments do — controlling the entry of "foreigners."

Perhaps this practice enables Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koorhof and his officials to sleep better. It seems so, because a new Bill tabled this week is obviously designed to extend the system of "non-racial" immigration-based influx control (see *Current affairs*).

The Bill seeks to go further than existing laws. Under the threat of legal sanctions, it aims to place the onus on employers to register foreign workers and not to employ

foreigners not legally entitled to be in the country. In fact, where homeland citizens are concerned, the new Bill does precisely what the much criticised Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill (which may now be scrapped) sought to do. It will bar the industrial centres to millions of blacks.

The Bill makes no mention of race. It can be used with equal facility to control the employment of foreign whites, genuinely foreign blacks, and homeland citizens. However, the conclusion that the real targets are homeland blacks seems inescapable.

Government conceived the homelands, decided on their extent and their citizenship, and now contributes the bulk of their budgets. It has cynically used them to rob millions of South Africans of their birthright.

Now it proposes to use the pretence of immigration control to lock these "citizens" into their poverty-stricken, sometimes starving, regions — to be allowed out only in such numbers, and for such periods, as government decides their services are useful to white SA. Cynicism and hypocrisy can go no further.

## INFLUX CONTROL Rural realities

201

It is sometimes argued that urban blacks, because of the privileges conferred on them by city residence, may tacitly favour some form of influx control

"Not so," says Mpiyake Kumalo, a lecturer at the Soweto campus of Vista University, and a member of the Grosskopf Committee which recommended liberalising influx regulations. He says that rigid implementation of influx control laws

Financial Mail March 9 1984

will only bring more hardship and suffering to rural communities. And this will spill over into the cities.

"People from the rural areas are forced to come to the towns and cities because there is no work for them in the so-called homelands," Kumalo says. "At the moment the government is establishing growth points in rural areas such as Enkangala in Kwandebele beyond Bronkhorstspruit. But these are ineffective as they provide only residential dwellings and no jobs"

People in these outlying areas, therefore, live too far from their actual places of work in Pretoria, the Witwatersrand, Witbank, and so on. As a result they spend disproportionate amounts of their earnings on transport. Adequate job opportunities ought to be created nearer their residential areas, Kumalo argues. Without such a provision, there is no way they can be kept out of the urban areas.

The government, according to Kumalo, has to make provision for urbanisation at a far faster rate. Urbanisation "is inevitable and the sooner white SA is educated about its inevitability, the better"

Cape Times 2/3/84

# Homeless fugitives in despair

Staff Reporter  
"NOW we really don't know what to do," a despairing woman said yesterday after Western Cape Administration Board officials had destroyed 25 plastic shelters erected by destitute Crossroads fugitives near KTC

"Nobody is on our side — not the whites or the blacks. We just have to suffer," she said

Dejected women with children were gathered around a smouldering pile of ashes where the materials used for the wattle-and-plastic huts had been burnt.

## Factions

They had erected the shelters after sleeping in the open in the bush for more than two months

The group is likely to be stripped of all remaining shelter today. Inspectors warned them yesterday that other huts hidden in surrounding bushes would be demolished too

The group of more than 200 people fled from Crossroads at the end of December when their houses were burnt in faction fighting

They are supporters of Mr Oliver Memani, defeated rival of the dominant Crossroads leader, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana

The board has offered them a site for new shacks at Crossroads, but they are afraid to go there as they believe they will be attacked by Ngxobongwana supporters

"That place is too dangerous," one said yesterday.

"We will be surrounded there. People have been shot and burnt to death. We were beaten and our houses and possessions destroyed. The same evening we move in there, we will be killed."

They say they built the shelters as a last resort.

"The rains are coming. Where are we going to sleep? Our children are not at school and they are getting ill."

Recently some of the group were arrested by WCAB inspectors in the local Methodist church after they had sought refuge from snakes they had seen in the bush

## 'Unchanged'

Charges of illegal occupation were withdrawn in the Langa Commissioner's Court after the commissioner, Mr L van Wyk, had noted that people were "indemnified" from arrest in churches and that the church authorities themselves had not complained.

The WCAB liaison officer, Dr Gert du Preez, said yesterday "As far as we are concerned, the situation regarding these people remains unchanged"

"We pointed out a new site at Crossroads for them, which they rejected. Their structures at KTC are illegal and will be demolished"

"I understand their problem, but it has to be realized that the board cannot bend over backwards and has to operate within a legally prescribed framework."



Part of a group of more than 200 people driven out of Crossroads on a sand dune at KTC where they have been squatting for

# Whites ignore black rights — Sash

206

Labour Reporter  
IN SPITE OF govern-  
ment rhetoric about refer-  
endum most white  
South Africans are not  
interested in civil rights,  
"let alone human rights,  
of the majority black  
population", the Black  
Sash Advice office says  
in its annual report for  
1983.

strongly that they ap-  
prove of apartheid being  
built into the constitu-  
tion of South Africa,  
with no consideration  
given to the millions of  
blacks who are an inte-  
gral part of the South  
African economy," it  
says.

The report chronicles  
major black affairs  
events last year in the  
Western Cape, and out-

lines the activities of the  
advice office.  
Regarding Crossroads,  
it says that with the can-  
cellation of building at  
New Crossroads and the  
statement by Dr G de V  
Morrison, Deputy Minis-  
ter of Co-operation, that  
Crossroads residents  
would be dispersed  
throughout Khayelitsha,  
the year has not been a

"happy one for the  
camp's inhabitants",  
Government and  
administration board of-  
ficials are unsympathe-  
tic to the fact that natu-  
ral expansion has taken  
place, lodgers have been  
abandoned when tenants  
were moved to New  
Crossroads and plastic  
shelters are being end-  
lessly torn down.  
It says that the desper-

ate need to 'be on a list'  
led to bribery and cor-  
ruption.  
Regarding Khayelit-  
sha, it says the new  
township has "ironical-  
ly" exacerbated the  
housing crisis in the  
black townships.  
Since its proclamation,  
all development in the  
established townships  
has been frozen and no

additions to houses, new  
houses, classrooms or  
shopping centres have  
been approved.  
The office arranged le-  
gal defence for 281  
people charged with pass  
law offences in the  
Langa Commissioner's  
Court which resulted in  
54 acquittals, 17 cau-  
tioned and discharged,  
79 suspended sentences  
and 45 charges with-  
drawn.  
A total of 143 people  
were defended on squat-  
ting charges. Of these,  
111 were given suspend-  
ed sentences, seven were  
cautioned and dis-  
charged, one acquitted  
and three had charges  
withdrawn. The remain-  
der were given uncondi-  
tional sentences, usually  
R50 or 50 days.

# 11 evicted families move back to Langa

2023A  
ARGUS 6/3/84 (240) (206)  
USI  
Staff Reporter

ELEVEN Langa families who were evicted from their houses in Zone Three after living there for more than two years have been reinstated. The 43 people, who were originally squatters in Killarney and Hout Bay, were evicted from three houses by Western Cape Administration Board officials last week. The evicted people, with an official from Langa Advice Office, which is run by the Board of Social Responsibility of the Anglican Church, approached the Legal Resources Centre after spending a night in the rain.

## Legal action

An attorney at the LRC said he had been instructed to take legal action to restore the houses to the Langa people.

However, in an out-of-court settlement with the board, it was agreed that the residents be allowed to return to the houses and that board officials assist them in moving back furniture which had earlier been removed.

It was also agreed that the board would make no attempt to evict them other than through the proper process of law, the attorney said.

## Claim

One of the residents, Mrs Susan Dube, claimed last week a board official had promised they would not be moved out of the houses without being provided with alternative accommodation.

However, the board has denied this, saying most of the affected people were "illegally" in the Western Cape and that they were granted only temporary permission to live in the Zones.

Mr Ken Andrew, Progressive-Federal Party spokesman for black affairs in the Western Cape, is to ask the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, a question about the incident in Parliament tomorrow.

Mr Andrew described the incident as "unfortunate".



## Churches group meets Heunis

LEADING theologians, including Afrikaans churchmen, this week mounted a strong plea for reform of the country's proposed new influx control laws

The plea was put forward by a delegation which held discussions with Minister Chris Heunis in Cape Town

Mr Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning — known as the architect of the new constitution — was presented with a memorandum highly critical of the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Peoples Bill which is being studied by a parliamentary committee

The delegation is part of the Christian Study Group and its members are from the NG, Gereformeerde, Anglican, Presbyterian and Lutheran churches. In the memorandum the group says

- Blacks must be consulted in the formulation of laws on urbanisation

- The concept that the cities really belong to whites — which is nothing less than unjust — is still strongly present.

- Because of the system's negative effect on family ties "here we are still on the wrong road"

- A completely new approach to urbanisation is needed wherein, among others, the informal economic sector should be legitimised

- And because the cities can accommodate more blacks than are being allowed in, this must be utilised to combat the serious poverty in the national states

Dr Willem Nicol of the NG Church University North, Pretoria, told me yesterday that the discussions were fruitful but

# PLEA ON PASS LAWS

S. Tribuna  
4/3/84

~~28~~ 206

By Luke Zeeman

there were still troubled areas

"There are aspects of the problem which the Government is seriously attempting to resolve but there are others which, because of their nature, still remain"

The areas which are receiving attention include the irritations which are created in the cities because of the influx control laws and the way in which officials apply them.

"We are not asking for the abolition of influx control but for a new policy which will bring positive urbanisation"

It cannot be scrapped completely because we will end up with a situation much like Nigeria. Research must be undertaken to establish the optimum division between urban and rural areas with regard to carrying the load of poverty in our country"

Mr Nicol said that before the end of the cen-

tury millions of people would flow into the cities

"One can expect that there will be some amount of urbanisation in the rural areas but the majority of blacks will come to the four main metropolitan areas.

"The big problem remains to calculate population flow and see that legislation be introduced which can control the movement in a realistic, Christian and humane manner. This is the great challenge facing the Government"

"The history over the past 100 years in attempting to cope with this problem is like the little boy on the beach who builds sandcastles which are washed away by the incoming tide and then builds them all over again"

"The Government must not attempt to stop the tide but find a way to control it," he added

# WCAB man denies tricks

Staff Reporter

THE Chief Inspector for the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) denied yesterday in the Wynberg Regional Court that Crossroads residents had been "tricked" when they had called at the board offices to claim residence rights.

Mr C M Theron was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Oliver Merman, 42, and Mr Tyson Tom, 54, both of Crossroads, who have pleaded not guilty to 460 counts of fraud.

The charges relate to the issuing of certificates granting residence and employment rights in the Cape Peninsula.

Mr Theron said he accepted that an exhibited certificate had been drawn up by an attorney and that Crossroads residents had paid R10 for his services which had included investigating their legal position.

Mr P J Laubscher, for both men, then put it to Mr Theron that the six-month extension on permits granted to Crossroads residents in 1981 had been a "transparent attempt" by the WCAB or the Department of Co-Operation and Development to get the people to the board's offices to trick them.

Mr Laubscher claimed this was because Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud of

the Department of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana — a rival community leader — had agreed that out of 6 000 people claiming permanent residence rights only 600 would be considered.

Mr Jacobus Oosthuizen the WCAB labour officer said he had referred people to him in September 1982 and had requested that they be granted six-month permit extensions because they would be needed as witnesses in the present case.

Mr Oosthuizen said he had found that none of the people referred to him had qualified for permanent residence in terms of section 10 of the Black Urban Areas (Consolidation) Act.

Mr Laubscher put it to him that section 10 rights had been supplemented by Dr Piet Koornhof in 1979 by means of ministerial proclamation. It was also put to Mr Oosthuizen that had he wanted to ascertain the legal position of the people referred to him, he could have approached Dr Koornhof.

The hearing continues today. Bail of R200 each was extended.

Mr M J Langenhoven is the magistrate. Mr T Lerm prosecutes Mr Laubscher. He is instructed by Walker Malherbe Godley and Field.

# 11 Langa families spend night in rain after eviction

ARG 452/3/84  
206  
134  
Staff Reporter

ELEVEN Langa families spent last night in the rain after being evicted from houses they have occupied for two years

The 43 people, who have lived in Zone Three since 1982, said Western Cape Administration Board officials yesterday "threw out first our furniture and then us"

Many claim to have been born in Cape Town

They also claim an official at the Langa office of the board had promised them accommodation

The WCAB's director of labour and housing, Mr Graham Lawrence, said the people were not legally in the area

They had been allowed to stay temporarily for medical reasons, he said

"Those reasons have now dried up, and we must face the hard facts

of the matter. They have overstayed their welcome

"They were advised that they would have to vacate their dwellings in November, but they refused to comply with those instructions and demanded that they be allocated dwellings

"These people barricaded themselves in and adopted a threatening attitude to officials. We had to call the police to assist us in removing them."

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Mr. Tjals 1/3/80

# Memani 'permits' confused employers

Staff Reporter

THE former chief labour officer for the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) told a Wynberg Regional magistrate yesterday that certificates issued by Mr Oliver Memani and another man had caused "great confusion" among employers.

Mr Graham Norman Lawrence, WCAB Director of Labour and Housing, was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Memani, 42, and Mr Tyson Tom, 54, both of Crossroads.

They had previously pleaded not guilty to 460 counts of fraud relating to the issuing of certificates granting residence and employment rights in the Cape Peninsula.

Mr Lawrence said employers were open to prosecution if they had employed an illegal resident "on the strength of the document alone".

Mr Lawrence said Mr Memani had ignored his warning that issuing the permits was illegal.

The hearing continues today. Bail of R200 each was extended.

Mr M J Langenhoven is the magistrate. Mr T Lerm prosecutes. Mr P J Laubsher, instructed by Walker, Malherbe, Godley and Field, appears for both accused.

# Crossroads to be 'cleared up'

1984 March

By RIAAN DE  
VILLIERS  
Labour Reporter

THE authorities want to "clear up" the entire Crossroads squatter camp by the end of the year

This was disclosed by

a highly-placed source yesterday after further details of the crash development of the new township Khayelitsha had been made known by the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB)

The board has given notice that it will call for tenders for the construction of 4 000 'core' houses to be completed by the end of the year

Mr J Gunter the WCAB's chief director yesterday confirmed that the board intended moving in residents from July

He declined to comment on which categories of blacks eligible to move to the new township would be housed first

However, a highly-placed source said later that all 4 000 houses were intended for "clearing up Crossroads", and added that the authorities hoped to complete this task by the end of the year

The disclosure fore-shadows a massive "weeding out" of illegals and a possible confrontation between the authorities and Crossroads residents, many of whom have pledged to resist being moved

In an interview in December last year, Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, disclosed for the first time that "legal" Crossroads residents would be the first to be housed at Khayelitsha and that the squatter camp would be "cleared up as a matter of priority"

Mr Gunter confirmed yesterday that the WCAB would soon call for tenders for the construction of 4 000 core houses, comprising a waterborne latrine and two rooms, as well as various essential services

†The MINISTER No

206 ~~206~~ *Hansard 29/2/84*  
Identity documents

\*33 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed on Blacks in the Western Cape for offences relating to identity documents?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

The figure requested is not available

(i) Fines imposed by Commissioners

401

WEDNESDAY, 29

Courts for identity-document offences may be paid at these Courts, or later at prison. Admissions of guilt on summonses may be paid at any police station, at commissioners' offices or at magistrates' offices

- (ii) These moneys are then paid into the state revenue account and become indistinguishable from the other moneys accruing to the state
- (iii) To find the answer to the question would entail going through every revenue receipt book used by every revenue office in the Western Cape in the year in question, i.e. 1983, and making an extract, a task that can only be accomplished by performing a considerable quantity of work which is deemed unjustified in this case

*Question standing over from Wednesday, 22 February 1984*

706. 507  
29/2/84

# Trial of Memani Tom resumes today

Staff Reporter

THE trial of Crossroads community leader Oliver Memani and Tyson Tom, who face 460 counts of fraud, will continue in Wynberg Regional Court today.

They have pleaded not guilty to 460 counts of fraud relating to the issuing of certificates in September and November 1982 granting the holders residence and employment rights in the Cape Peninsula.

The State alleges that they unlawfully pretended to people that they were authorized to issue certificates for the Crossroads Committee granting them permanent residence in the Western Cape.

People were made to pay R10 for the certificate.

The State further alleges that the men unlawfully and falsely pretended to the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-Operation and Development that the certificate holders were residents of Crossroads and that their names appeared on a list of people claiming permanent residence rights.

Mr Memani and Mr Tom's bail of R200 each was extended.

Mr M J Langenhoven is the magistrate. Mr T Lerm is prosecuting. Mr P J Laubscher, instructed by Walker, Malherbe, Godley and Field, appears for both men.

CAPE TOWN 28/2/64  
206  
**'Pass law'  
conviction  
every four  
minutes**

Political Staff

SOMEONE was convicted every four minutes last year for "pass law" offences relating to reference books and influx control in the nine main urban centres of the country.

This emerged from figures released yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in reply to Mrs Helen Suzman, one of the Opposition's chief spokespersons on black affairs.

She reacted sharply to the disclosures and said: "This remains the most repulsive and discriminatory legislation on the statute books and should be scrapped."

"If reform is to mean anything, this is obviously one of the laws that must be repealed."

She said that it had made "criminals" of millions of work-seekers for statutory offences.

According to the figures disclosed by Dr Koornhof, there had been 142 067 convictions last year in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, the Cape Peninsula, Bloemfontein, West Rand and East Rand.

The bulk of the arrests had been on the East Rand, Johannesburg, the West Rand and Pretoria.

Mrs Suzman said: "In effect what it does is penalize people seeking work in the urban areas, and it applies only to blacks."

"It is a statutory offence which has made 'criminals' of millions of people."



142

# 142 067 convicted for pass-law offences

influx

ARGUS 28/2/84

206



Laidlaw (with mirror) gasped when at a dress rehearsal she saw a group made up for the Sea Point Place concert group's appearance at the Carnival in Maynardville on March 1 and 3. Others in the group include Mrs Alfrida Papie, Mrs Vickie Basson, Mrs Margie Robertson and Mrs Mollie Born.

Political Correspondent  
**PASS-LAW** convictions have again shown a considerable increase according to figures given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koornhof

In a written answer to questions put by Mrs Helen Suzman, he said that last year, 142 067 blacks were convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in the main centres of the country

This is an increase of more than 42 percent on 1982, when 98 508 were arrested, which in turn was an increase of 31 percent on 1981, when there were 75 176 arrests

In contrast to many other centres, convictions in the Peninsula were down from 9 393 in 1982 to 3 209 last year

On the East Rand, however, the figure rose from 26 966 in 1981 to 55 454 last year and on the West Rand from 17 086 to 23 180

Mrs Suzman said today that the "huge increase" in convictions appeared to be the result of intensified action against squatters in some areas

People were being arrested for the crime of looking for work

### Basic problem

These arrests did not touch the basic problem of unemployment in areas outside the big centres

Convictions in other centres were Pretoria, 13 976, Johannesburg, 37 562, Durban, 2 532, East London, 1 654, Port Elizabeth, 867, and Bloemfontein, 3 651

The number of people prosecuted in terms of Section 16 of the Immorality Act have decreased, according to figures given to Mrs Suzman by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr L le Grange

Last year, 169 people were prosecuted and there were 126 convictions

In 1982, 182 people were charged.

## CITY COUNCIL

### Facelift for sportsground

Municipal Reporter  
 THE Provincial Administration is to be asked to help fund the reconstruction and maintenance of the sportsground between Victoria Walk and Melville Road in Woodstock

The Mountain Road Primary School, which leases the field from the City Council, has claimed that vandalism and littering by the public are making it increasingly difficult to maintain the field

The City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand, recommended that council assumes the lease, reconstructs and re-fences the field at an estimated R23 750, and maintains it at an estimated R4 000 a year for shared use by the school and the public. He suggested the Provincial Administration be asked to share half the costs

In council today, Mr Tom Walters moved that the matter be referred back to the Amenities and Health Committee because of the possibility of persuading the Provincial Administration that there was merit in sharing the schoolground with the public

### Ambulance station gym

Staff Reporter  
 THE City Council has authorised alterations estimated at R15 000 to ambulance station Maitland to improve and recreation facilities for staff and enable to have keep-fit class

The Deputy City

## model in royal romance

...vice  
 ...nother  
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 ...Romy  
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 ...ince An-  
 ...romance"  
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Prince Edward

a royal reunion in a few weeks.

Tall, fair-haired Edward met Romy at the Royal Yacht Squadron Ball at Cowes in August. Although she went with another young man, Prince Edward spent much of the evening with the 1,75m beauty

Romy's mother, Mrs Susie Adlington, a wine importer's wife from Micheldever in Hampshire, said: "I've not met Prince Edward, but he does telephone here asking for Romy."

Romy, only 17, is now abroad on a modelling assignment but hopes for

## DIVISIONAL COUNCIL

### Old slave quarters to be houses

Staff Reporter  
**PERMISSION** to renovate the old slave quarters next to Kronendal Restaurant in Hout Bay into four houses was given by the Cape Divisional Council at its monthly meeting today

The council approved a scheme to sub-divide the site of the ancient and dilapidated structure, currently regarded as derelict land, into four sites of around 500 sq m each.

The council said: "The

# Witness 'relies on policeman'

~~200~~ ~~200~~ 200

Arkus 22/2/84

Court Reporter

DEFENCE counsel for Crossroads community leader Mr Oliver Memani has told a State witness her evidence was "tainted" because of her reliance on a policeman to allow her to remain in the Western Cape for more than 72 hours.

Mr Memani, 42, and Mr Tyson Tom, 54, both of New Crossroads, last week pleaded not guilty in the Regional Court, Wynberg, to 466 counts of fraud

The State alleges that during September and November 1982 they unlawfully pretended they were authorised to issue certificates on behalf of the Crossroads Committee granting permanent residence rights in the Western Cape for a fee of R10 each

### "Called tune"

Mr P J Laubscher (for Mr Memani and Mr Tom) yesterday suggested to Mrs Nomazile Nyonge, a certificate holder, that she had given false evidence to the court because she had to "dance to the tune" of Warrant-Officer Strydom of the Langa CID

He said she was granted a three-month residence permit only because she was a witness

In reply to the prosecutor, Mr T Lerm, Mrs Nyonge said no promises had been made to her by the police or the Western Cape Administration Board if she gave evidence in court

The hearing continues today

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:

- (3) what amounts accrued to the State from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) Forty-eight thousand and thirty-one (48 031)  
 (b) Thirty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-two (37 562)  
 (2) One hundred and eighty-five (185)  
 (3) Thirty thousand two hundred and forty-seven (R30 247)

206 *Handwritten: 27/2/84*  
 Reference books/influx control  
 119 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1983 by officers of Administration Boards,  
 (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Arrests by officers of Administration Boards

	Male	Female
Pretoria	121	—
Johannesburg	4 376	2 655
Durban	573	178
East London	184	154
Port Elizabeth	951	266
Cape Peninsula	3 877	3 776
Bloemfontein	2 239	559
West Rand (Excluding Jhb)	9 530	4 153
East Rand	19 506	5 910

- (2) 101 461

**Influx control/identity documents**

121 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, in 1983,  
 (2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period,

206

Household Q. 61-363  
Reference books/influx control

27/2/84

232 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Black persons were convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Urban Centre	Convictions
Pretoria	13 976
Johannesburg	37 562
Durban	2 523
East London	1 645
Port Elizabeth	867
Cape Peninsula	3 209
Bloemfontein	3 651
West Rand (Excluding Johannesburg)	23 180
East Rand .	55 454

- (1) How many (a) men, (b) women and (c) children were deported to (i) Transkei and (ii) Ciskei in each month from January to December 1983,
- (2) whether any such (a) men, (b) women and (c) children qualified for permanent residence in the Western Cape in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, if so, how many in each category?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) None
- (b) None
- (c) None
- (i) and (ii) Fall away

(2) Falls away n.

206 ~~207~~ Hansard  
 Influx control/identity documents  
 Q. 61. 316 23/2/84  
 154 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What amount accrued to the Western Cape Administration Board in 1983 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents,
- (2) (a) what part of this amount was paid by employers in respect of illegal employment of Blacks and (b) how many employers were convicted of this offence?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Fines imposed for offences in respect of identity documents do not accrue to the Administration Board, but to the State. In 1983 R723 257,00 accrued to the Administration Board in respect of fines for influx control offences

(2) (a) R178 258,00

206 (b) 1 021 ~~207~~  
 Hansard  
 Deportations  
 Q. 61. 316 23/2/84  
 161 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

206 *Hansard*  
*Q 61 319 23/2/84*  
 Trespass

227 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloured persons and (c) Indians were arrested for trespass by the South African Police in 1983?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (a) 1 174.
- (b) 13 558
- (c) 601

**Trespass**

228 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black persons were arrested for trespass in 1983 in (a) each of the main urban centres and (b) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) Cape Town	692
Port Elizabeth	562
East London	43
Durban	8 300
Pietermaritzburg	1 098
Bloemfontein	575
Johannesburg	8 832
West Rand	2 512
East Rand	4 494
Pretoria	2 943

- (b) 104 607

**Trespass**

229 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Black persons were (a) arrested by officials of his Department for, and (b) convicted of, trespass in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Nil Officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development are not responsible for enforcing the law regarding trespass

X (b) Falls away



AKWS 17/2/84  
204 206 208

# Parow calls for stricter influx control

Tygerberg Bureau

PAROW Town Council has called on the Government to exercise stricter control to curb the "apparent uncontrolled influx of blacks into the Western Cape"

The council has also sent circulars to northern area municipalities asking them to adopt a uniform policy to combat problems arising from influx

The circulars include copies of a memorandum sent to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and to the Department of Manpower

The council said in the memorandum that it had repeatedly expressed serious concern about apparent uncontrolled influx of blacks into the area

## INADEQUATE, INEFFICIENT

It appeared as if the coloured labour preference policy was not being implemented meaningfully and that influx control was inadequate and inefficient

Large numbers of blacks were competing with coloured labour and were prepared to accept lower wages while unemployment among coloureds had doubled in the past year

The council believed that influx control should be stricter and be stepped up at homeland border posts

The council could not understand that while this was a coloured labour preference area, many applications for employment of blacks which were referred to the council for comment, were accompanied by Department of Manpower certificates saying, in ef-

fect, that suitable coloured labour was not available

"It appears as if these certificates are being issued simply as they come without much investigation"

Parow Town Council's policy had, for 20 years, been not to allow the housing of blacks except in exceptional cases

The council made minimum use of black labour, never employed more than 15 blacks at one time and at present had only six

The memorandum refers to reports of 72 000 illegal blacks in the Western Cape and says "the more blacks establish here, the more rapidly the standard of living of both legal blacks and coloureds deteriorates because of inadequate job opportunities"

The council calls for an explanation why more effective control cannot be exercised at border posts

"Once the blacks are in the Western Cape, influx into the urban areas cannot be stopped"

Town clerk Mr J P Barnard said in an interview "What irks the council is when the Department of Manpower says no suitable coloured labour is available when this is not true, as the coloured just tend not to register as unemployed"

Durbanville town clerk Mr Dennis Smit, whose council considered the issue this week, said that Parow would be informed that the council agreed to a certain extent that influx control could be stricter and that the Administration Board was too lenient

(206) Hansard  
Sandton/Alexandra: removals  
Q Col. 181 15/2/84  
21 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many Black persons were removed to the (a) national states and (b) independent Black states from (i) the Sandton area and (ii) Alexandra Township in 1983,
- (2) how many of these persons were removed (a) voluntarily and (b) by decree or court order or in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) (i) 24  
(ii) 8



5 FEBRUARY 1984

187

- (b) (i) 18  
(ii) 5  
(2) (a) 28  
(b) 27



*Q Cat. 200 17/2/84*  
*Rikhotso judgment*  
*200* *Hansford*  
 199 Mr P R C ROGLRS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many Black persons in each Administration Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1983 under section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in consequence of the Rikhotso judgment?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (a) Section 10(1)(a) of the blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) applies to Black persons who have since birth resided in a prescribed area. The residential rights of such persons are unaffected by the Rikhotso judgment.
- (b) The number of applications received for residential rights in terms of section 10(1)(b) of Act 25 of 1945 and in consequence of the Rikhotso judgment, and the number of applications granted up to 31 December 1983 in each Administration board area, are as follows

Administration Board	Applications received	Granted
Central Transvaal	2 390	2 145
Western Transvaal	24	20
Highveld	762	584
West Rand	13 775	7 140
East Rand	13 513	9 942
Northern Transvaal	1	—
Eastern Transvaal	1	—
Orange-Vaal	1 181	1 124
Southern OFS	46	38
Drakensberg	192	192
Port Natal	725	681
Northern Cape	14	7
Eastern Cape	1 289	1 057
Western Cape	7 925	1 758
Walvis Bay	6	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 844</b>	<b>24 690</b>

X  
206 ~~202~~ ~~302~~ Reference books/influx control Hansard  
Q Col 191 15/2/84  
120 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister  
of Law and Order

- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1983.
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)
(1) Pretoria	17 602	2 436
Johannesburg	55 064	8 200
Soweto	2	0
Durban	28	13
Pietermaritzburg	2	0
East London	1 002	196
Port Elizabeth	0	0
Cape Peninsula	76	14
Bloemfontein	2 703	1 952
West Rand	6 981	1 559
East Rand	16 326	2 541
(2)	134 347	27 096

206  
Illegal employment  
Q Col 186  
Hansard  
15/2/84

88 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Justice

- (a) How many persons were (i) prosecuted for and (ii) convicted of illegally employing Blacks in each Administration Board area by his Department in 1982 and (b) what was the total number of Black employees involved?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available



# Pass court figures 'sad reflection on justice in SA'

Parliamentary Staff  
NOT even one of every  
1 000 who appeared be-  
fore the Johannesburg  
Commissioner's Court  
last year was legally  
represented.

This emerged yester-  
day when the Minister of  
Co-operation and Devel-

opment, Dr Piet Koorn-  
hof, answered a question  
from Mr Peter Soal (PFP  
Johannesburg North)

Dr Koornhof said in a  
written reply that 62 had  
been legally represented  
in the court during 1983  
and that 62 476 were not  
represented

ARK 45 14/2/84 206  
"It must be borne in  
mind that most offences  
are of a petty nature  
which in the normal  
course of events would  
not require legal repre-  
sentation," Dr Koornhof  
added

Mrs Helen Suzman  
(PFP Houghton) said the

figures were a sad reflec-  
tion on the system of jus-  
tice in South Africa

"A fine or prison sen-  
tence for a petty offence  
created by statutory pass  
laws has a serious effect  
on the person — and also  
gives them a criminal re-  
cord," she said

206

Hansard Q. Col 183  
Offences/infringements of law

15/2/84

70 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister  
of Law and Order

- (1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1983,
- (2) how many of the infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

MONDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 1984

Indicates translated version

For written reply

Unlicensed television sets

17 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(a) What was the estimated (a) number of unlicensed television sets in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) loss of revenue suffered by the SABC as a result?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(a) Based on estimates for 1983, there are of the order of 250 000 unlicensed TV sets in the Republic of South Africa

(b) Loss of revenue by the SABC as a result of this situation is of the order of R10 million

2583 206

Commissioners' Co-operation and Development  
Hansard Q 61 137 13/2/84  
Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of

Whether any persons appearing before the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts in 1983 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes It must be borne in mind that most offences are of a petty nature which in the normal course of events would not require legal representation

(a) Sixty-two (62)

(b) Sixty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-four (62 474)

MONDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 1984

Indicates translated version

For written reply

Unlicensed television sets

17 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(a) What was the name of each commercial bank or building society with which moneys had been invested by Administration Boards as at 31 March 1983, as referred to in his reply to Question No 1081 on 31 August 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Administration Board Western Cape  
(a) Commercial Banks Boland Bank, Trust Bank, Bank OPS, Mercia Bank, Rondalia, Standard Bank  
(b) Building Societies Allied, Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United Eastern Province Trust Bou

(2) Administration Board Eastern Cape  
(a) Commercial Banks Trust Bank, Mercia Bank  
(b) Building Societies Allied, SA Permanent, Natal, United

(3) Administration Board Northern Cape  
(a) Commercial Banks Trust Bank, UAL Bank, Bank OPS, Lamma Bank, Mercia Bank, Santam Bank, Volkskas  
(b) Building Societies Saambou

(4) Administration Board Southern Cape  
(a) Commercial Banks Trust Bank, Santam Bank  
(b) Building Societies Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United Eastern Province Trust Bou

Administration Boards, investments  
Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the name of each commercial bank or building society with which moneys had been invested by Administration Boards as at 31 March 1983, as referred to in his reply to Question No 1081 on 31 August 1983?

(1) Administration Board Western Cape  
(a) Commercial Banks Boland Bank, Trust Bank, Bank OPS, Mercia Bank, Rondalia, Standard Bank  
(b) Building Societies Allied, Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United Eastern Province Trust Bou

(2) Administration Board Eastern Cape  
(a) Commercial Banks Trust Bank, Mercia Bank  
(b) Building Societies Allied, SA Permanent, Natal, United

(3) Administration Board Northern Cape  
(a) Commercial Banks Trust Bank, UAL Bank, Bank OPS, Lamma Bank, Mercia Bank, Santam Bank, Volkskas  
(b) Building Societies Saambou

(4) Administration Board Southern Cape  
(a) Commercial Banks Trust Bank, Santam Bank  
(b) Building Societies Saambou, SA Permanent, Natal, United Eastern Province Trust Bou

# MIGRANT LABOUR, SA. - PASS LAWS - GENERAL

1985

- Footnotes Cotton Textile Manufacturing Industry (Cape)
1. Changes in Area The magisterial districts of Malmesbury and Wynberg were added in 3 April 1980 and 27 May 1979 respectively.
  2. DRIV < 4500 Kg Refers to drivers of vehicles the unladen mass of which does not exceed 4500 Kg.
  3. DRIV > 4500 Kg refers to drivers of vehicles the unladen mass of which does exceed 4500 Kg. Drivers were not differentiated according to weight of vehicle until 1982.
  4. Extension of wage clause to additional areas Magisterial District of Wynberg included from Sept 1979.
  5. Grade II Employee Qualifying period 4 years until 1974; 3 years to January 1982; 2 years thereafter.
  6. Grade III Employee Qualifying period 4 years until 1974; 3 years to January 1982; thereafter 2 years. The wage given for 1972 is that of a Boiler Attendant - other wages in this grade varied.
  7. Grade IV Employee No wage is given for 1972, because Grades were not the same. No comparable group could be found for this category. Qualifying period 3 years until January 1982; thereafter 2 years.
  8. Watchman A separate rate for women was only given in 1981.

## COTTON TEXTILE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (CAPE)

Parties Employer Organisation: Cape Province Textile

Manufacturers' Association

Trade Union: Textile Workers' Industrial Union

Area CPT: Magisterial Districts of Bellville, Goodwood and Wynberg.

BOL: Paarl, Malmesbury, Wellington and Worcester.

# Restrictions of Section 10 eased

GMK TIMES 11/6/85 206

*Handwritten notes:*  
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### Political Staff

THE restrictions on black people obtaining permanent resident rights in urban areas are to be eased

The Standing Committee on Co-operation and Development has amended a draft bill to reduce the period of continuous residence, required for the acquisition of permanent rights, to be reduced from 15 years to 10 years

Black people will no longer have to work continuously for a single employer for 10 years to acquire these rights, but may work for any number of employers during the 10 years

These rights to permanent residence in the urban areas can be acquired in terms of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

The changes in the

qualifying periods have been incorporated into the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, which was further amended by the Standing Committee.

The bill already incorporated an amendment permitting the acquisition of Section 10 rights in any prescribed urban area, rather than in one area, as was the requirement in the past

### Homeland

It also contained a provision that people would not lose section 10 rights if they moved to another area, or if it had become part of a homeland

Another amendment incorporated by the Standing Committee was that the minimum fine for disqualification from acquiring section 10 rights has been increased from R500 to R1 000, although the dis-

qualifying prison sentence will still be any sentence exceeding six months

The amended bill retains the abolition of permits for entry into black areas by people who are not black as well as the power to expel people from townships, but the Standing Committee has added the qualification that a police officer must consider the presence of such a person to be undesirable "with a view to the maintenance of public order and security" before serving an order on them

The Committee also incorporated a right of appeal in writing within seven days to the Minister of Law and Order.

However, the delegation of the power to expel people from black townships to other government officials, including community guards, is retained in the amended bill



# Influx laws hinder SA economy

MAJOR corporate and socio-political changes such as the scrapping of Influx Control and the Group Areas Act are essential if there is to be a breakthrough in the development of the country's economical potential, South Africa's top executives have concluded.

**By SEFAKO NYAKA**

This conclusion is a consensus of hundreds of black and white managers who have been meeting in high-level think-tanks over the past four months to find solutions to the twin problems facing South Africa — widespread rejection of the free enterprise system by many employees and the country's falling productivity.

The research and analysis think-tanks are part of the ongoing Project Free Enterprise which began more than a year ago with a survey, by Unisa's School of Business Leadership, of employee attitudes to business and free Enterprise in South Africa.

## Survey

The survey found that black employees, in particular, generally viewed themselves as grossly discriminated against by a system "that channelled most of the prof-

It identified five top-quality changes essential for future economic growth.

- Property rights for blacks
- Black participation on political decision-making
- Establishment of one ministry of education for all South Africa and the redesigning of the black education system
- Repeal of the Group Areas Act with market forces being left to dictate the level of integration
- Scrapping of influx control

## Skills

The Durban managers attached much importance to supporting a system which helped people acquire relevant skills and which placed greater emphasis on the common good and the equitable distribution of wealth.

## Property

Property ownership for blacks — on the same terms as those applying to white areas — was identified as top priority by white managers and third priority by black managers.

"Our view was that no other issue was as urgent because of its impact on social stability, capital

formation and in developing understanding of the free enterprise system," Prof Nasser said.

"The think-tanks concluded that maximum devolution of power with a limiting central Government power was the possible direction to follow and this would be done by "low-key negotiation" with the Government.

## Education

On education the think-tanks said a single ministry of education — as against the present 18 educational authorities — was fundamental to positive change in the country.

The linking of black schools with the private sector to bridge the gap between the classroom and the socio-economic needs of the community and more career and vocational training at school were also given high priority.

The school curriculum should also be more

flexible so that it may be changed according to manpower needs analysis carried out on a regional basis.

The consensus on the need of the scrapping of Influx Control was built up from the research findings of other bodies like the Buthelezi Commission and other organisations.

"The think-tanks recognised South Africa's long history of the demand for racial separation, but still recommended that the Group Areas be repealed," Prof Nasser said.

## Culture

The think-tanks also identified the need for the private sector to establish effective systems of participation at all levels of business and the creation of a performance-based culture and the climate of team effort in companies.

"It is significant that cultural norms have been totally rejected as



PROFESSOR MARTIN NASSER of Unisa's School of Business Leadership and head of Project Free Enterprise

an item in need of attention. The argument is that the ability to participate and receive sound education will negate cultural issues," the professor said.

The think-tank — sponsored by a leading commercial bank and

the Human Sciences Research Council — is now embarking on the last step to establish how the changes are to be effected.

Prof Nasser says he views the last step as the most difficult one facing the project.

# Section 10 curbs on urban blacks relaxed further

Parliamentary Staff

A SIGNIFICANT relaxation of Section 10 restrictions on blacks who qualify to be in urban areas has been passed by the standing committee on co-operation and development, in Parliament.

The relaxation amends the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to allow blacks to qualify for Section 10 rights cumulatively at different places of employment and in differ-

ent areas

It also reduces from 15 years to 10 years the qualifying period for blacks who have lawfully resided continuously in any area

The original Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill provided only for the extension of the right to make up and retain Section 10 qualification periods from one specific area only to different urban ar-

The Bill is now expected to be passed by all three Houses of Parliament

The omnibus Bill also scraps the permit system for people other than blacks who wish to enter black townships, villages or hostels

At the same time it provides for a police officer to evict any person, other than a black who is deemed to be undesirable, with a view to the maintenance of public order or secu-

Such a person may also be banned from entering a black area for a period not exceeding three months

● A provision contained in the original version of the Bill which provided for the retrospective amendment of legislation requiring the approval of Parliament for the resettlement of a black community from Magopa to Pachsdrarai has been withdrawn by the committee

INFLUX CONTROL

# Urban Bill to prepare way for influx changes

ARGUS 11/6/85 ~~206~~ 206

Parliamentary Staff

PROPOSED legislation to relax certain restrictions on black people in urban areas will prepare the way for a reformation of influx control

This was indicated by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, when he introduced the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill in Parliament.

Later he told the House of Representatives that revised legislation on influx control would be prepared this year for introduction at next year's session of Parliament

Dr Viljoen praised and congratulated members of the coloured House for their role in negotiating improvements to the proposed legislation

The House of Representatives unanimously passed the second reading of two black affairs Bills introduced by Dr Viljoen yesterday. The Bills are the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Laws on Co-operation and Development Second Amendment Bill.

The first of these measures provides for a significant relaxation of Section 10 restrictions on blacks who qualify to be in urban areas.

It will allow blacks to qualify for Section 10 rights cumulatively at different places of employment and in different areas.

It also reduces from 15 years to 10 years the qualifying period for blacks who have lawfully resided continuously in any area.

Other changes include the scrapping of the permit system for people other than blacks who wish to enter black townships, villages or hostels. At the

same time it provides for a police officer to evict any person other than black who is deemed to be undesirable

The second Bill introduced by Dr Viljoen provides for an interim solution to the problem of leasehold rights for black women. The amendment is aimed at solving difficulties of building societies in making loans available to black women

Dr Viljoen said the revised legislation to be prepared this year would "drastically" change black influx control and provide a "positive strategy" for orderly urbanisation.

In the House of Representatives Mr Tommy Abrahams (Labour Wentworth) said his party was working towards full citizenship rights for all South Africans

The influx control laws were the most hated laws and needed to be reviewed and systematically removed.

The Labour Party had agreed to support the Bill as an interim measure if certain conditions were met. The conditions included that blacks should not have to work for the same employer for 10 years in order to retain Section 10 rights

Mr Peter Hendrickse (Labour Addo) said the Labour Party was in principle opposed to influx control, but was being realistic in supporting the legislation because it improved the present situation. The legislation provided greater mobility for black people.

Mr Hendrickse complimented Dr Viljoen on the manner in which he had handled the matter "We found he is a minister we can talk to and negotiate with."



Dr Gerrit Viljoen



Mr Harry Schwarz

COPPER MINING

ARGUS 11/6/85 ~~211~~ 211

## Bid to secure future of O'Okiep

Parliamentary Staff

A Bill enabling the Minister of Finance to enter into a formal financial agreement with the O'Okiep Copper Company in Namaqualand was read for a second time in Parliament

Motivating the Bill at a joint sitting, the Deputy-Minister of Finance, Mr Kent Durr, said a dramatic decline in the copper market in 1981 threatened to close the mine at Carolusberg if additional funds could not be found.

The copper company, which has retrenched thousands of people in recent years, approached the Government for aid.

"It bears noting that some 13 000 people, mostly coloured, are dependent, either directly or indirectly, for their livelihood on the continued operation of the mine and that very little alternative economic ac-

tivity is available in the region," Mr Durr said.

In addition, three villages and their infrastructure were managed by O'Okiep

In order to ensure social stability in the area the Government issued a guarantee of up to R40-million on a new loan to the company by Barclays Bank

However, the copper market "remained in the doldrums" and the Government was obliged to pay Barclays R32,8-million, now regarded as a loan to the company repayable to the Government by 1990.

Mr Durr said adequate security had been put up for the loan.

The action was a "positive step in combating the depopulation of the rural areas in line with Government policy of regional economic development," Mr Durr said.

LADY TIME 13/6/85 (206)

# Section 10 improvement 'marginal'

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— Legislation providing for easier accumulation of Section 10 rights for urban blacks was only a marginal improvement in the "very sensitive" issue of influx control, Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) said yesterday

However, the PFP would still support the Laws on Co-operation and Development

Amendment Bill — which provided for black women to have the legal power to take out 99-year leasehold rights and apply for loans from building societies

The system whereby all people other than blacks must apply for a permit before entering a black urban area would also be abolished, although a commissioned police officer might prohibit

people from entering or order them to leave such areas if he was of the opinion they were "undesirable" and that the "public order and security" was threatened

Mr H J Tempel (NP Ermelo) said Mr Swart's description of the relaxation of Section 10 restrictions was "unreasonable" as these rights were highly valued by blacks and the move

would be welcomed in their communities. Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) said his party opposed the bill as it was against any relaxation of Section 10 rights

The government had agreed to let illegal squatters from Crossroads stay at the new black township of Khayelitsha for 18 months but this was only a government bluff, as it was obvi-

ous they would stay there permanently

Although Crossroads squatters were being resettled at the new township there was no perceptible reduction of the numbers in Crossroads

The exact opposite was in fact happening and the CP had information of large-scale influx of black people from Ciskei and Transkei to the Western Cape — Sapa

Lodgers fees	R 4 659	(b) R35 108
Entrance permits	73	(c) R21 076
Water sales	272	(d) R 5 287
House rent	1 939	<i>Howard</i>
School levy funds	6 228	<i>Functions of officers who were transferred</i>
Cemetery fees	38	<i>839. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice</i>
Total	182 006	

(c) (i) Salaries, Printing and Stationary Uniforms/Protective Clothing Legal Fees Insurance Agency Housing Capital Development Fund Interest

Total 58 093

Operating costs for the townships were as follows

Sanitation	R 33 817
Storm-water	2 400
Refuse removal	5 287
Water	24 204
Housing	1 936
Schools	6 228
Clincs	681
Cemetery	504
Community Council	19 688
Total	94 745

(ii) Development schemes 79 905

(1) NI The building and renovation of schools are not financed with any of these funds but with funds from the separate budget of the Department of Education and Training.

(ii) R17 361

It must be realized that it will almost be attempting the impossible to try to ascertain precisely what each of the 570 officers did before and after they have been transferred. Some of them surely have already changed posts on more than one occasion and some of them may even have left the Department already. An informed estimate however shows that of the 570 officers 100 are doing full or part-time judicial work and that 161 are acting as full or part-time prosecutors at present.

*Reference books/influx control*

*Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education*

(1) What total number of persons was arrested by officials of the Eastern Cape Development Board for offences relating to reference books and influx control during 1984 or as at the latest specified date in 1984 for which figures are available.

Adelaide	1	1
Alexandria	1	1
Alicedale	9	9
Burgersdorp	17	17
Craddock	25	25
Grahamstown	27	27
Molteno	22	22
Motherwell	741	741
Port Elizabeth	305	305
Queenstown	17	17
Somerset East	1	1
Uitenhage	33	33
Total	1 199	1 199

(2) (a) and (b) Since 1 September 1984 the holding of Commissioner's Courts is no longer a function of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department consequently no longer keeps statistics in that regard. During the period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984, 6 018 persons were arraigned for these offences in such Courts in the Eastern Cape Area, of which 2 814 were convicted.

Except for the above further information is not readily available

(ii) 30 April 1985

Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many persons in each specified township falling under the control of the Eastern Cape Development Board lodged applications with the said Board to purchase houses in 1984, (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (c)(i) what total number of houses have been purchased in each of these townships and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

Adelaide	1	1
Alexandria	1	1
Alicedale	9	9
Burgersdorp	17	17
Craddock	25	25
Grahamstown	27	27
Molteno	22	22
Motherwell	741	741
Port Elizabeth	305	305
Queenstown	17	17
Somerset East	1	1
Uitenhage	33	33
Total	1 199	1 199

(c) (i) Adelaide 1  
Alicedale 15  
Alexandria 1  
Burgersdorp 20  
Craddock 39  
Grahamstown 56  
Molteno 2  
Port Elizabeth 454  
Motherwell 1 272  
Queenstown 17  
Somerset East 5  
Uitenhage 60  
Total 1 962

Lodgers fees...	R 4 659	(b) R35 108
Entrance permits	73	(c) R21 076
Water sales	272	(d) R 5 287
House rent	1 939	<i>How and Functions of officers who were transferred</i>
School levy funds	6 228	<i>Q. Ce 1. 17/22 13/6/85</i>
Cemetery fees	38	839 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice
Total	182 006	

(c) (i) Salaries and Stationary	21 123	(1) With reference to paragraph 1 4 on page 5 of the Report of the Department of Justice of the Republic of South Africa for the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984, (a)(i) how many of the 570 officers transferred from the Department of Co-operation and Development to his Department are performing the same functions as they did prior to being transferred and (ii) which specified categories of functions are involved in respect of those officers and (b) in respect of those performing different functions subsequent to being transferred, what different functions do they perform at present;
Uniforms/Protective Clothing	40	(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?
Legal Fees	239	
Insurance	13	
Agency costs	35 897	
Housing Development Fund	772	
Interest	58 093	
Total	199 006	

Operating costs for the townships were as follows

Sanitation	R 33 817	(1) and (2) Judicial as well as administrative personnel were transferred from the Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department of Justice. These officers were also subjected to the same evaluation as any other person who is interested in employment in the Department Cases occurred where it was decided to use an officer concerned in an administrative rather than a judicial capacity and where it was necessary to give training. The transferred staff now form an integral part of the Department of Justice.
Storm-water Refuse removal	2 400	The Department of Justice naturally provides in-service training to all its officers on a continuing basis. Public prosecutors attend courses from time to time and there are even magistrates who attend refresher courses
Water	5 287	
Housing	24 204	
Schools	1 936	
Chinics	6 228	
Cemeteries	681	
Community Council	504	
Total	19 688	
(ii) Development schemes	94 745	
(iii) Development schemes	79 905	

(2) (a) Nil. The building and renovation of schools are not financed with any of these funds but with funds from the separate budget of the Department of Education and Training

(ii) R17 361

It must be realized that it will almost be impossible to try to ascertain precisely what each of the 570 officers did before and after they have been transferred. Some of them surely have already changed posts on more than one occasion and some of them may even have left the Department already. An informed estimate however shows that of the 570 officers 100 are doing full or part-time judicial work and that 161 are acting as full or part-time prosecutors at present.

*Reference book/influx control*

*Q. Ce 1. 1793 13/6/85*

902 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) What total number of persons was arrested by officials of the Eastern Cape Development Board for offences relating to reference books and influx control during 1984 or as at the latest specified date in 1984 for which figures are available.

(2) (a) how many persons appearing in each specified commissioner's court in this area for such offences were (i) acquitted and (ii) found guilty, and (b) what total amount was paid in fines by these persons, during the above year or period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) 1 322	(a) Adelaide	1	(b) As at 31 December 1984	1
(2) (a) and (b) Since 1 September 1984 the holding of Commissioner's Courts is no longer a function of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department consequently no longer keeps statistics in that regard. During the period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984, 6 018 persons were arraigned for these offences in such Courts in the Eastern Cape Area, of which 2 814 were convicted.	Alexandra	1		1
	Burgersdorp	9		9
	Alicedale	17		17
	Burgersdorp	25		25
	Grahamstown	27		27
	Molteno	22		22
	Motherwell	741		741
	Port Elizabeth	305		305
	Queensstown	17		17
	Somerset East	1		1
	Uitenhage	33		33
Total		1 199		1 199

Except for the above further information is not readily available

(ii) 30 April 1985

# No relief from Influx Control

14/6/85 Sowetan

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H. H. H. S.

MRS S N had a simple problem: either she stayed in Johannesburg, chancing arrest and hoping for occasional work, or she could return to Estcourt, Natal, and wait hopelessly to be recruited for work while her five children starved.

Mrs S N, whose name has been withheld for her protection, is a typical example of the hundreds of cases of death with at just one of the Black Sash advice Offices around the country.

A widow with five children, she became the family's sole breadwinner when her husband died five years ago. There being no possibility of her earning any kind of living in her home town, she trekked to the "City of Gold" and a promise of gold at the end of the rainbow.

She knew she could not be registered for with section 10 (1) (a), (b) and (c) rights. The reforms really

THE Black Sash has been in existence for 30 years. SOWETAN writer, Sefako Nyaka, had a look at their files and in this article illustrates the work they do, and the problems influx control victims have. While the Government has announced relaxation on influx control restrictions there is no visible hope for the victims interviewed by Nyaka.

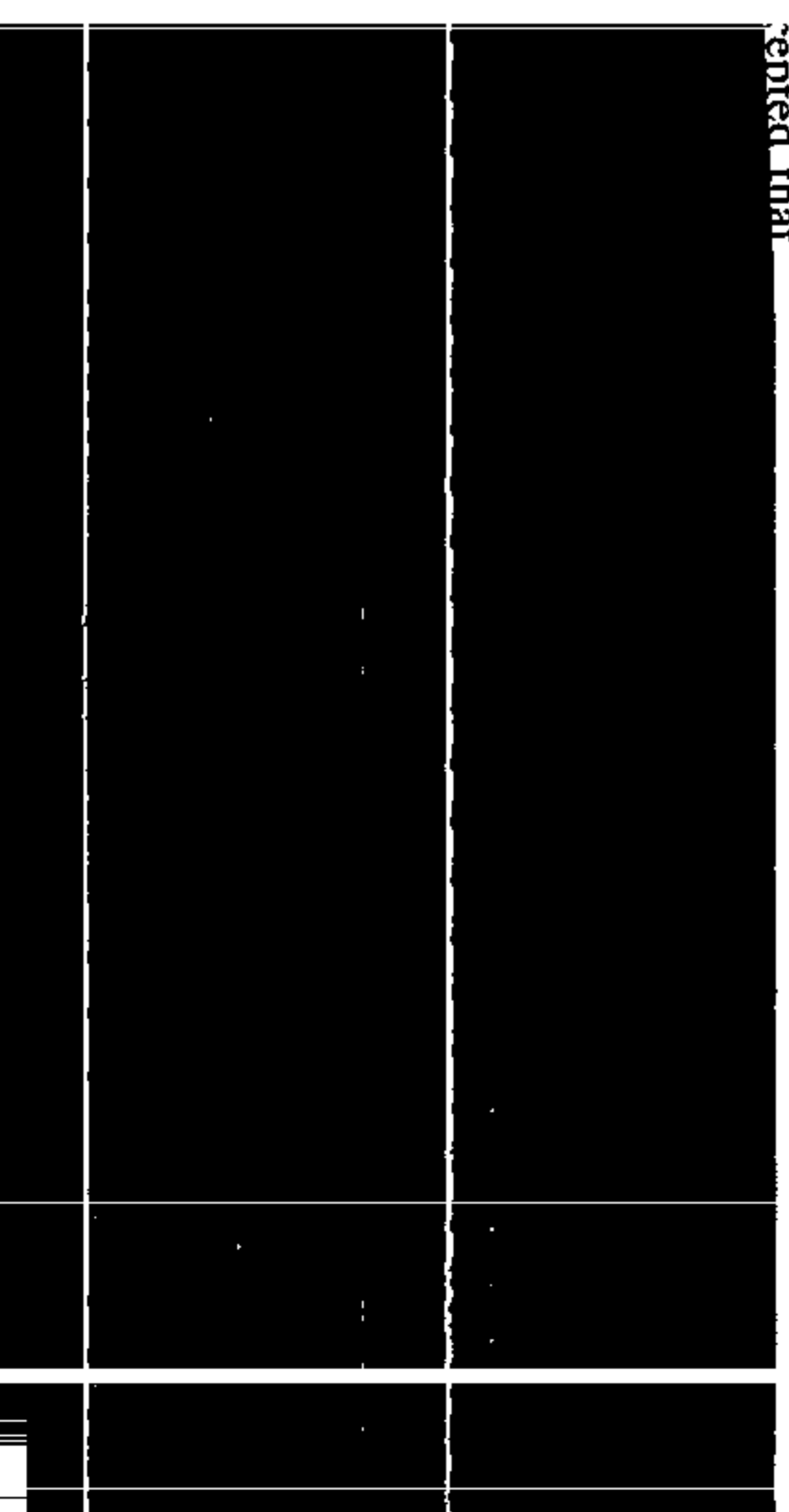
legally, although he was born and brought up in Soweto. However he has no proof that he was born in Kliptown. His parents died while he was still young and after that he moved

ment accepts that it's influx control programme has failed. It has been unable to stem the tide of people in search of work and the urban lights. The Government

ciency, maladministration and corruption are responsible for a high percentage of cases presented to the Advice Office. Given the outspoken calls by organised

Commerce and Industry for the scrapping of the Influx Control, Dr Viljoen's reforms appear rather meagre and will directly benefit at most a few thousand people

## PEOPLE at a Black Sash Protest Week



14/6/85  
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work in Johannesburg, but the prospects of watching her children die from hunger was too much for her

A visit to the Advice Office at Khotso House in De Villiers Street, brought me face to face with "clinical depression" — as one worker calls it

The announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that the Influx Control Laws are to be relaxed to give blacks greater mobility, does not come as a relief to Mrs S N and the thousands like her. The only way they can get work legally is through the labour bureau — and the urban preference policy means they stand no chance

"The Government is giving with one hand and taking away with the other. There will definitely be a tighter control on the influx of rural people into urban areas," a spokesperson of the Black Sash said

The central thrust of Dr Viljoen's proposed reforms is to remove all barriers to the freedom of mobility of the urban insiders, those

only amount to entrenching rights which in most cases have existed for years

Section 10 qualifications are necessary for people to apply for housing, look for employment in the area and move to another area if a job and housing is available

But most people have no Section 10 rights because of circumstances beyond their control

**Married**  
Mrs X, of Orlando West, was married to Mr X and they were staying in Soweto in a rented house until her husband walked out last October. As she was from Natal, she qualified to be in an urban area by virtue of having qualified as a Section 10 (1) (c) — married to a holder of a Section 10 (1) (a) rights.

She has lost her passport and she can only get a new one if and when her husband shows up and is prepared to sign an affidavit that he is married to her

"There is nothing we can do to help her. These are the evils of the Pass Laws I was talking about," Mrs Beulah Rollnick, a worker at the Black Sash said

Mrs X left the offices in tears. How will

workseeker and urban dweller?

The legal right of women to live and work in urban areas "is defined in terms of and dependant on their relationship to men," Ms Joanna Yawitch, a Johannesburg researcher said in a paper prepared for the Carnegie Poverty Conference recently.

"This means that women who come from the rural areas cannot leave or divorce their husbands. Should they do so, they run the risk of losing not only their accommodation but their rights to be in an urban area altogether."

Mr Y, a cripple living at the Nancefield Hostel in Soweto, is near destitute. He is staying at the Hostel il-

lness "the best way to break the vicious cycle of poverty and indiscriminate breeding is to upgrade the standard of living for all the country's people. The most reliable way of doing that is via a system of planned orderly urbanisation.

And that, it seems, is what the announced reform laws are all about. This new approach of the Government is indicated by the words of one rising-star Deputy Minister who said: "Now the Government needs to take its courage in its hands and accept that for orderly urbanisation to occur, influx control must go."

The Black Sash says the legal difficulties are only part of the problem. "Ineffi-

hours who later died

**Work**  
He worked at the General Post Office for five years before his right arm was paralysed. But he could still pull along the letter-delivery trolley. His legs became septic and had to be amputated. Then his problems started. He could not get employment and was then taken in by a relative at the hostel

"The man is depressed and unless something is done for him, his condition will worsen," Mrs Rollnick said.

The Black Sash Office says it had "to force" the Cripple Care Association to attend to Mr Y's case

There are indications that the Govern-



JOYCE HARRIS former president of the Black Sash.





**Just look  
what's  
back in  
fashion  
now!**

# OPPAS! TRANSKEI IS BACK TO CHECKING DOMPAS

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C. Press 15-Daily  
16/6/85

By MZWANELE LAMATI

**"DOMPAS" raids were back in fashion in Transkei this week — to control the influx of "illegal" foreigners.**

All Transkeians must carry their ID documents at all times and produce them on demand by cops.

Transkei Police PRO Mxolisi Jumba announced this week that "foreigners" travelling through the homeland are also affected by the order.

Colonel Jumba admitted the check on IDs could cause confrontations between people and the cops.

Police commissioner S Mantanga introduced the plan to monitor the "illegal influx of foreigners into this country", he said.

The announcement comes less than three weeks after 14 Ghanaians were given eight days to leave when they were found guilty of remaining in Transkei long after their work permits had expired. They were sentenced to 150 days

each, suspended for 12 months.

Col Jumba asked people not to see the order as being similar to the South African dompas checks.

Many "foreigners" were using improper channels to infiltrate Transkei and this created a lot of problems, he said. He cited the current influx of Ghanaians and said Central Africa was notorious for germinating a lot of harmful diseases which could be "spread here by people entering our borders without consulting doctors first".

Col Jumba did not say how violators of the order would be dealt with, but hinted that they would find themselves behind bars.

Numerous road-blocks were carried out on major roads in the past few weeks, but Col Jumba denied they had anything to do with the new order.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ing from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him if it is then correct to interpret that answer as meaning that Blacks in the Western Cape are in exactly the same position in terms of laws and regulations as Blacks in other parts of the country who fall under the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act?

The MINISTER Mr Charman, I think that would be correct

Cape Peninsula: residence rights  
 15/6/85 Q 1 & 75  
 \*9 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether persons who were living in Old Crossroads as at 31 December 1978 have been granted permission to remain in the Cape Peninsula, if so, (a) how many persons had been granted such permission as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) in terms of what statutory provision was this permission granted and (c) for what period are these persons entitled to remain in the Cape Peninsula,

- (2) whether any terms and conditions were attached to the granting of such permission, if so, (a) why and (b) what terms and conditions,
- (3) whether a stamp or authorization indicating that such permission was granted has been placed or entered in the reference books of these persons, if not, in what manner has proof of permission been indicated, if so, what is the wording of the relevant stamp or authorization;
- (4) whether the rights of these persons are the same as those of persons qualifying to be in the Cape Peninsula in terms of section (a) 10(1)(a), (b) 10(1)(b), (c) 10(1)(c), and (d) 10(1)(d) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, if not, what are the points of difference in each case; if so,
- (5) whether the status of these persons

differs from that of persons qualifying in terms of section 10(1) of the above-mentioned Act, if so, (a) why and (b) what are the points of difference in each case,

(6) whether (a) these persons and (b) persons with rights in terms of section 10(1)(a) and section 10(1)(b) will be entitled to purchase property on (i) leasehold and (ii) freehold in (aa) New Crossroads, (bb) Khayelitsha, (cc) Site C, Khayelitsha, and (dd) other Cape Peninsula townships, if so, (aaa) when, and (bbb) on what conditions, in each case,

(7) whether any persons are to be permitted to purchase property on (a) leasehold and (b) freehold at Site C, Khayelitsha, if not, why not, if so, (i) which persons and (ii) when,

(8) whether there are any differences in respect of the rights being offered to squatters in Old Crossroads and adjacent areas who are prepared to move to Site C, Khayelitsha, and those granted to Old Crossroads residents who moved to New Crossroads, if so, (a) what are the differences, (b) who decided that there should be such differences and (c) why?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) Yes
- (a) 24 902, as at 14 June 1985
- (b) Granted in terms of section 10(1)(d) of Act 25 of 1945
- (c) The fixing of time-limits has been abandoned.
- (2) No.
- (a) Falls away.
- (b) Falls away.
- (3) Yes An endorsement is made in the reference books, identity documents

or travel documents of the persons

The wording is as follows  
 "Permitted to be in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula/Cape Divisional Council until to reside at

Labour Officer Date"  
 The word "residence" has been inserted in the space above which provides for a period

(4) The rights are the same as those of other persons who qualify in terms of section 10(1)(d)

(5) No, The rights are granted in terms of section 10(1)

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

(6) (a) and (b)(i) As far as leasehold is concerned yes, provided that in the case of persons with a section 10(1)(d) qualification under the dispensation referred to in question 1 they will have to be declared as qualified persons either individually or as a category of persons.

(ii) The detail in respect of freehold has still to be decided on but it is intended in principle to grant freehold as an alternative to leasehold

(aa), (bb) and (dd) Yes

(cc) No, a decision will be taken at a later stage in the light of the informal nature of the accommodation in this settlement.

(aaa) After completion of the survey and the final prices for leasehold have been finally determined. As far as freehold is concerned no definite date can be given at this stage

(bbb) No conditions outside the provisions of the law insofar as leasehold is concerned

The position in regard to freehold has still to be determined

(7) (a) and (b) As given in reply to in question 6(cc)

(i) and (ii) Fall away

(8) Yes

(a) To those who settled in new Crossroads a section 10(1)(d) qualification was given for an indefinite period Those settled in Site C, Khayelitsha, were given a section 10(1)(d) qualification for a period of 18 months

(b) The Minister concerned

(c) The permission concerned was granted on two different occasions and under two different circumstances

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Charman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, he will know that in a Press statement issued by him on 29 May, he told squatters from the Crossroads area that he was not legally empowered to grant such rights—being full permanent residential rights—to squatters who had entered the area illegally In the light of his answer today and the fact that in terms of section 10(1)(d) people from Old Crossroads were granted permanent rights in the Western Cape, how was that statement justified?

The MINISTER. It is not correct to assume that persons from Crossroads were granted permanent rights in terms of section 10(1)(d) They were granted rights for an undefined period at the discretion of the granting body.

Mr K M ANDREW. Arising further from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask why it is that people who are being moved to Site

C are being granted rights for only 18 months and not for an indefinite period?

The MINISTER: That was the period negotiated with and accepted voluntarily by the groups concerned.

Mr K M ANDREW: Answering further from the hon the Minister's reply and with further reference to his statement of 29 May, if this was accepted by them and in view of the fact that this appears to be one of their strongest objections, why was it necessary for him to have the meeting with three of the fairly large groups to try to resolve differences?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The questions now being posed by the hon member for Cape Town Gardens border on cross-examination.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not think the hon member has quite grasped the gist of my reply. I did not indicate that all groups at Crossroads had accepted my offer. I said that those groups which had accepted the offer had agreed to this period. There were groups which did not accept this offer and with which negotiations are still proceeding.

†Mr J H HOON: Mr Chairman, answering further from the hon the Minister's reply, when the agreed period for the people concerned here expires and they request that the residence period be extended, what will the Minister's attitude be at that stage?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION: Mr Chairman, I indicated previously that their position will be considered very favourably.

#### Cameroon: fishing trawlers

\*10 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

- (1) Whether his Department (a) arranged for and/or (b) authorized any South African fishing trawlers to undertake any operation off the coast of the Cameroons in 1985; if so, (i) when, (ii) why, (iii) how many (aa)

trawlers and (bb) South African citizens were involved, (iv) what were the circumstances surrounding this operation and (v) to whom did the trawlers belong.

(2) whether the (a) names, (b) ports of origin and (c) flags of these trawlers remained unaltered for this operation, if not, (i) why not, (ii) what, in respect of each such trawler, was the (aa) original and (bb) altered port of origin and flag, respectively, and (iii) from whom was authority obtained to effect these alterations.

(3) whether these trawlers (a) docked at any foreign ports and (b) entered the territorial waters of any foreign countries while on this trip, if so, (i) which foreign (aa) ports and (bb) countries were involved, (ii) why, and (iii) whose authority was obtained, in each case.

(4) whether any (a) research, (b) trawling and (c) any other action was taken by these trawlers, if so, (i) what specified action, (ii) why, and (iii) with what results, in each case;

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

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

The Department of Environment Affairs was involved in arrangements for the participation by local fishing interests in an experimental fishing cruise off the coast of Equatorial Africa with a view to establishing the feasibility of a viable commercial fishing arrangement.

It is not considered to be in the interest of furthering established relations to reply in further detail to the question.

May I add, Sir, that if the hon member has in mind any connection between this exercise and the so-called Cabinda incident, as apparently hinted at in some of the newspapers, the answer is emphatically in the negative.

#### West coast of Africa: trawlers

\*11. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department was informed of a proposed trip by South African trawlers up the West coast of Africa in 1985; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding this trip.

(2) whether his Department took any action in this regard, if so, (a) what action, (b) when and (c) with what result.

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes

(a) The Department of Foreign Affairs was informed on 5 February 1985 of the proposed trip by two fishing trawlers to West Africa in early March.

(b) Sterling Fisheries (Pty) Ltd.

(c) The trip flowed from initiatives taken by my Department since early 1984 to expand our contacts and to promote co-operation in the field of fishing if possible.

(2) Yes

(a) (b) and (c) The Department of Foreign Affairs obtained the necessary permission for the experimental fishing trip by the two trawlers.

(3) No, except that I associate myself with the reply given by my colleague, the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism.

#### Resettlement of communities

\*12. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 14 May 1985, a final decision has been taken regarding the resettlement of Black communities, if not, (a) why not and (b) when it is anticipated that a decision will be taken, if so, (i) when and (ii) what is the nature of this decision.

(2) whether any Black communities scheduled to be resettled are still to be moved, if so, (a) why and (b) which Black communities (i) will and (ii) will no longer be resettled.

(3) whether any provision will be made for residents of these communities who do not wish to move, if not, why not, if so, what provision in each case.

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) to (4) The review of decisions by the Government on the settlement of communities has not yet been finalised. Definite replies can not be supplied at this stage.

#### Mathopestad

\*13. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 4 June 1985, Mr W J Pretorius and/or Mr T A du Preez obtained permission from the leaders of Mathopestad prior to visiting Mathopestad with the SABC television film crew; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date, (b) what are the names of the leaders who gave the necessary permission and (c) in what manner was permission granted?

to fund the functions of the development boards in general, inter alia

the subsidising of services in the Black townships, the development of infrastructure and housing and administration costs

The Local Authorities used the revenue for the financing of capital and operating expenditure and sundry administrative costs

Amount collected by urban local authorities  
Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- West Cape Development Board
East Cape Development Board
Northern Cape Development Board
Southern Orange Free State Development Board
Orange Vaal Development Board
Natalia Development Board
West Rand Development Board
East Rand Development Board
Highveld Development Board
Eastern Transvaal Development Board
Northern Transvaal Development Board
Central Transvaal Development Board
Western Transvaal Development Board

Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

What is the total amount collected by urban local authorities in terms of section 9(4) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

These monies, which before 1971 were collected by White local authorities are now collected by the development boards in terms of section 11(1)(e)(i) of Act 45 of 1971 and section 29(1)(b) of Act 4 of 1984

Table with columns for years 1979/80, 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84 and rows for various development boards.

Subsidization of Black transport
Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) (a) What is the total amount and (ii) amount in respect of each specified metropolitan area that was collected in terms of the Black Transport Services Act, No 53 of 1957, in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (bb) paid by way of subsidy, over and above the above-mentioned amounts, for subsidizing transport for Blacks, (b) (i) to what companies or

(2) whether any amounts out of the Black Transport Services Account have been used for purposes other than subsidizing transport for Blacks, if so, (a) for what purposes and (b) what are these amounts?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

The information submitted below is in respect of areas declared in terms of Act 53 of 1957. The boundaries of these areas do not necessarily correspond with that of metropolitan transport areas declared in terms of Act 78 of 1977—

Table with columns for years 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84, 1984/85 and rows for Bloemfontein and East London.

(1) (a) (i) (aa)

Bloemfontein (Comprising the local authority of Bloemfontein)

Table with columns for years 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84, 1984/85 and rows for East London.

East London (Comprising the local authority of East London)

Table with columns for years 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84, 1984/85 and rows for Cape Peninsula.

Cape Peninsula (Comprising the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Bellville, Simonstown, Wynberg and Goodwood)

Table with columns for years 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84, 1984/85 and rows for Port Elizabeth.

Port Elizabeth (Comprising the local authorities of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Despatch)

Table with columns for years 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84, 1984/85 and rows for Port Elizabeth.

Port Natal (Comprising magisterial districts of Durban and Pinetown)

Table with columns for years 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84, 1984/85 and rows for Port Natal.

Pretoria (Comprising the urban local authorities of Pretoria and Verwoerdlurg)

Table with columns for years 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84, 1984/85 and rows for Pretoria.

Vaal Triangle (Comprising the urban local authorities of Meyerton, Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging)

Table with columns for years 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84, 1984/85 and rows for Vaal Triangle.

Johannesburg and West Rand (Comprising the urban local authorities of Johannesburg, Randburg, Sandton, Roodepoort, Carletonville, Krugersdorp, Randfontein and Westonaria)

Table with columns for years 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84, 1984/85 and rows for Johannesburg and West Rand.

East Rand (Comprising the urban local authorities of Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Nigel, Springs, Edenvale and Kempton Park)

Table with columns for years 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84, 1984/85 and rows for East Rand.

The variance in income since 1982/83 is due to the increase in tariffs of levies with effect from 1 November 1982

# Pass laws 'causing hardships'

INFLUX control laws have created tension and confrontation between employers and employees after workers have been dismissed because of strikes.

Addressing the annual congress of the Electrical Workers' Union in Hammanskraal at the weekend, labour lawyer Mr Charles Nupen said 30 percent of strikes in South Africa were sparked off by dismissals.

He said dismissed workers, especially migrants, have suffered because they were expected to go to their "homelands" and other rural areas. Their chances of employment in urban areas was slim because employers complain of recession.

## Problems

Unemployment, poverty and other social problems were rife in the rural areas because blacks could not find jobs as a result of the influx control laws.

He also said the Government's policy of separate development has caused thousands of blacks to "lose their citizenship".

The movement of blacks was controlled by laws such as Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. Unless these laws were repealed tension and confrontation will erupt, especially on the factory floors, he added.

"The ultimate and logical conclusion of the apartheid system is to remove blacks from South Africa because every black is supposed, because of the language he or she speaks, to belong to a homeland.

Another labour lawyer Mr Paul Benjamin said employers have often been taken to the Industrial Court because of "unfair dismissals" and retrenchments, especially of migrants.

The influx control laws have also worsened the situation of workers and trade unions have fought hard to secure the jobs of their members who might be sent to their homelands after losing their jobs.

UNION

Remove,  
not <sup>DATE THIS</sup>  
just 18/6/85  
relax, 206  
influx  
control

From Mrs R N ROBB,  
Black Sash Advice  
Office (Mowbray)

THE following story well illustrates the reason why the Black Sash and many other organizations and individuals are campaigning for the removal of influx control, not its relaxation

Mrs Makanauda was living legally at old Crossroads with her two sons and two daughters who all had permits to be there. In January this year Mrs Makanauda was offered a house at Khayelitsha which she accepted. She took with her, her two sons, two daughters and her two daughters-in-law and two grandchildren.

They found the small two-roomed core house impossibly small for nine people and the two sons applied for houses of their own since both were in permanent employment and legally married. This has been refused on the grounds that the wives do not qualify to live in Cape Town, although their husbands have permits to do so.

These men were married by Christian rites in 1981. Since then their wives have lived with them illegally and have been endorsed out of the area several times.

Does this mean that no Crossroads resident will ever be allowed to live with his legal wife unless she already has a permit to be in Cape Town?

Council exercise traffic control in the Black residential areas of the Peninsula. The local authorities render the service on a regional basis in the Black residential areas in terms of agreements that have been entered into with the Cape Town City Council and the Cape Divisional Council.

Post offices: hours

1024 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications

Whether any changes in the hours during which members of the public are served at the (a) Kloof Street, (b) Mill Street, (c) Herzlia, (d) Leusig and (e) Vlaeberg post offices (i) took place in the past three financial years and (ii) are due to take place in the current financial year, if so, (aa) what changes, and (bb) why were or will these changes be effected, in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(bb) None as far as any body under the jurisdiction of the Department of co-operation and Development is concerned. It is not known what steps are envisaged by the local authorities

(2) No See (1)(b)(ii)(aa) above

- (a) falls away
- (a) falls away

(3) No

Langa/Guguletu/Nyanga: vacant land/buffer strips

1023 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

What is the total extent, in hectares, of the vacant land and buffer strips situated on the perimeters of (a) Langa, (b) Guguletu and (c) Nyanga?

- (a) 48 hectares
- (b) 25 hectares
- (c) 91 hectares

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

HOA

down any environment protection measures in respect of the prospecting operations to be undertaken by the mining company concerned, if not, why not, if so, what measures,

(4) whether the (a) mining company and (b) Natal Provincial Administration has been informed of these measures, if not, why not, if so, when in each case,

(5) whether the mining company required any further permission for (a) physical prospecting operations by means of drilling and/or breaking of ground and (b) actual mining, if so,

(6) whether application has been made for such permission, if so, (a) when and (b) with what result?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) (a) Yes

(b) No because the transfer of State land is administered by the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs

(2) No, because the request relating to question 1 (a) was received after the prospecting lease had been granted and because prospecting leases granted in terms of the Mineral Laws are statutory agreements which cannot be cancelled unilaterally

(3) Yes, prospecting leases contain a standard condition that prospecting work must be conducted subject to the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act 27 of 1956) and the regulations promulgated thereunder. The aforementioned regulations contain special stipulations in connection with environment protection which must be observed and which can be enforced by the relative Chief Inspector of Mines of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs

HOA

(b) No, not specifically, but during a meeting held in Pietermaritzburg in February 1985 it was brought to the attention of officials of the Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Board

(5) (a) No, such activities are authorized by the prospecting lease

(b) No mining lease has been granted with respect to this area and mining operations may only be undertaken if and when a mining lease is granted

(6) No

- (a) Falls away
- (b) Falls away

Monitoring points on roads

1027. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) Whether any monitoring points were set up in 1984 by or in conjunction with the Western Cape Development Board on roads entering the Cape Peninsula, if so, (a) where were these monitoring points set up, (b) what was the purpose thereof, (c) for how many days were they set up, (d) how many man-hours were involved in staffing these monitoring points, (e) what was the total cost and (f) what were the results of the exercise, if not,

(2) whether any monitoring points were or will be set up on the said roads in 1985, if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what are the relevant details,

(3) whether any (a) persons were (1) questioned and (ii) arrested and (b) vehicles were stopped at these monitoring points, if so, how many in each case?

2015

WEDNESDAY, 19 JUNE 1985

2016

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(1) Yes

(a) (i) At the Market Street interchange at the bottom of Du Toitskloof at Paarl

(ii) At the bottom of Sir Lowry's Pass at Strand.

(b) To determine the number of Blacks entering the Cape Peninsula from Transkei and Ciskei without authority

(c) (i) At Paarl 202

(ii) At Strand 212

(d) 9 936

(e) R426 854,53

(f) 2 168 buses and 175 other vehicles passed the monitoring points 16 333 Black persons had authority and 64 651 Black persons had no authority to enter the Cape Peninsula

(2) Yes

(a) To control the movement of unauthorized Black persons from Transkei and Ciskei to the Cape Peninsula

(b) As soon as a bus terminal at De Doorns becomes operative

(c) Details regarding the bus terminal have not been finalised

(3) (a) (i) Yes

(ii) No

(b) Yes.

(i) Du Toitskloof 1 822

(ii) Sir Lowry's Pass 521

Khayelitsha  
19/6/85 Q 2016  
HANSARD 19/6/85 Q 2016  
1028 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 24 on 21 May 1985, his Department (a) controls and/or (b) administers Site C in Khayelitsha, if so, since what date, if not, who (i) administers and/or (ii) controls Site C,

(2) whether it is anticipated that his Department or the Western Cape Development Board will take over the (a) control and/or (b) administration of Site C, if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) (a) and (b) No

(i) and (ii) The Western Cape Development Board since 4 January 1985

(2) (a) and (b) Has always been under the control and administration of the Western Cape Development Board

Western Cape: community councils  
HANSARD 19/6/85 Q 2016  
1030 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many persons of each race group were employed by (a) the Western Cape Development Board (i) prior and (ii) subsequent to the establishment of Black community councils, and (b) each specified Black community council in the area falling under the control of the Western Cape Development Board, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) (i) Whites 460

(ii) Blacks 2 361

2017

WEDNESDAY, 19 JUNE 1985

2018

(ii) Whites 460  
Blacks 2 349

(b) Ashton Whites 2  
Blacks 12

Hermanus Whites 1  
Blacks 11

The three Whites involved are seconded to the two Community Councils

Figures as at 14 June 1985

Independent/national states: health care  
HANSARD 19/6/85 Q 2017  
1031 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether his Department subsidizes any aspects of health care (a) offered by (i) local authorities and (ii) voluntary agencies and (b) in the (i) (aa) independent Black and (bb) national states and (ii) provinces, if not, why not, if so, what was the amount of these subsidies in each case in each of the latest specified five financial years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(a) (i) Yes  
1981/82 = R39 116 000  
1982/83 = R48 130 000  
1983/84 = R56 644 000  
1984/85 = R67 414 000  
1985/86 = R69 149 000

(ii) Yes  
1981/82 = R 9 155 000  
1982/83 = R12 808 000  
1983/84 = R 9 793 000  
1984/85 = R16 344 000  
1985/86 = R11 663 000

(b) (i) (aa) No  
Subsidized by Department of Foreign Affairs

(bb) No

Financed by Department of Co-operation and Development

(ii) No  
Funded by Treasury

University of Fort Hare  
HANSARD 19/6/85 Q 2018  
1032 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether any demonstrations took place on the campus of the University of Fort Hare during May 1985, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the cause of the demonstrations,

(2) whether any action was taken by the campus personnel as a result of the demonstrations, if so, (a) what action, (b) why, (c) by what branch of the campus personnel and (d) with what result,

(3) whether any (a) students, (b) university staff and/or (c) campus personnel were injured in the course of these demonstrations, if so, how many in each case,

(4) whether his Department took any action in connection with this matter, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action, (b) why and (c) when,

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) Yes  
(a) 1, 8, 9, 10, 21 22 and 23 May

(b) 1 May—political of nature, labour day,  
8 May—demonstrations due to the arrest of seven students by the police;  
9, 10, 21 and 22 May—intimidation of students by fellow students to boycott classes and stop writing of tests;  
23 May—intimidation of students by fellow students and stone throwing



Cape Times 20/6/85

# Cape influx control costs

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— The government devoted 9 936 "man-hours" at a cost of R426 854,53 to monitor the movement of blacks to the Cape Peninsula last year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, disclosed yesterday

Dr Viljoen said that monitoring points were set up for 202 hours at the Market Street interchange at the bottom of Du Toitskloof at Paarl and for 212 hours at the bottom of Sir Lowry's Pass at Strand "to determine the number of blacks entering the Cape Peninsula from Transkei and Ciskei without authority"

Replying to a written question by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens), he said that 2 168 buses and 175 other vehicles were stopped — 1 822 at Du Toitskloof and 521 at Sir Lowry's Pass. People were questioned but not arrested

## 'Ominous'

Dr Viljoen said that monitoring points would be set up again this year as soon as a bus terminal at De Doorns became operative

Mr Andrew, the PFP's chief spokesman on black Affairs in the Western Cape, said last night that it was "distressing and ominous" that the government was spending large sums of money monitoring the movement of black people into the Peninsula

Not only was the monitoring exercise a "waste of time and money" but Dr Viljoen had got his facts wrong, said Mr Andrew

"He talks of blacks entering the Cape Peninsula without authority whereas he should know that they do not require any authority whatsoever as long as they do not stay for longer than 72 hours"

More serious, said Mr Andrew, was the apparent intention to control the movement of blacks by using a bus terminal at De Doorns

## 'Come clean'

"What mad scheme does the government have in mind now? At the time of monitoring last year, assurances were given that it was a benign exercise and should not be seen in a negative light. Now it looks very different."

Mr Andrew called on Dr Viljoen to "come clean" on the motives behind the latest scheme and to stop wasting money on influx control schemes that were unjust and unworkable

President P W Botha and Dr Viljoen could talk "until the cows come home" about reform and good intentions, "but it will be worthless if they continue to harass people who wish only to seek work, live with their families or visit relatives", he said

More <sup>206</sup>  
W Cape  
check <sup>D. Asfuteh</sup> 2/6/85  
points

CAPE TOWN — The Western Cape Development Board would set up further monitoring points this year to control the movement of "unauthorised" black people from Transkei and Ciskei into the Peninsula, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, told Parliament this week.

Replying in writing to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens), Dr Viljoen said 64 651 black people stopped at monitoring points set up near Paarl and Strand last year "had no authority to enter the Cape Peninsula"

Another 16 333 had authority, while 2 168 buses and 175 other vehicles had passed the monitoring points, at the foot of the Sir Lowry's and Du Toit's Kloof passes

Dr Viljoen said new monitoring points would be set up this year as soon as a bus terminal at De Doorns, near Worcester, became operative

Last year's monitoring had cost R426 854,53 and taken 9 936 man-hours

— Sapa

26/6/85  
 Homeless families  
 screened by board

Dispatch Reporter  
 EAST LONDON —

Thirteen Duncan Village families whose homes burnt down last Friday were yesterday screened by the East Cape Development Board (ECDV) to find out which among them did not qualify for residence rights.

The families were asked to report to the local office of the board, but only 13 of the 39 affected by the fire reported. The rest have disappeared, said Mr D. J. Manthe, director of the ECDV.

He said the families would be screened to see whether any did not qualify to be in Duncan Village. The "illegals" would be sent back to where they belong, he

said. Those families which have disappeared are assumed to be part of a group living illegally in Duncan Village.

Mr Manthe said the board was conducting investigations into how the families could be accommodated and would try to find suitable accommodation as soon as possible.

He said the board would distribute food parcels to the families at the civic hall this afternoon.

Mr D. D. Makatata, chairman of the Duncan Village community council, said he did not know what would happen to those families which do not qualify for

residence. Some have opted to go to Mdantsane, others have started to rebuild their shacks.

Mr Makatata praised the residents of Duncan Village for providing the shack dwellers with blankets and clothing.

Meanwhile the fire victims have appealed to the public for aid.

One of the victims Mr Luyanda Sithela said they would welcome donations of clothing, blankets and food. He said those victims who were unemployed would also welcome casual jobs.

He said they would only need aid until they were back on their feet. Another victim, Mrs Buyiswa Chungwana, the mother of a six-month-

old baby, said her husband was a mine worker in Johannesburg and she had no one to help her rebuild her shack. She said the fire had made it difficult for her to maintain her child.

Mr Gordon Stanford, chairman of Hunger relief said his organisation had been in touch with the ECDV, and had offered to supply food parcels.

He said they had problems with the actual number of people who needed help. Development board officials had told them to supply food for 13 families, while they had originally been informed that there were 39 families involved.

Mr Stanford said his organisation would welcome more help from the public since it would apparently take some time before the homeless families were settled elsewhere.

Hunger relief will distribute 500kg of food to the families.



Duncan Village residents, left homeless when a fire swept through a row of shacks, where they once lived.

# 10m jobless by 2000

CAPE TIMES 3/7/85

# HSRC

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

MORE THAN half the South African labour force — almost 10 million people — will be unemployed by the year 2000 if the current low economic growth rate persists, the Human Sciences Research Council has warned.

The HSRC report says that, all other things being equal, an average growth rate of five percent is needed to prevent a rise in current levels of unemployment.

An analysis of various projections for the next 15 years showed that growth rate in excess of five percent was "unrealistic" and that an average rate of between three and five percent was expected, "although even this may prove to be optimistic".

In addition, should the population growth continue to expand at the present rate of about 2.6 percent a year, unemployment would "of necessity" increase.

## Concentrated in homelands

If the present influx-control arrangements continued to remain in force, it followed that the greater proportion of unemployed people would be concentrated in the homelands.

The report said the rapid growth of the 1960s was mainly used to improve the position of the whites, with the result that the gap in income widened still further and poverty among other groups remained much the same.

However, the much more modest growth of the 1970s was used to narrow the income gap and reduce poverty.

The expected leap in unemployment emphasized the "inevitable" role to be played by the non-formal sector, the report said.

It went on to warn that the conflict-generating results of unemployment for race relations were "numerous and very serious". These included

- Increased disruption of family life, aggravated by influx control, as a

result of the need to search for work.

- The increased subjective feeling of helplessness and that nothing could be improved, whatever happened. This phenomenon had already become manifest in the Eastern Cape where the unemployment figure was as high as 25 percent.

- An increase in crime with resultant clashes with the law. "This strengthens African perceptions of a cruel white system and negative white perceptions of Africans — a vicious circle develops."

- A greater measure of acceptance of violence as the only solution to "intergroup relations problems" and an increased possibility that young men would undergo military training abroad.

The report went on to show that while differences due to discrimination were being reduced, in 1983 the average income of Africans varied between 59 and 65 percent of that of whites in the categories from unskilled to skilled.

## High levels of militancy

It warned that "relative deprivation" was the single most important factor that could explain Africans' negative attitude towards whites as well as the empirically shown high levels of militancy.

"Therefore, the more intense the experience of Africans that whites have a better economic deal than themselves, the more negative and militant their attitudes will become."

A multipurpose survey had found that 59 percent of the Africans felt that their general standard of living was lower at present than it was five years ago, as opposed to 27 percent of the whites, 31 percent of the Indians and 33 percent of the coloured people.

The report said African feelings of being excluded from the benefits of the system and of being the victims of white domination had become "much more intense" since Indians and coloured people gained access to new constitutional privileges.

# Professor <sup>AG 213</sup> warns of <sup>4/7/85</sup> 'second <sup>20</sup> Crossroads <sup>20</sup>

Staff Reporter

KHAYELITSHA will become a "second Crossroads" if influx control is not scrapped and security of tenure is not granted to blacks, according to sociologist Professor S P Cilliers of Stellenbosch University

He told a seminar on Khayelitsha, convened by the Western Cape branch of the South African Institute of Housing at the Civic Centre yesterday, that migration from rural areas would continue and nothing could be done to stop it

If the system in which Crossroads had developed was retained, Khayelitsha would end up "as Crossroads is today".

## "UNCONTROLLED"

"As long as the whole system is based on insecurity of tenure and control of movement of people, you will have an uncontrolled situation"

People had to live where they hoped to make a living, Professor Cilliers said

"If they can't live there lawfully they will live there unlawfully, where they hope the authorities can't control them"

"We have to scrap influx control and institute freedom of movement and settlement"

Professor Cilliers questioned the 18-month permit system at Site C "Who is going to dare throw the people out after 18 months?"

The concept behind Khayelitsha was "the only meaningful way" in which the housing crisis could be handled

"Controlled informal settlement" such as Site C was the answer, but the present system was "guaranteed to make it fail", he said.

"The key to success is security of tenure"

# Influx control 'still in force'

CME 10/11 6/7/8

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By ANTHONY  
JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

THE much-heralded decision last year to scrap the 30-year-old Coloured Labour Preference (CLP) policy appears to have strengthened rather than weakened the government's determination to limit the number of Africans in the Western Cape

This is the conclusion reached by a researcher for the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr Rob Evans, in a paper recently published by the Institute

Although the CLP policy had recently undergone "minor changes on an administrative level", the other side of the policy — "the removal of foreign Africans" — remains very much in force, Mr Evans argues

He said the institutional structures that enforced and administered influx control were continuing in the same manner as before and no "clear and decisive directive" had been forthcoming from the government to indicate that this position had been altered

"Indeed, action being

taken at present appears to be moving in the opposite direction."

Firstly, there was a movement towards application of influx control through linking it to provision of housing — thereby excluding many people who were already in the area

Secondly, the authorities were demanding and then refusing visas to "foreign" Africans, "even if they have been born in South Africa and lived here always"

## Not deterred

Mr Evans said that historically such mechanisms had not deterred workseekers from entering the Western Cape and competing on the labour market "illegally" — a process that is recognized by the government

The problem of the inevitable influx of people into the Western Cape remained because the reason for the migration — the conditions in the rural areas and the homelands — still applied

While the abolition of CLP would mean greater opportunity for African workseekers already in

the area, this could also lead to intensified competition between local residents on the one hand and migrants and "illegals" on the other

Mr Evans argues that this second group, because of their less secure status, are "more exploitable" and therefore cheaper to employ than local labour, despite minimum wage controls

"In this instance, it could occur that wages are dropped to sub-economic levels in order to draw the cheaper labour

"This could seriously disadvantage 'resident' Africans on the unskilled level," he says

While the abolition of CLP would allow greater upward mobility among the more educated Africans legally in the area, in terms of separate development policy "it would appear that the intended move will not rearrange the population of the Western Cape in any significant way"

However, if influx controls were abolished, all those who found employment could be accepted without restriction and no particular group would be disadvantaged

206 (206) ~~206~~ S. Day 18/7/85

# Students say scrap influx control

DELEGATES to the congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond at Stellenbosch yesterday voted overwhelmingly for motions calling for the scrapping of influx control within a year and the rejection of the idea of a separate state for whites in South Africa

The motions were *gespreksmosies*, or motions for discussion, and the results do not constitute official ASB policy. They can, however, be seen as an indication of the mood of the congress

The influx control motion was proposed by ASB secretary Willie Kruger, a final-year law student at the Rand Afrikaans University, who told the congress the pass laws were one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of peaceful change.

Influx control had initially been instituted to control housing, unemployment and political problems, he said

The reality of the black man in cities could not be wished away The scrapping

of influx control would not affect the homelands policy.

Government could likewise come to an agreement with the self-governing national states, he said An announcement now that influx control would be scrapped could form an important part of a declaration of intent.

Such a decision would take courage, and "courage and daring are not qualities to which the Afrikaner is a stranger", he said. ● See Page 6

18/7/83

Scrap  
influx  
control  
— ASB

STELLENBOSCH —  
Delegates to the congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond here yesterday voted overwhelmingly for motions calling for the scrapping of influx control within a year and the rejection of the idea of a separate state for whites in South Africa

The motions were motions for discussion and the results do not constitute official ASB policy. They can however, be seen as an indication of the mood of the congress

The influx control motion was proposed by ASB secretary Mr Willie Kruger, a final-year law student at the Rand Afrikaans University, who told the congress the pass laws were one of the greatest stumbling-blocks in the way of peaceful change

Influx control had initially been instituted to control possible housing, unemployment and political problems, he said. Economic forces had been so strong, however, that this control was totally unsuccessful in practice. Urbanization, he said, was the "natural result" of the free market system

**Declaration of intent**

The reality of the black man in South Africa's cities could not be wished away

An announcement now that influx control would be scrapped could form a very important part of a declaration of intent

Mr Kruger's motion declares that the system of influx control should be scrapped within one year and that it should be replaced with a positive urbanization policy which concentrates on the informal sector

A delegate from the Stellenbosch Afrikaanse Studentebond, Mr Bernard Beukman, proposed a motion that the idea of a separate state for whites be rejected as being harmful to race relations. His motion also urged that South Africans be called on to distance themselves from those who aimed to create such a state — Sapa

● Buthelezi's bottom line on negotiation, page 9



# Scrap influx control laws - Afrikaner students

A MOTION calling for the abolition of influx control legislation was overwhelmingly accepted by about 300 students attending the Afrikaanse Studentebond Congress in Stellenbosch.

Mr Willie Kruger of Rand Afrikaans University, who proposed that influx control be dismantled within a year and replaced with a policy of "positive urbanisation" which would encourage informal economic and social infrastructure, was delighted with the response.

Students debated the motion in 24 small groups before returning

to the congress forum with their votes. Several groups had amended Mr Kruger's motion to read "as soon as possible" instead of the year he suggested for scrapping the legislation. At least two groups added the word "discriminatory" to qualify influx control.

Mr Kruger said the result could not be considered as policy as the ASB, considering itself a cultural body, did not adopt political policies.

It was a significant vote, though, because it suggested the nature of thinking at the congress. "Speaking for myself and not the ASB, I am now a little less anxious about the future," he said. A significant number of young Afrikaners were anxious about the country's future and willing to do something positive and just.

Another motion debated was that the idea of a unitary and separate white state for South Africa be rejected. It urged South Africans not to associate with bodies or individuals who viewed the country's future as exclusively white. The motion was accepted by a large majority with only four of the 24 groups rejecting the motion, two abstaining and two carrying a split vote.

Mr Verster, who seconded the motion brought by Mr Barnard Beukman of Stellenbosch University, was delighted with the outcome. "I am very satisfied, the ASB does not have a political policy but this does say something about what sort of feeling there is at the congress," he said.

Participants at the ASB congress are from 15 universities and colleges throughout South Africa. About 600 students are attending.

# Influx control not answer review

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STAR 14/8/85

Urbanisation of blacks is both necessary and desirable, says the Urban Foundation in its annual review released today

The Foundation, in the review devoted mostly to urbanisation, influx control and black housing, disputes the "misconceived notion" that cities can grow to a size where the cost of agglomeration exceeded the benefits

"The attempt to halt the growth of cities is highly costly and largely ineffective. It is better to discount the idea of a single optimal city-size and devote attention and resources to managing the inevitable growth"

The organisation says the black population is expected to double by the year 2000, and the black urban population to rise to 17 million

Black urbanisation helped curb natural population growth, and employment, especially in the informal sector, was

far more easily created in cities than in country areas, points out the Foundation

It added that black urbanisation was desirable because

- Living conditions were more easily improved in cities, where service provision is facilitated by economics of scale

- Education and training — vital for further development — were facilitated by the concentration of resources

## 'CREAM'

- City development was crucial in an industrialised society and was fostered by the injection of migrants, "the cream of society in notable respects"

Measures to regulate the flow of rural blacks into urban centres are strongly criticised in the review, which says the vast numbers of "illegals" attested to the failure of the measures.

"This is shown by the 18 million pass arrests since the inception of the system in 1916. Even in the Western Cape, where influx control has been stringently enforced, Government has acknowledged that over 40 percent of the total black population is illegal"

It also contributed to the housing and infrastructural backlog in black townships and channelled urbanisation towards the homelands — and thus to authorities least capable of meeting the needs it created

"Unions and employers consider influx control to be contrary to sound industrial relations. Employers see diminishing advantages in the migrant labour system and favour greater latitude for black urbanisation"

The Foundation concludes in the review that influx control "needs drastic reform"

● See Page 18

# Pass laws and whirlwind we have reaped

By Dr Alan Mabin

Whether urbanisation is treated as "one of the most significant trends of the 20th century", as the preface to this book\* has it, or as "by far the most important subject relating to the future of South Africa", in the words of the publisher's blurb, it certainly is a phenomenon worthy of research and analysis. In South Africa, the varied systems of "pass laws" have long sought to control or influence urbanisation. This edited collection is about urbanisation and pass laws.

The book contains some very informative pieces. The most useful include that by Francis Wilson on the historical development of rural poverty, Stanley Greenberg and Hermann Gilhorne on rural poverty and the trapping of the rural unemployed in the homelands by the labour bureau system, Ann Bernstein (Urban Foundation) on a review of the effects of influx control and attempts to control urbanisation in other parts of the world, and Philip Smit (Vice-President of the HSRC) on the volume of black urbanisation. On the implications of resettlement, one would probably be better advised to read other recent literature, though Oscar Dhlomo's piece on the reactions of the kwazulu government to having to deal with the consequences of the Government's resettlement policies is interesting.

There are also some short contributions from big business, in the shape of reprinted speeches given by Harry Oppenheimer, Gavin Rely

and Mike Roshoff

The purpose of the book is to argue for the abolition of influx control. At times it seems as though the demand is for unconditional and immediate abolition. But Schlemmer and Gilhorne don't appear ready to argue for total removal of controls without some other measures. In the concluding contributions it is suggested that influx control should be replaced by a "rational" urbanisation strategy, which would include urban site and service schemes (to be paid for by their occupants), more land for Africans in rural areas, and development villages in the homelands, presumably to contain the non-agricultural population.

At times the book is disappointing. On occasion the arguments of an individual contribution are directly contradicted by another section. The editors even manage to contradict themselves. On page 176, Schlemmer avers that 70 percent of shack dwellers around Durban come from rural, and mainly homeland, areas. His source, cited in the text, is a study undertaken by himself for the Inkatha Institute. Yet on page 353, we find the same Schlemmer, this time joined by his co-editor, claiming that the same study found that "a far higher proportion (of shack dwellers) is drawn from white rural areas and small towns in Natal than from rural areas in kwazulu". The reader is, to say the least, likely to be perplexed by this and innumerable similar contradictions.

It is perhaps not surprising that the editors conclude that "there are contradictory planning requirements in South Africa." The problem is that the book has not helped to understand many of these contradictory demands. Possibly the reason is that the authors seek not only to maintain order at the same time as the rule of law, but also privilege at the same time as poverty.

Gilhorne points to the importance of unemployment and the resulting poverty "that fuels the unrest and turmoil which are likely to become a growing feature of South African public life". But there is little discussion of massive unemployment as the key to contemporary poverty in South Africa.

Professor Wilson is the only contributor who suggests a way of tackling the problem. He argues that the mining industry "bears much responsibility" for the terrible conditions of rural life in South Africa. He adds the idea that the wealth generated by the mining industry must be used to improve the lives of rural households. He points out that these are the families who have paid in labour (and 49 000 times since 1900 in deaths) to help create that wealth.

An underlying theme of the book is that, given rural poverty, movement to the cities cannot ultimately be prevented. In this vein, Schlemmer argues that with a measure of control, large numbers of the rural poor could move to shack

settlements such as those around Durban. Schlemmer believes that shack areas can function as "safety valves" in the urbanisation process. One wonders whether he still thinks this after the violence in the townships and at Inanda. If the safety valve fails, what would Schlemmer propose?

In the final section, Gilhorne's own piece on the consequences of rural poverty turns to predictions of the urban townships becoming "cockpits of episodic violence and turmoil", with black local authorities unable to "contain unrest", "law and order facing a growing assault" and "economic growth and the coherence of the state" being threatened. Gilhorne's time scale for this possibility was "by 2000", but we seem to be experiencing these conditions rather earlier than anticipated. The wishful and discriminatory belief of many in bottling up poverty and unemployment in rural rather than urban slums must have been strengthened by these events. As Professor Gilhorne himself writes in *The Star* of August 3, 1985 "Only those wildly optimistic can see this Government in the present climate being willing to abolish influx control."

\* *Up Against the Fences: Poverty, Passes and Privilege in South Africa*, edited by Herman Gilhorne and Lawrence Schlemmer, 365 pages (Philip R17.95 approx)



Mr Harry Oppenheimer . . . influx control must go

## 'Real reform since '76'

STAR 14/8/85  
Real reform had taken place in South Africa since the student riots of 1976, but the country was more unsettled now and black grievances more acute, Mr Harry Oppenheimer writes in the Urban Foundation's 1985 annual review. ~~STAR~~ 206

Mr Oppenheimer, president of the foundation, said there had been change in the areas of political representation, property ownership, job reservation, education, trade unionism, and trading rights

"The offensive and intolerable influx control regulations, in particular, deserve prompt attention" If the economy were to expand at a rapid enough rate, this system, which prevented workers selling their labour in the best market place "must be ended"

Mr Oppenheimer said the Urban Foundation had played a leading part in reform

# Hostel-dwellers pin hopes on Botha

Argus 15/8/85 Political Staff

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TOWNSHIP hostel-dwellers in Cape Town are pinning their hopes on an announcement by President P W Botha that influx control will be relaxed

The Western Cape Hostel Association, which has more than 8 000 members in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, has said it expects some changes to be announced in Mr Botha's speech tonight

Initially Mr Botha was expected to announce major reforms in his speech at the opening of the Natal National Party Congress. However, there have since been attempts to quash high hopes of reforms

## "EXPECTED MORE CHANGE"

Mr Johnson Mpuphumpa, publicity secretary of the association, said thousands of contract workers in the city "expected more change from Mr Botha"

"We hope he will make a picture of reform, because migrant workers want to live with their families"

There are about 25 000 contract workers living in single quarters in Cape Town, several thousands of whom have worked for one employer for more than 10 years, thereby qualifying for permanent residence in terms of influx control laws

However, a South African Labour and Development Research Unit study has found that 77 percent of the men who qualified have not been granted permanent residence

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# Study finds failure in influx control

INFLUX control had failed to stop migration to the cities and had generated resentment among black communities, according to the Urban Foundation's 1985 annual review.

The review found that racially discriminatory and strictly enforced emigration policies were unique in the world, but had still failed to bring about their desired objective of preventing movement to the cities.

In spite of more than 300 000 influx-related arrests, and at-

tempts to control migration to the cities by policies of decentralisation and homeland development, the policy seems to have failed, it said.

"In the western Cape where influx control has been stringently enforced, the government has acknowledged that over 40% of the black population is illegal."

"Influx control had generated resentment among the black community to whom the obligation to produce a pass on pain of arrest, was fundamentally humiliating."

It had also wasted human and financial resources, criminalised large numbers of people and contributed to the backlog in housing, infrastructure and services in black townships.

Research by the Urban Foundation had shown that trade unions, black councillors and employers were all opposed to influx control and that it had inhibited economic development, distorted free enterprise and discriminated against the black community — Sapa.

Gray Phillips says IDC single market assets

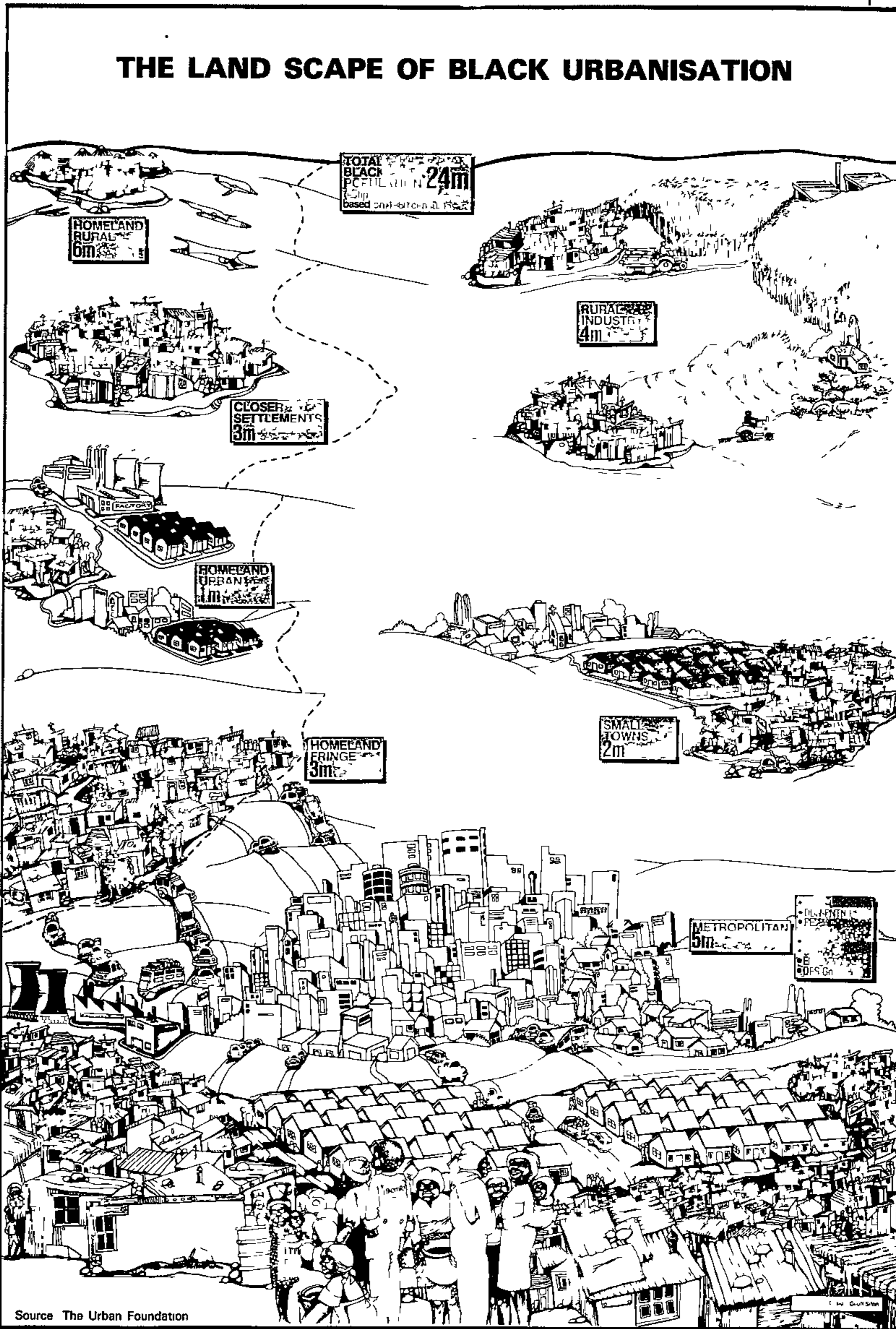
### FOUR POINT STRATEGY

An appropriate strategy should be designed to manage urbanisation — not to prevent it, says the Urban Foundation. It has drawn up a four-point programme which it feels should be included in such a reform strategy.

Its four points are:

- A vigorous urban development policy to improve existing conditions and allow for future growth by providing access to affordable housing and education, and promoting increased employment in both the formal and informal sectors,
- An economically sound decentralisation policy that focuses on lifting smaller metropolitan areas and certain other centres with the objective capacity for significant economic growth,
- A regional development programme, based on sound rural development and the growth of small agro-industry and service centres, and
- The removal of influx control and the rejection of any other direct migration policy, such as proposals based on approved accommodation and employment.

Such proposals do not provide the answer. For they could well require enforcement not significantly less rigorous than the present system, with the private sector being drawn into this process; and could inhibit the development of unconventional housing and the informal employment sector — both crucial for the effective management of black urbanisation and for the country's future economic development and growth.



Source: The Urban Foundation

# Inevitable and necessary

FEATURE

**Black urbanisation** is not only inevitable, it is both necessary and desirable, says the Urban Foundation in its annual review published this week. What for many years was considered politically dangerous by government, now seems crucial to SA's long-term socio-economic and political stability.

The report, which is the result of a four-year study of urbanisation in SA and abroad, states "City development is crucial in an industrialising society and it is fostered by the injection of migrants; natural population growth — which at present rates will rapidly outrun our limited resources — diminishes employment, especially formal, is far more easily created in cities than in country areas. Education and training which are crucial for further development, are also facilitated by the concentration of resources which is possible in the cities."

The Foundation consequently makes a strong case for the scrapping of influx control and the establishment of a dynamic new urbanisation programme. "Black urbanisation is today and will remain until the turn of the century the key social, economic, political and demographic phenomenon in SA."

The urban black population, it is predicted, will rise through natural growth and migration from the rural areas, to about 17m (from today's 8m) in the next 15 years. The white urban population will increase to 4,9m (from 4m), coloured to 2,8m (2m) and Indian to 1,1m (0,75m) over the same period.

SA's unwillingness to accept and plan for urbanisation, says the Foundation, is the underlying cause of the prevailing disaffection and township unrest.

Since the National Party government came to power in 1948, black urbanisation was frowned upon and influx control was vigorously employed to stop, and even roll back, the process. Consequently, provision of housing and other facilities was limited.

However, there was a change of heart in the late Seventies. Blacks were, with the

granting of 99-year leasehold, accepted as permanent urban residents and, therefore, no longer considered "temporary sojourners" as had been the case.

The Foundation's new approach to black urbanisation requires

- A change in public perception and the acknowledgement that urbanisation is necessary and desirable,
- The involvement and active participation of the private sector and a broad spectrum of black leaders, and
- The adoption, through negotiation with all interest groups, of a positive urbanisation strategy that is realistic, builds on economic trends and is appropriate for SA's development needs.

Urbanisation, it argues, is the product of a society's desire to develop through industrialisation and also its individual members' desires to maximise their opportunities in life.

The Foundation surveyed the opinions of trade unions, employers and black councillors and found that all three groups are opposed to influx control. Influx control, it explains, does not significantly affect the process of black migration to the cities. On the contrary, it has a number of adverse consequences which.

- Generate resentment at the obligation to produce a pass;
- Are wasteful of the human and financial resources;
- Criminalise many people,
- Undermine urban development by distorting the statistical planning base,
- Contribute to the backlog in housing and infrastructure in black townships; and
- Channel urbanisation towards the homelands where authorities are least capable of meeting the needs it creates.

It is also pointed out that absence of influx control does not necessarily result in crime or chaos.

A look at the informal KwaZulu settlements abutting Durban, for example,

shows this. The KwaZulu government does not apply influx control in black peri-urban areas.

Explains the Foundation. "The decision to migrate is influenced by many factors, such as education, skills and previous experience — migrants represent the cream of society in all of these respects. Migrants are the risk-takers and innovators, the pioneers. They embody the very essence of the free enterprise ethic."

Despite a variety of problems, some of which threaten the fabric of community life, the process of urbanisation has continued over many decades with the result that large numbers of black people have become an integrated part of city life in SA.

The foundation praises existing approaches to housing as being "more realistic." But it also points out that a number of constraints continue to impede black housing.

They include limitations on security of tenure; absence of a genuine market; complex registration procedures and bureaucratic bottlenecks; lack of awareness of the benefits of home ownership and the suspicion of government intentions, and low income, worsened by economic recession.

Industrialisation creates job opportunities. These in turn act as a powerful attraction to people, especially those in rural areas. The attraction of the cities is strengthened by rural poverty, which, in turn, is compounded by land allocation and resettlement policies resulting in overcrowding.

Overcrowding in the rural areas has had disastrous consequences such as landlessness, diminishing agricultural production, growing unemployment and an environmental destruction.

"Migration policies designed to contain the black community within the homelands are thus having precisely the opposite effect," says the Foundation. "They have generated rural poverty to such a degree that pressure to urbanise has grown." ■



# Influx control changes in the Cape, but . . .

Over the past year, the black affairs authorities in Cape Town have quietly stopped their raids on squatter camps, but statistics show that it is a change in methods only reports PIPPA GREEN

THERE has been a major shift in the traditionally harshly applied influx control policy in the Western Cape, evidence suggests, but little sign of a phasing out of the unpopular pass laws

Previously, Western Cape Development Board inspectors raided squatter camps and migrant worker hostels in their search for passless people. Now, they appear to be cracking down on "illegals" with jobs

There have been no board raids for nearly a year. Thumb-in-the-dyke tactics like "monitoring" roadblocks on national roads into Cape Town and a strong police presence outside the vast Site C squatter camp have been abandoned

But the number of people arrested daily under the pass laws has not declined

There is also no sign of a change in official attitudes towards 23 000 city contract workers, many of whom have been denied permanent residence rights, although they

qualify in terms of the stringent laws

Chief director of the board Mr Hannes Gunter said inspectors were concentrating on arresting pass law transgressors on employers' premises

"The number of illegals in Crossroads is so big, it is almost impossible there. It is a question of limited manpower resources"

Last year 1 073 Cape Town employers were convicted of employing 'illegals' and 11 073 Africans were prosecuted, of whom 9 658 were found guilty

In the first six months of this year 6 201 Africans were prosecuted and 5 310 were found guilty, while 508 employers were convicted

Recently two squatters at the Nyanga Bush camp, who were offered jobs, were endorsed out of Cape Town when they took letters confirming their employment to the board offices. Their prospects for employment dashed, the two have nevertheless remained at Nyanga Bush

A Crossroads woman, quoted in a recent study on resettlement by Laurine Platzky and Cheryl Walker, explained her determination to return to Cape Town after being resettled in the Ciskei

"When I get there (Ciskei) things were tough for me because the place is dry and there are no jobs. It is just impossible for a human being to live in those conditions. So I only stayed for two months and after that I felt I couldn't take it any longer and I forced my way back to Cape Town"

Official estimates of the African population in Cape Town today stand at 275 000 — of which about 40 percent are "illegal"



Mr Tom Rikhoto, a legal breakthrough

Preliminary census figures show a 78 percent increase in African population in Cape Town in the last five years, although there is some doubt about whether the real increase is as high as this

"Population has not necessarily increased by that much. It is simply that the board is acknowledging more African people than previously, because the means of controlling influx is different," said Ms Platzky

But while people — whether they be the wives and children of Cape Town workers, or simply hungry in the homelands — may come into the city unhindered, residence here for longer than two weeks is fraught with anxiety

A leading member of the Crossroads community explained how the many thousands of "illegals" in the vast

shanty town survived "They stay in Crossroads from Monday to Friday when board inspectors are working. Then they try to make a little money at the weekend by going gardening"

Neither has there been much joy for the estimated 10 000 migrant workers who qualify for the precious Section 10 1(b) stamps

A Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit study has found that 77 percent of migrant workers who have lived and worked in Cape Town for longer than the stipulated 10 years entitling them to urban rights, have not been granted them

The flood of applications for urban rights followed the Rikhoto court case in 1981 when the court ruled that enforced absence from work, in terms of contract labour regulations, did not constitute a break in service

The recently launched Western Cape Hostel Association, with 8 000 paid up members, has said its major aim is to "fight for the God-given right to live with our families"

Publicity secretary Mr Johnson Mpukumpa said migrant workers were committed to fighting firstly "for family rights" and then for an end to the contract labour system

The only relief in influx control laws so far is greater freedom of movement between cities for people who already qualify for permanent urban residence

THE Government is determined to rid the so-called white South Africa of blacks who are unproductive, unemployed, widowed, disabled and those too young to work

To achieve this, it has used the policy of relocation — forcefully removing blacks from their land and dumping them in small, unproductive patches of land where diseases, hunger and death await them

In the past 15 years, over three-and-a-half-million are known to have been removed in this manner. In most cases, it was at gunpoint

Through this policy, the Government has systematically stripped blacks of their land and, ultimately their South African citizenship

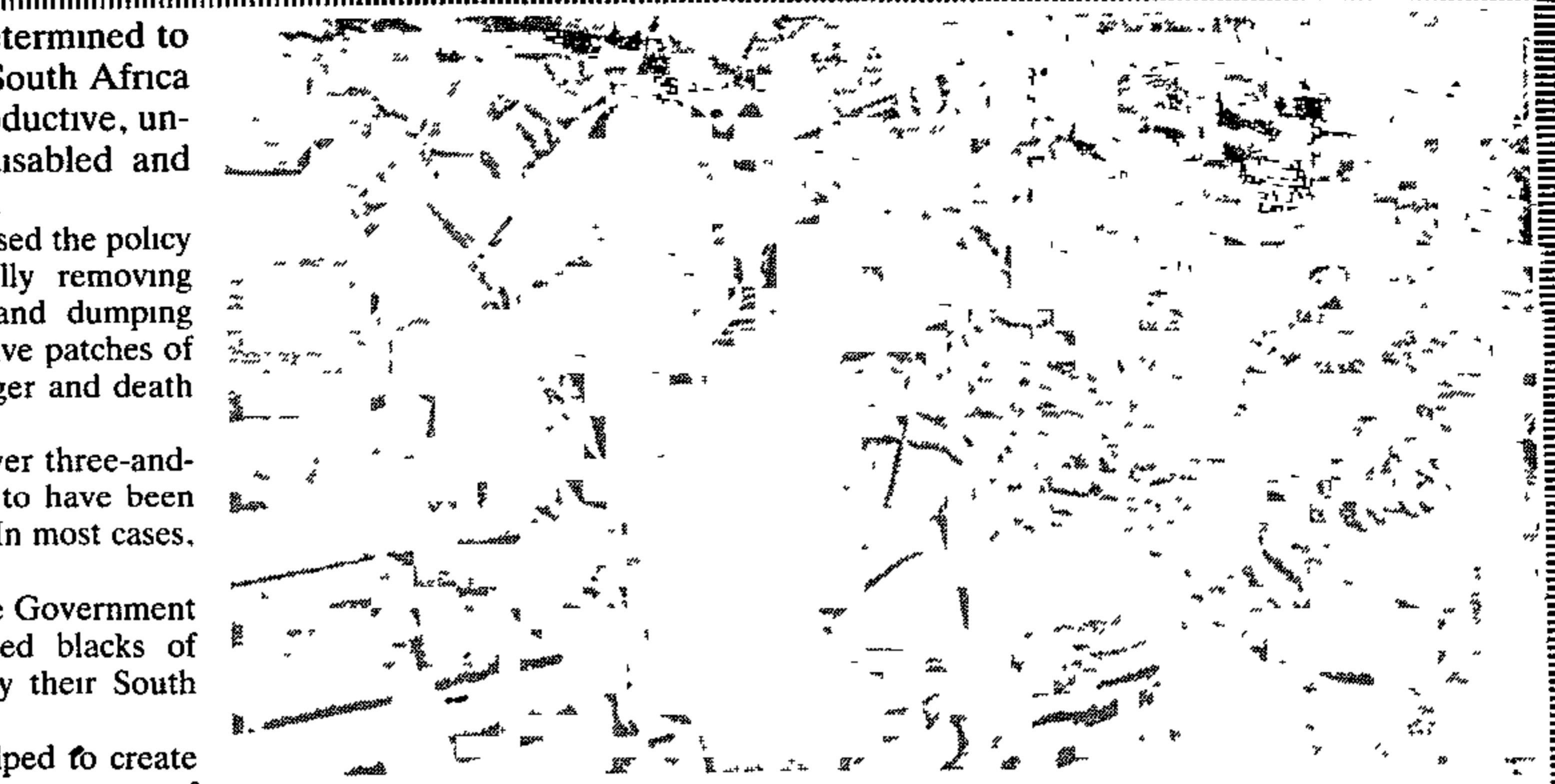
The policy has also helped to create divisions among blacks as a way of weakening their resistance to the policies of apartheid which perpetuate minority rule in South Africa

The divisions created are between urban and rural people, employed and unemployed, legal and illegal, male and female, white/coloured/Indian and African. African people are further divided into 10 different ethnic groups

Today there are 10 bantustans in South Africa. Their creation was in most cases preceded by forced removals

*The Surplus People* is a product of the work of the Surplus Peoples' Project (SPP), established in 1979 to investigate forced removals.

Having read the book, one cannot help but admire the work of the SPP. No effort was spared in exposing the



TWO CHILDREN play in the rubble after a school in Mogopa was demolished as the people are forcefully removed to Pachtlaai

# Divide and rule

**TITLE: The Surplus People**  
**AUTHOR: L Platzky and C Walker**  
**PUBLISHER: Ravan Press**  
**PRICE: R14,95**

immorality of uprooting people from the land of their birth and dumping them in areas where prospects of livelihood were non-existent

The book reveals the brutality with which the authorities sometimes enforce the removals

"We were driven out like dogs" or "We were brought like animals on GG trucks", are some of the descriptions given by victims in the book.

When the Makgato people in Lebowa were to be removed, women and children fled into the bush to hide and reappeared only in the evening when the Gov-

ernment trucks had gone

In the same area, four people were reported to have died as a result of the stress caused by the removals

*The Surplus People* is a must for anybody who wants to get a better understanding of apartheid and its effects. It goes far beyond just separating races; it means dehu-

manising black people, robbing them of their land, their stock, and denying them the right to work for a living

The book also shows how black leaders are co-opted by being promised things such as decent housing, trading licences or positions of authority if they cooperate

# 'Influx laws to be revised

w/t AAGUS 24/8/85

PRETORIA — Legislation to remove the "negative aspects" of influx control laws would probably be introduced in Parliament next year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today

He was speaking in Pretoria at the National Party's Transvaal youth congress on a resolution calling on the Government to "find speedy solutions" to

the unsolved problems regarding blacks

One delegate, Miss Hanlie van Dyk, said that influx control was an artificial measure which was failing in spite of efforts in the past to prevent black urbanisation, and called on the Government to abolish the system — Sapa

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GERRIT VILJOEN

# Casting more light



and issues such as citizenship for blacks and influx control.

**FM:** Why is the public so confused as to the direction government is headed in? Does government have a clear idea of where it is going?

**Viljoen:** There is a need for the concrete results of announced reforms to be recognised and seen. For instance, the introduction of freehold property for blacks, citizenship, influx control, political representation for blacks at higher levels than the local level, and the suspension of forced removals.

All these are areas where real results are likely in the short term and should change the sceptical attitude of those who are not convinced that the government is serious about reform.

**What is to become of influx control?**

Influx control has become outdated and costly. Not only has it a negative and discriminatory effect, but it is clear that influx control has inhibited the normal, inevitable and necessary process of urbanisation for black people.

No community can really grow and expand without accommodating a large part of its growing population in the urban context.

Influx control has also created a tremendous amount of bitterness and frustration because of its link with the pass laws. There is much personal resentment among blacks over the way in which pass laws have been applied.

**Does this mean that the whole system of personal identification is to be revised?**

Yes. This matter has already been transferred from the Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department of Internal Affairs to facilitate a uniform system for all population groups in this regard. A very important component in the reconstruction of influx control is the elimination of its negative and discriminatory aspects.

**But can any aspects of influx control be regarded as positive? The call is for the complete scrapping of influx control — which is not, from what you say, to happen.**

Many influential bodies and most black people insist on the complete scrapping of influx control. But, given the economic and demographic realities of SA, I would not commit myself to its complete scrapping.

What is necessary, however, is that it must not only be coupled with a planned strategy

for orderly urbanisation but urbanisation should be positively encouraged.

Freedom of movement and the freedom to seek employment should be expanded to the maximum possible level consistent with the amount of ordering necessary in terms of the masses one would have to deal with should influx be completely opened, and given the reality of limited employment opportunities. **Precisely how is this urbanisation to be encouraged?**

By providing land for township development, funds for creating the infrastructure in these townships, service sites so that people can provide their own houses, and providing for socio-economic differentiation in a township so that there is not a monotony of similar houses built by central authority, but people can have diversity according to their choice.

**How is the flow of people from the rural to urban areas going to be regulated?**

It is clear that proper rural development and maintenance cannot be facilitated if there is no means of accommodating the growing surplus population. Influx control has had the effect of keeping more people in the rural areas than can be accommodated. So, alternative accommodation has to be provided in both the present metropolitan context — by providing additional land for expanding existing black townships — and also by providing for urbanisation in the black states.

This links up with the drive to create employment opportunities and also to accommodate those people who would prefer to have their families in the black states and then have the worker on a commuter basis. **What is the situation regarding black citizenship?**

Black South Africans outside the independent states are SA citizens. The problem is channels for blacks to participate in political decisions which affect them.

The government has committed itself to accepting the permanence of blacks outside the national states and therefore affording them the opportunity of political decision making that affects them. This is the area which has to be negotiated.

Citizens of a homeland that might become independent in the future will be given the opportunity of maintaining their SA citizenship. This could lead to a form of double citizenship.

Those blacks who were SA citizens and lost it when their homelands became independent will be given the option as to whether they want to regain their SA citizenship.

This still has to be negotiated with the governments of the states concerned. Generally, they are also in favour of giving this option.

**You talk much of negotiation but who are the**

**government negotiating with?**

Negotiation is not in public. We reject the idea of a national convention. We have been talking to elected and informal leaders. **With the use of the security forces in townships and the State of Emergency the government is itself perceived to be acting violently ...**

This is an unreasonable attitude. The reason for the State of Emergency and military involvement in the townships is because life and property have been threatened over a long period.

It has become clear that there are two basic groups in conflict.

On the one hand are those militants who want a revolutionary overthrow of the status quo and cannot afford to see negotiated reform succeed. On the other hand are those who are prepared to achieve reform through negotiation.

**Is it not short-sighted to simply reject the bona fides of those organisations who do not see many advantages in negotiating with the government? Are their demands not legitimate and should they not be addressed?**

There are many demands that have been brought forward in discussion. The government is prepared to talk to those who renounce violence. This eliminates the African National Congress (ANC).

Over recent years certain groups have been unwilling to talk to the government while others have preferred talking on an informal basis to avoid being publicly seen with the government.

**Does this mean government is prepared to talk to the United Democratic Front (UDF) and Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo)?**

Yes, but they are not willing to come forward and hold discussions. The onus is on them to make use of this offer. They should use the opportunity to either convince themselves of reform or expose the government. **Is the rightwing considered a threat and are they holding up the reform process?**

It differs in different parts of the country. White people whom I would never have expected it from are accepting the need for reform. This is astonishing.

The forthcoming by-elections are going to show a much more positive reform mood than did the last by-elections. The rightwing are not holding back the reform process. **International opinion and pressure is mounting against SA. The investment climate is low and there is little, if any, foreign investment.**

The main reason for this is that foreign investors are worried about the security situation and want stability. In the short term, the priority must be to get the security situation under control. Kid-glove handling will do SA more international harm than the shock effect of the tough, hard but efficient approach.

FACE  
TO FACE

Post Focus

# Black transport crisis

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## Endless queues for commuters

By a Special Correspondent

IN spite of massive subsidisation over the years — the total cost to the South African taxpayer now approaches R1 billion — there are disturbing signs that black passenger transport has reached a crisis

Subsidies have distorted prices and contributed to inflation, bus operators are fearful of mounting hostility towards them, entrepreneurs are being used and angered by what they see as discriminatory regulations and lack of access to the market, and black transport users decry the system as inadequate both in quality and quantity

And the whole question has been exacerbated by the unrest which is preventing buses from entering the townships and forcing many residents to use taxis — both legal and illegal

Not surprisingly, the issue is highly politicised and dangerously emotive. Transport's political significance to blacks stems directly from their great dependence on it — a dependence largely created by segregation

About 80% of blacks commuting from Port Elizabeth black townships to the city and some

have fallen on deaf ears. Commuters, sometimes old people who cannot afford the 80 cents taxi fare, often have to walk two hours or more to the buses or the train stations

Then commuters complain that buses and rail services are overcrowded and uncomfortable, that facilities are inadequate on long journeys and that services cannot cope with passenger numbers. Journeys are often unsafe, and crime, frequently theft, is rife

The prevalence of the kombi-taxi illustrates the unhappy relationship between the black commuter and the orthodox transport

Despite demand for their taxi service, present legislation not only inhibits the expansion of their facilities but also encourages an unfavourable environment for the black transport operator

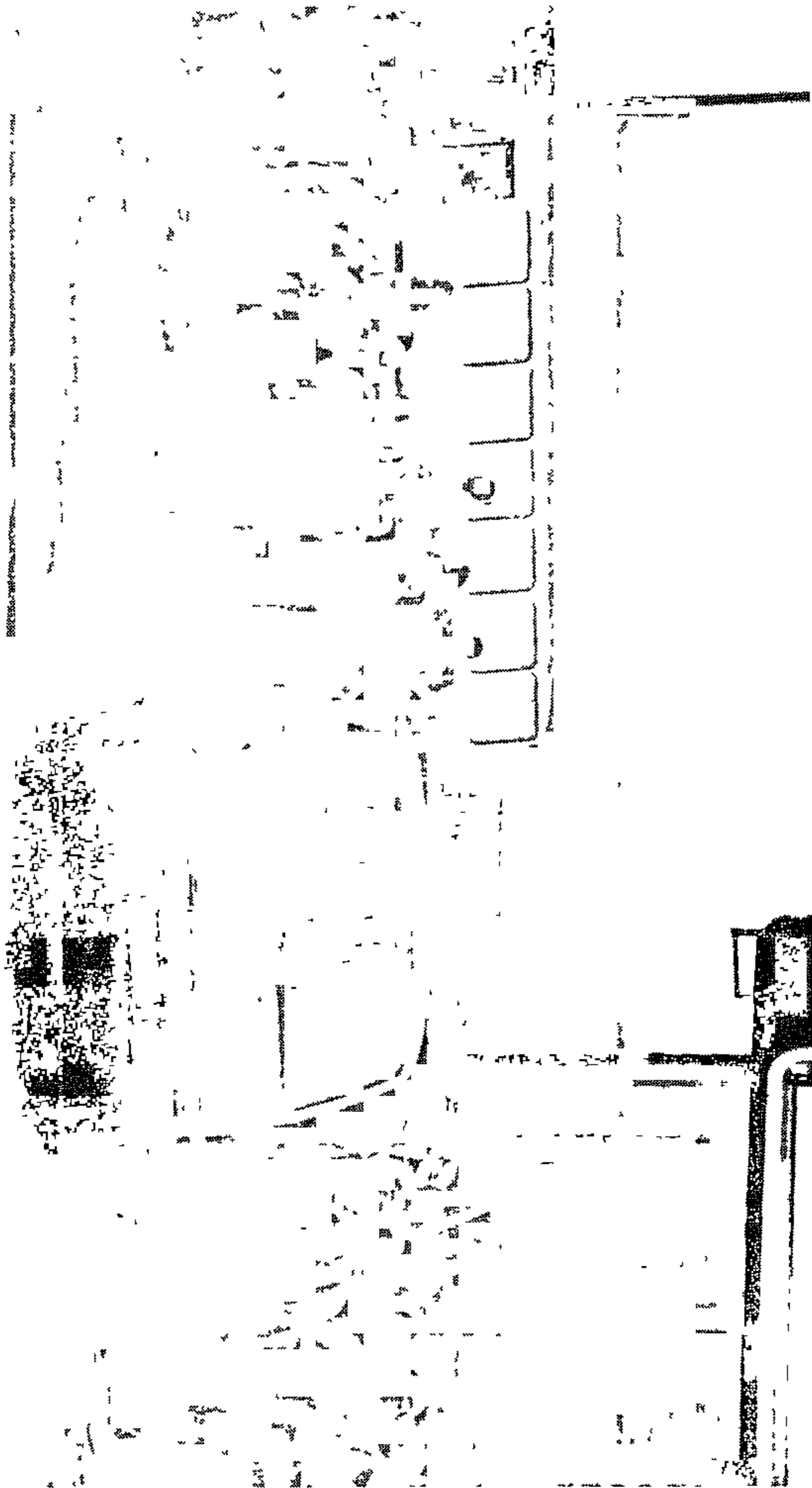
Many taxi operators are prepared to risk the severe penalties for operating without a permit

In April this year, many pirate taxi drivers were trapped and charged with conveying people illegally. Penalties throughout the country included fines of up to R10 000 or up to five years' imprisonment

With buses still unable to enter the black townships because of the unrest, many residents have to line up and pay high fares for pirate taxis to take them nearer to their homes.

National Transport Act of 1977 with the assistance of

This subsidy has also been politicised blacks



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than half an hour, while 50% travel 30 minutes. Some 35% have to make a single transfer and 22% make two or more transfers.

Complicating the issue, are the separate commuter market segments

- Daily long-distance commuting trips, often across homeland borders;

- Shorter commuting trips, usually between black residential areas and commercial and industrial sites in white areas, and

- Services to schools, shops and other community centres

Conditions faced by Port Elizabeth's black commuters to and from the city today are intolerable

Pleas to the taxi and pirate taxi owners to reduce the fares for the workers moving in and out of the city and to the National Transport Commission (NTC) to increase the mimbus taxi capacity

In some cases, main charges were withdrawn and taxi owners were charged with lesser offences and paid fines ranging from R10 to R20 for mechanical faults and other vehicle defects

These "legal" taximen were stopped while ferrying people to their jobs in Port Elizabeth. On the same day a police spokesman interviewed in Cape Town suggested that pirate taximen might be involved in attacks on buses

Both the Road Transportation Board and the municipal Traffic Department had a hand in stopping the taxis

After the Welgemoed Commission in May, even permitted taxi operators are constantly interfered with because they are regarded as a threat to the subsidised bus companies

Road transport is regulated by the National Transport Commission (NTC) through the

Local Road Transport Boards (LRBs)

Aspirant taxi operators must apply for permits from the LRBs, which have various criteria by which they judge applications

If a permit is refused by the LRB, the operator has a right to appeal to the NTC. But apart from the enormous legal costs involved, the operator knows he is appealing to government officials who are seeking to phase out taxis — as proposed by the Welgemoed Commission

The National Transport Policy Study (NTPS), appointed and funded by the Government two years ago, appears to hold out the best hope for the black transport entrepreneur and consumer alike. In a report recently, the NTPS said that the real objective of a subsidy was to assist commuters who cannot pay an economic fare

Group Areas Act and influx control exist, transport should be subsidised as they have no choice over where they can live

The NTPS noted that Government intervention distorts market prices and leads to the demand for further intervention in the form of protective legislation

Private initiative is constrained and it is difficult to enter important sectors of the transport market

In fact, it has been stated that the regulation of competition, in terms of the Transport Act, "is based upon non-competition". The NTPS favours new legislation based on free competition and also recommends the phasing out of part of the road transport permit system and the rationalisation of road traffic legislation

After the pirate taxis clampdown, PE Tramways managing director Mr Carl Coetzer said that his company was prepared to compete with anyone as long as those in the competition were subject to the same restraints

He also quoted a report to the effect that the underground economy of which pirate taxis are a big part, defrauds the exchequer of R10,8 billion a year. Mr Coetzer also said that pirate taxis were subsidised by the taxpayer to the tune of 50%

However, blacks feel that their interests were not considered when current transport legislation was drawn up and that they will not be properly taken into account while it remains in the statutes

## Political Staff

**BLOEMFONTEIN.** — Millions of blacks are to have their South African citizenship restored in a major departure from National Party policy.

The move, which was announced by President P W Botha at the National Party Free State congress today, is two-pronged

Dual citizenship is to be given to citizens of Transkei, Bophutswana, Venda and Ciskei, and full citizenship is to be restored to the urban blacks who lost their citizenship rights with the independence of the homelands

President Botha's announcement marks the end of the NP policy of an "all-white South Africa"

The question of citizenship has been given as a major reason for the current unrest in South Africa and has been at the centre of international criticism of South Africa's apartheid policy.

### Dismantling apartheid

The move is the first step to dismantle so-called "grand apartheid" which if it had been carried to its conclusion would have resulted in no black South African citizens

The Government decision will have to lead to a snowball effect on the rest of apartheid policy, including influx control, the other major issue of contention

President Botha told the congress that the South African Government had and would continue to negotiate with these four countries' governments about restoring the South African citizenship of members of black communities residing within the borders of Transkei, Bophutswana, Venda and Ciskei who lost that citizenship as a result of independence

"We propose that this be done on the basis of dual citizenship which implies that these people may have the option of accepting South African citizenship as a second citizenship in addition to their current citizenship."

He said this would not affect the independence of the four countries

### Uniform identity documents

In an oblique reference to the controversial pass books, President Botha said that the new uniform identity documents issued to all population groups would express the status as South Africans "not only their ethnic relationship"

This was the result of requests from leaders of black communities both urban and from the self-governing territories

Mr Botha said that these changes were the result of "the drive and understanding of many black leaders in various spheres"

"This is the manner in which we will build a common future and not by throwing stones and carrying red flags

"South African leaders of all groups will come to terms and find solutions amongst themselves, not only on the issue of citizenship, but also on our other political, social and economic problems"

Earlier Mr Botha said that black people living in self-governing territories, such as Kwazulu, "always were and still are South African citizens"

### New citizenship measures

He acknowledged that the loss of South African citizenship had led to frustration, particularly among those people who live permanently within the Republic

"These strong feelings were due to a sense of rejection and the perception that they were being cut off from South Africa's financial and economic resources"

The attitudes had been made clear to the Government in numerous discussions with black leaders Steps to introduce the new citizenship measures would be taken as soon as possible with details being worked out in consultation with the independent countries

● 'Police action alone can't quell unrest' — Page 5.

### Referendum promised on black rights

PRESIDENT P W Botha today promised to call a referendum if there was a need to bring about "drastic fundamental change" to accommodate black political rights in a new constitutional structure

Mr Botha made his promise at the end of a statement regarding black citizenship

He said he would repeat the undertaking he had made when considering constitutional changes for the accommodation of coloureds and Indians in 1982

"Just as with the coloured and Indian inclusion in the constitution, if there is fundamental drastic change necessary (to accommodate blacks) then we will go to the nation for a final decision," he said — Sapa

P W to restore SA citizenship to blacks

AKGus 11/9/85

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# Citizenship a major NP policy switch

Political Staff

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The government's decision to restore South African citizenship to all blacks as announced yesterday by the State President Mr P W Botha, is a major policy switch for the National Party.

It amounts to another nail in the coffin of Verwoerdian apartheid philosophy because, as Mr Botha said, the government now accepts that blacks outside of the homelands will have to have the opportunity of exercising their political aspirations in South Africa at the highest level. He did not go into detail as to how this would be achieved.

Mr Botha made it clear, however, that the prospect of dual citizenship for blacks living in the independent homelands in no way affected the independence or sovereignty of the homelands.



Mr P W Botha

Experience had shown that blacks outside of the homelands did not exercise their political rights in the homelands.

"Because of these realities it has become necessary to reconsider and revise this policy."

The citizenship issue had been discussed with many black leaders and had been investigated by the Special Cabinet Committee which had enabled him to announce in Parliament that independence for a homeland would no longer necessarily mean the loss of South African citizenship.

He recalled that in January he had announced the government's acceptance of the permanency in South Africa of many blacks outside of the independent and self-governing territories.

"I furthermore stated unequivocally that the legitimate political aspirations of these communities will be accommodated by structures within South Africa, both for their own and general affairs," he said.

"The government is prepared to negotiate with the four governments about restoring the South African citizenship of members of the black communities residing within the borders of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, who lost that citizenship as a result of independence.

"We propose that this be done on the basis of dual citizenship."



**Cape Town**  
Abolition of influx control and the pass system and a strategy for orderly urbanisation have been recommended by the President's Council constitutional affairs committee.

Its far-reaching recommendations are in a report released today.

Most of the evidence put before the committee indicated that influx control does not work and causes countless problems.

It is also said to be one of the factors giving rise to the greatest discontent, resentment and racial tensions among blacks.

The committee stresses that abolition of influx control "must take place in accordance with the demands of good order".

While recommending a strategy of orderly urbanisation, says the report.

rejects earlier recommendations by the Riekert Commission that restrictions should be placed on persons not having work and housing.

### Squatters

It says this will not eliminate the underlying problems and disadvantages of influx control, and could actually create many new problems.

However, the committee said, uncontrolled squatting should not be permitted.

The abolition of influx control should apply to all South African black citizens, including those from the national states.

The committee notes with great concern the present large number of arrests — 200 000 to 300 000 a year — for offences under influx control laws and related technical offences.

It says influx control laws, as applied at present, are discriminatory and in conflict with basic human rights.

The committee is particularly concerned about the human suffering and damage to race relations — especially between black and white.

### Subsidies

It says the influx control system should be replaced with a positive urbanisation strategy which, by making use of market forces, subsidies and development, among other things, would encourage people to settle in certain suitable areas rather than forbidding them to move to certain urban areas.

Most blacks who will be affected by the abolition of influx control are already urbanised, the report said.

The committee also found that the serious problems being experienced now made it unlikely that black local authorities would be able to fulfil their role satisfactorily.

It called for "an extensive and comprehensive strategy" to make these institutions more acceptable and effective.

It found that existing financial resources for the development of black townships were inadequate and could not meet present or future needs.

● More reports —  
See Page 14.

Political Staff

# urges PC report

# Scrap influx law,

12/9/88  
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**THE abolition of influx control and the pass system and a strategy of orderly urbanisation has been recommended by the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the President's Council.**

It says that this will not eliminate the underlying problems and disadvantages experienced in influx control and can in fact create a great many new problems.

On the other hand uncontrolled squatting should not be permitted. The abolition of influx control should apply to all black citizens of the Republic including those from the national states. There should be negotiations with the TBVC countries along with reasons to promote urban settlement in these states.

The committee notes with great concern the present large number of arrests, between 200 000 and 300 000 a year for offences under influx control provisions and related technical offences. "This large-scale circumvention of the law produces contempt for the relevant act — the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 — and for the authorities. "The degrading of urban dignity inherent in the process cannot be justified."

## NEW SA CITIZENSHIP Deal - Both!

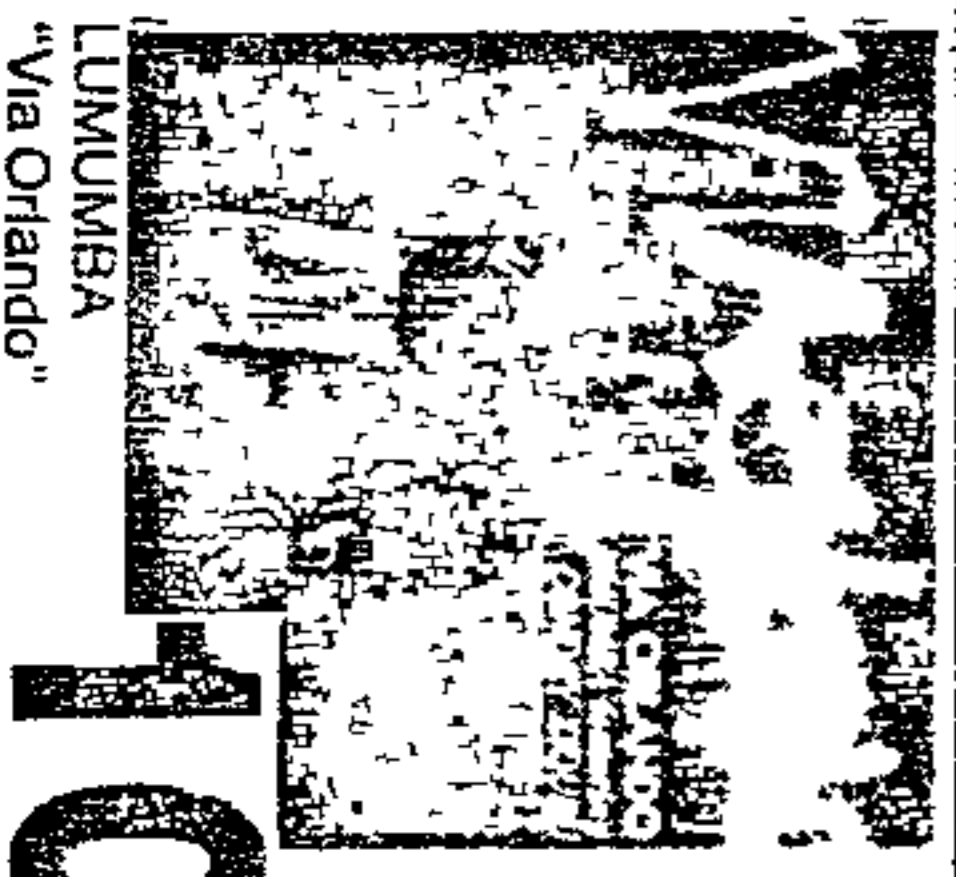
THE South African Government is prepared to negotiate on the restoration of citizenship to people living within the borders of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei who lost their citizenship as a result of independence.



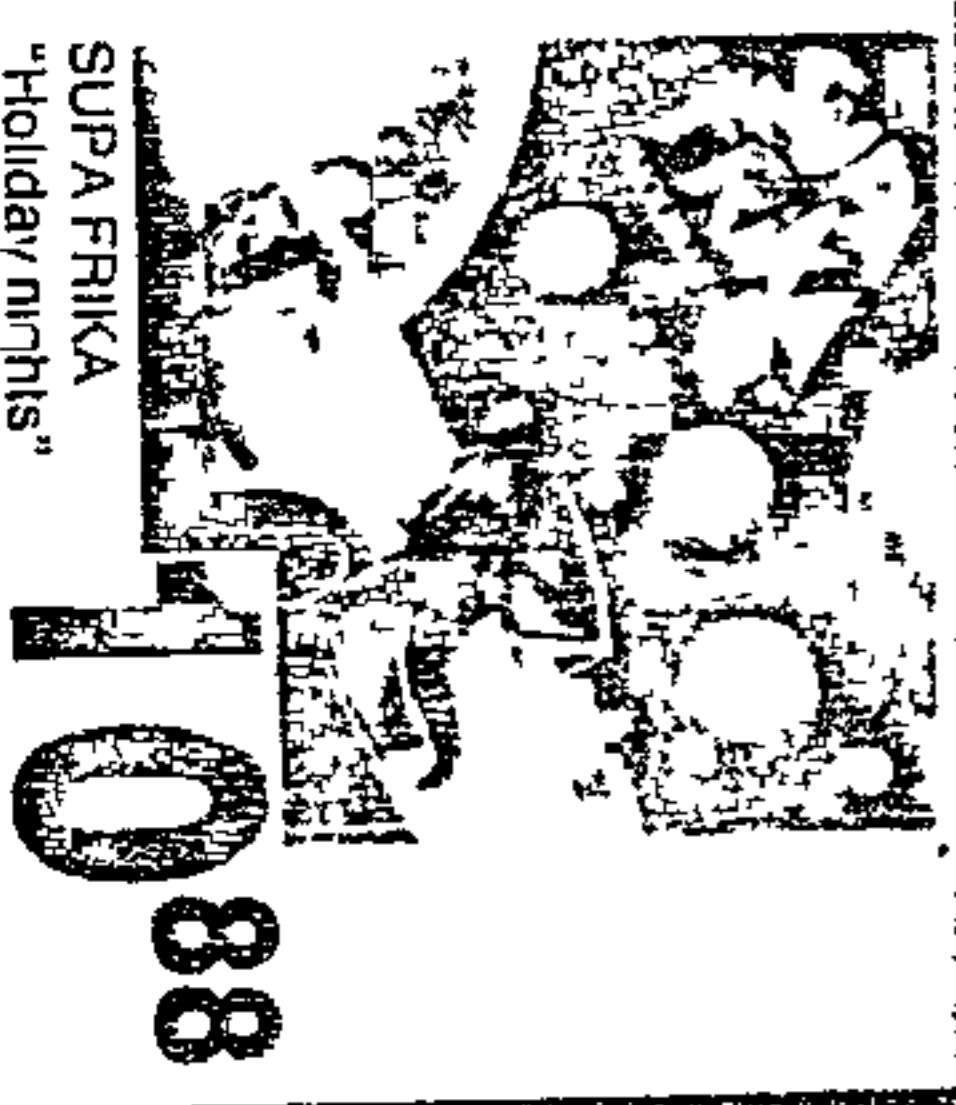
the independence of countries which had previously formed part of South Africa necessarily entails that all the members of the national groups of the country in question must exchange their South African citizenship for that of the

## THIS WEEKEND'S SPECIALS

THURSDAY SEPT 12 TO SATURDAY SEPT 14



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**influx control and the pass system and a strategy of orderly urbanisation has been recommended by the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the President's Council.**

These far-reaching recommendations are contained in a report by the committee which was released yesterday.

The preponderance of evidence before the committee indicates that influx control has been of no use, that it does not work and that it has caused countless problems.

It is also said to be one of the factors that gives rise to the greatest discontent, resentment and racial tensions among blacks, partly because of its discriminatory nature.

### Strategy

Earlier this year President P W Botha asked the council to advise him on strategies by means of which the process of urbanisation could be ordered in a way best to counter the present social, economic and physical problems resulting from rapid urbanisation.

While recommending a strategy of orderly urbanisation the report states that measures in this regard should not discriminate on the basis of race or colour.

The reference of pass books system should be replaced with uniform identity documents issued to all South African citizens.

The committee recommends a positive approach to the provision of sites for formal and informal housing for city-dwellers. It rejects earlier recommendations of the Riekert Commission that restrictions should be placed on persons who do not have work and housing

not eliminate the underlying problems and disadvantages experienced in influx control and can in fact create a great many new problems.

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"The degrading of urban dignity inherent in the process cannot be justified."

# THIS WEEKENDS K-MART SPECIALS

## THURSDAY SEPT 12 TO SATURDAY SEPT 14



LUMUMBA  
"Via Orlando"

10<sup>88</sup>



SUPA FRIKA  
"Holiday nights"

10<sup>88</sup>



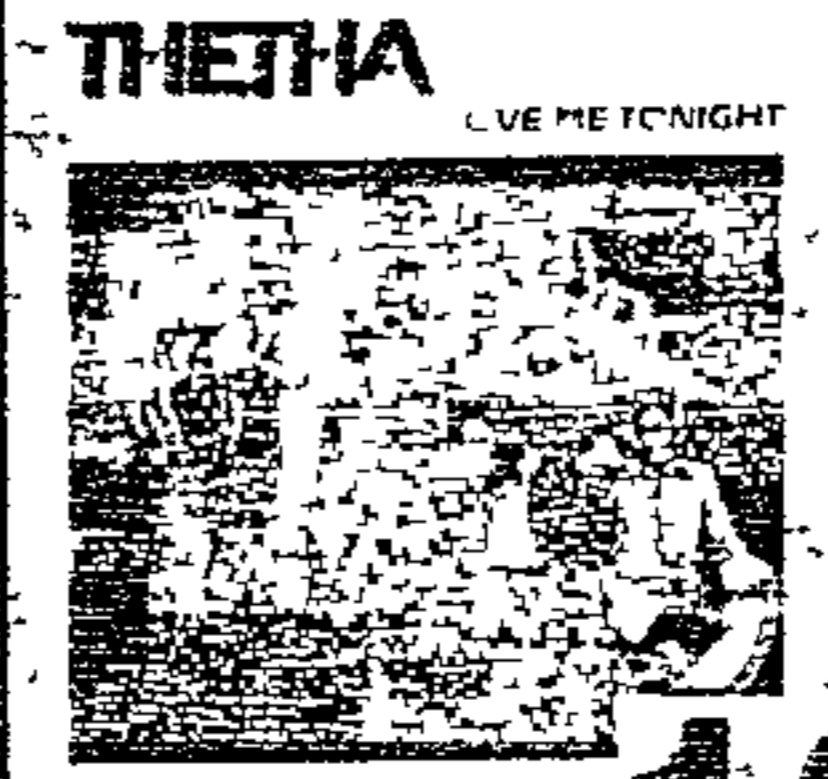
BRENDA AND THE BIG DUDES  
"Touch Somebody"

10<sup>88</sup>



SILVER POZZOU  
"Around My Dreams"

7<sup>85</sup>



THETHA  
"Love Me Tonight"

10<sup>88</sup>



CJB  
"Happy Birthday"

7<sup>85</sup>

# 'Pass books for blacks must go'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The pass book for blacks must go and must be replaced by an identity document to be carried by all citizens, according to a President's Council recommendation.

Failure to carry such a document must not, however, be a criminal offence.

A report by a President's Council committee on an urbanisation strategy states that citizens should be identifiable to the authorities and to various private agencies.

An identity document is therefore necessary.

The committee supports the Cabinet's decision in principle that uniform identity documents should be issued to all citizens.

These documents should be carried on the person and should have to be shown to an authorised officer on demand.

Failure to carry such a document should not be a criminal offence, however.

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STAR

12/9/65

'A very important step for South Africa'

# US, Britain welcome bid to scrap pass laws

(787) (206) STAK 13/9/85

WASHINGTON — The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, said yesterday that if South Africa adopted a recommendation to scrap the pass laws restricting blacks' movements it could be a "very important step" for the country.

The President's Council yesterday called for the abolition of the pass laws, which control blacks' movements and support the migrant labour system.

And in London a spokesman for Britain's Foreign Office, welcoming the recommendation, said: "The South African Government's recognition that it is not enough for black South Africans to have theoretical political rights in distant homelands is a welcome step away from apartheid."

In a television interview, Dr Crocker said: "An awful lot depends on what is going to come in the place of the current system but, having said that, the pass laws are a very important issue

"If this is really a liberalisation, opening up, freedom to sell your labour where you can get the best price, this would represent a very important step."

He added that he had not yet seen the council's statement and it was not clear how the Pretoria Government would respond to it

Asked about the Government's offer to restore citizenship to four million blacks it had designated nationals of ethnic tribal homelands, he said this could be "a powerful symbol"

But in response to a question, Dr Crocker acknowledged that Mr P W Botha's offer did not grant voting rights and that this "is obviously one of the main issues to be negotiated"

In its main editorial today London's *Financial Times* says the latest measures to reform apartheid "are a landmark in the country's history and should be welcomed as such"

One of the main lessons to be learnt from the events of the past few weeks was that the international community could exert "real influence in pushing Pretoria further in the right direction"

The lesson for South Africa itself was that it could no longer avoid sweeping reforms of its political and social system if it wanted to maintain the inflows of capital necessary for its economic development.

The newspaper said the citizenship proposals and pass law recommendations showed Pretoria had "hammered a nail into the coffin of its cherished philosophy of separate development" It had been a "fundamental mistake" for Mr Botha not to have announced his proposed reforms in his Durban speech last month after all the advance publicity it had received. — Reuter, The Star's London Bureau.

PC urbanization report

# Pass laws give rise to 'bitterness, hatred'

13/9/85

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Cape Times

THE pass law system is giving rise to bitterness and hatred among black people towards whites, a President's Council committee has found

In the council's constitutional committee report on urbanization, released yesterday, it said "The system disturbs relations between white and black in South Africa and is, in fact, a polarizing factor to the extent that in many cases it gives rise to bitterness and hatred among blacks towards whites, who on the whole have to apply and enforce influx control.

### Endorsed

"Influx control cannot be reconciled with the general rights of citizens and residents and with the principle of equality before the law, nor is it in line with the general international norms that have been accepted by South Africa also"

It also endorsed the finding of the Cilliers Commission into the 1976 disturbances that influx control had in the past contributed to unrest in black residential areas

"It has also been a contributory factor to the unrest and conflict at present being experienced in the black residential areas

"It adversely affects respect for and the authority of the legal system in South Africa

"It is neither possible nor feasible to retain influx control and remove only its discriminatory elements

"Influx control is discriminatory per se in that it applies only to blacks and not to other population groups in South Africa

"To make influx control applicable to all population groups in South Africa is not feasible, politically or other-

ing and work requirements would not unaltered eliminate the underlying problems and disadvantages of influx control as experienced at present, and indeed could create a great many new problems if they had to be applied"

It felt that the ideal pursued by the Riekert Commission could be partly achieved by making available as many

flux control, must be abolished"

"It is necessary that, as in most developed countries, a citizen should be identifiable, not only to the authorities but also to various private agencies"

It said the cabinet proposal for uniform identity documents for all "should be assigned high priority"

### Criminal

"The committee also considers that these documents should be carried on the person and should have to be shown to an authorized officer on demand

"Care should, however, be taken that a new type of technical offence is not created in this way, and accordingly failure to carry such a document should be not be a criminal offence

"It would, however, be to the advantage of the individual in his dealings with the authorities and private agencies to carry the document on him

"A comprehensive and intensive information programme is also needed to show that the proposed document and the obligation to carry it are not discriminatory and in fact constitute general practice in many Western countries

"The necessity of identification should also be publicized," the committee said

**THE President's Council was requested by President Botha to advise him "on strategies by means of which the process of urbanization can be ordered in such a way as best to counter the present social, economic and physical problems resulting from rapid urbanization". BARRY STREEK looks at the report tabled by the Constitutional Committee yesterday.**

wise, and also in practice unnecessary, because whites, Asians and coloureds are already to a large extent urbanized"

The committee also rejected the proposal of the Riekert Commission that the influx control system should be changed, making the provision of housing and jobs the determining factor for black people to enter the urban areas

It said the Riekert proposals were rejected in most of the evidence before the committee

"The committee considered that these hous-

approved sites as possible on which formal and informal housing could be constructed

"It is desirable that as much employment as possible should be created in the formal sector and that informal employment creation should also be made possible and encouraged"

The committee did support the cabinet proposal of a uniform identity document for all citizens and permanent residents in South Africa

But it did conclude that "the reference book, to the extent that it is used for applying in-

## PC hits out at 'local' system

THE "extremely low" polls in the election of the black local authorities presented them with a "credibility crisis" from the outset, the constitutional committee of the President's Council has concluded

It said there was "no doubt that the level of acceptability, and general image, of black local authorities are not

## Influx control 'destabilizing'

THE ending of influx control would have a significant effect on the present political instability in South Africa but this alone would not put an end to the unrest, the report said

The PC committee reached this conclusion after assessing the evidence to it by Professor Willie Esterhuysen of Stellenbosch University

Professor Esterhuysen said influx control destabilized institutions in authority and affected the respect felt by blacks for these institutions

"Persons in authority, from officials to the police, and also Acts and regulations, have become the victims of this destabilization. Among blacks influx control measures have no legitimacy

"Influx control has contributed to white-black polarization and is major cause of black unrest and violence," he said

Professor Esterhuysen and others supported these arguments by saying that "many of the resistance leaders have found their source of political inspiration in this system of control"

## Police want ID's for all

THE police have not abandoned their aim of making South Africa the first fingerprinted nation in the world

According to the constitutional committee of the President's Council, whose report on urbanization was released yesterday, the police support a uniform identity document containing fingerprints for all population groups and a cen-

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"The fact that in most cases the same persons stood for election as those who served under the previous system of community councils contributed to this credibility crisis by giving the impression that little had changed in the system"

### Aggravated

The credibility crisis facing the local authorities had been "aggravated further by the widespread extra-constitutional action against council members during the past few months"

The acceptability and image of the black councils were affected further by the fact that they were not in a position to take positive action to solve problems such as overcrowding and inadequate facilities

"Local authorities, in exercising their management function, are obliged to apply influx control. This has detracted from their image and acceptability."

### Improved

The committee said the level of acceptability of the black town and village councils among their own communities should be improved

"This could be done by, for example, increasing visible autonomy and placing them in a position to produce real results"

The fact that the administration boards were non-elected white institutions that controlled all aspects of black local government also contributed to a negative attitude towards these boards

He concluded that "any form of control applying only to blacks will strengthen their perception of oppression and exploitation"

"The system of influx control and pass laws cannot be improved or even changed to the good. All that can be done, is to do away with it"

The report emphasized that measures applicable to all population groups, such as municipal control, planning control and labour legislation, as well as incentives and disincentives would be necessary if urbanization was to be ordered

Arguments in favour of retaining influx control which were placed before the PC were

- Increasing influx by blacks into white areas would create a feeling among whites that blacks were taking over and produce polarity between the groups, which if it escalated, could assume serious proportions

- Influx control, with its associated reference book system, offered a system for combating crime and terrorism, as all black people were identified

- Restriction on movement was advantageous where it was necessary to exercise control

- If one opened "the sluice-gates and say that people can come in, you would cause chaos"

- Poor living conditions in the form of squatting resulted in slums with related health hazards. These areas were impossible to police properly and formed a breeding ground for unrest

- The existing urbanized blacks, who are legally in the cities, had to be protected

## Prosecutions of pass offences 'frightening'

THE numbers of prosecutions under the pass laws — between 200 000 and 300 000 a year — were "frightening", the constitutional committee of the President's Council concluded

It said 17,12 million black people had been arrested for pass law offences between 1916 and 1981

And even after the former Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said in 1978 that the pass laws would be applied "more humanely, there had been a considerable increase in the number of arrests"

In 1980, a total of 158 400 people had been arrested under the influx control measures but this had increased to 262 900 in 1983 and 238 900 in 1984

"These large-scale arrests and prosecutions have of necessity had an effect on blacks in general

"The normal law-abiding black is now condemned as a criminal, and the whole process tends to degrade his dignity

"Another effect is contempt for authorities such as the department concerned and the development boards, the police and the courts"

tral population register for all"

"The police also consider that the principle that documents have to be produced on demand — implying that the carrying of documents is compulsory for all — is a necessity"

The committee said the South African legal system was at the disposal of the police for the maintenance of law and order, for combating crime and ensuring State security

"To maintain order and to ensure the security of the State, the SA Police make use, among other things, of the statutory provisions relating to the reference book system and influx control

"The SA Police see them as an extremely useful aid in combating of terrorism."

The police testified to the committee that "in order to ensure the continued orderly existence of the RSA, and to get our State security machinery properly in gear as regards identification" a system by which identity documents have to be carried is essential

The committee said it had a great deal of understanding for the police point of view

- In January 1981 the government gazetted a draft Population Registration Bill for comment. It was soon dubbed the "Fingerprint Bill" because it provided for compulsory uniform identity documents and compulsory fingerprinting of all South Africans, but the measure was not proceeded with because of all the controversy it generated

## Social needs spotlighted

AN effective social infrastructure to help new migrants in towns was essential to prevent a cycle of poverty, the urbanization report said

The report said "residential stability" for new migrants was important for the creation of social ties and social responsibility

"The danger that a cycle of poverty among newcomers to the city will be perpetuated can be effectively reduced

by the establishment of a satisfactory social infrastructure and the promotion of economic activities in the formal and informal sectors"

This would also help to promote a tertiary sector and offer employment opportunities for women

The report found that security of residential rights, transport, clean water, personal safety, schools and markets were among the highest

priorities for new migrants

"Community development programmes have the potential to make a decisive contribution in determining the success achieved in meeting the challenges posed by high rates of urbanization, but only if adequate scope is provided for the realization of reasonable aspirations identified by the programme

"If this is not done, the

potential for frustration and conflict will be increased"

The committee recommended that forced change of residence in urban areas should be avoided if possible and that particular attention be given to providing public facilities in black residential areas and central business areas, especially toilets, places to eat, overnight facilities and the like — Sapa

**I**NFLUX control is vociferously condemned and described as an evil and degrading piece of legislation that must be scrapped as soon as possible by the President's Council's constitutional committee in a major report tabled before the President's Council (PC) yesterday.

In a strongly-worded and unequivocal 500-page document proposing a radically new urbanisation strategy for SA, the committee damns in no uncertain terms the government's influx control policies, citing them as being the main reasons for the considerable amount of unrest and conflict occurring within the townships.

In effect, the report can be viewed as a massive indictment of futile attempts by the authorities to control, on racial grounds, the inevitable flow of people to the main urban areas within SA.

**T**he committee does in fact underline its grave concern at the alarmingly large number of arrests being made each year for offences under the influx control provisions

These amount to between 200 000 and 300 000 a year recently, and illustrate dramatically the failure of the system, and the degrading of human dignity inherent in a process which cannot be justified any longer, the committee concludes.

It notes emphatically that the influx control measures as presently applied were discriminatory

# Influx control is villain of the peace — PC report

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CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

and in total conflict with human rights

Specifically, the committee expresses serious concern over the human suffering and severe damage to relations between population groups caused by the indiscriminate application of influx control measures.

"The offences created by statute to implement influx control have led to more criminal prosecutions than any other legislation in the history of SA," the committee observes.

Yet, the preponderance of evidence collected indicated that "influx control has been of no use and does not work, and that it has instead been the direct and indirect cause of countless problems".

The committee's findings state categorically that its investigations revealed that:

- Influx control cannot be reconciled with the general rights of citizens and residents and with the principle of equality before the law, nor was it in line with the

general international norms accepted by SA.

- The system disturbed relations between white and black in SA and was a polarising factor, to the extent that in many cases it gave rise to bitterness and hatred among blacks towards whites,
- Influx control had and continued to contribute to the unrest in black residential areas in SA;
- It was adversely affecting respect for and the authority of the legal system in SA.

**F**urthermore, the committee considered that it was neither possible nor feasible to retain influx control and remove only its discriminatory elements.

"Influx control is discriminatory per se in that it applies only to blacks and not to the other population groups in SA. To make influx control applicable to all population groups in SA is not feasible, politically or otherwise, and also in

practice unnecessary because whites, Asians and coloureds are already to a large extent urbanised."

The committee also concludes that though influx control had resulted in a slowing down of the inflow of blacks into urban areas, it had also produced altered and often less acceptable patterns of urbanisation — with disadvantages arising from border area urbanisation.

"It is particularly the economic, social, human relations and political tension that constitute the greatest objection to influx control and make it counterproductive," the committee observes.

It concludes that neither the present system nor any other direct form of "negative" influx control should be retained.

Instead, there was a need for a positive approach to urbanisation that would allow the "orderliness of the process to be promoted".

The committee recommends

that influx control should be replaced by a positive urbanisation strategy that, by making use of market forces, subsidies and development, would encourage people to settle in certain suitable areas, rather than forbidding them to move to certain urban areas.

Accordingly, it calls for the total abolishment of influx control and that:

- A strategy of "orderly urbanisation" should be pursued;
- The reference book system as a means of enforcing influx control should be abolished;
- Uniform identity documents should be issued to all citizens of SA, and priority should be given to replacing existing reference books with uniform identity documents.

**T**he abolition of influx control should apply to all black citizens of SA, including the national states, according to the committee. It believes that high and immediate

P.T.O.



# Pass law proposal

# 'First real change'

CARE Tim F  
13/9/85

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THE recommendation by the President's Council that South Africa's pass and influx control laws be scrapped has been widely welcomed both nationally and internationally.

## Legislation expected soon

Political Staff

In London, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and Mrs Sheena Duncan, chairperson of the Black Sash, both welcomed the latest moves in interviews with BBC Radio.

While Chief Buthelezi was more cautious, Mrs Duncan welcomed the move as "the first really significant changes" towards dismantling apartheid.

Chief Buthelezi said he thought the proposed changes were significant and "a step in the right direction".

In Washington the Reagan administration cautiously welcomed the recommendations.

State Department spokesman Mr Bernard Kalb emphasized that the council's report had yet to be formally presented to the State President, but added: "We find it encouraging that the South African Government is apparently reviewing its policies in this area".

The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, said that if the recommendations were adopted, it would be a "very important step" for South Africa.

"If this is really a liberalization, opening up,

LEGISLATION to scrap South Africa's controversial pass law system may be introduced next year.

This follows the recommendation of the constitutional committee of the President's Council that the discriminatory influx control system which results in the arrest of between 200 000 and 300 000 black people a year should be abolished.

The chairman of the constitutional committee, Dr A J G Oosthuizen, said at a press conference yesterday that the council could not prescribe to the government about what time scale should be adopted to implement its recommendations.

"We expect some legislation on this specific aspect will come in the next session of parliament," Dr Oosthuizen said.

Both Dr Oosthuizen and Dr Piet Koornhof, the chairman of the President's Council, emphasized that it was up to the government to decide whether to accept the recommendations, which will be submitted to President P W Botha after the report has been formally adopted by the council.

Although the government has yet to give an official response to the report, the fact that the 10 National Party members of the committee all supported the call to abolish the influx control system is a strong indication that the government will accept the recommendations.

"The system disturbs relations between white and black in South Africa and is in fact a polarizing factor, to the extent that in many cases it gives rise to bitterness and hatred among blacks towards whites, who on the whole have to apply and enforce influx control."

The committee accepted that its proposals could result in an increase in the number of black people in the urban areas by between 17 and 32 percent by the year 2 000, but it believed that through an "orderly urbanization" and employment strategy, these people could be accommodated on approved sites.

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**THE recommendation by the President's Council that South Africa's pass and influx control laws be scrapped has been widely welcomed both nationally and internationally.**

In London, Chief Gathshu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and Mrs Sheena Duncan, chairperson of the Black Sash, both welcomed the latest moves in interviews with BBC Radio.

While Chief Buthelezi was more cautious, Mrs Duncan welcomed the move as "the first really significant changes" towards dismantling apartheid.

Chief Buthelezi said he thought the proposed changes were significant and "a step in the right direction".

● In Washington the Reagan administration cautiously welcomed the recommendations.

State Department spokesman Mr Bernard Kalb emphasized that the council's report had yet to be formally presented to the State President, but added: "We find it encouraging that the South African Government is apparently reviewing its policies in this area."

The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, said that if the recommendations were adopted, it would be a "very important step" for South Africa.

"If this is really a liberalization, opening up,

### Details of the report, page 4

freedom to sell your labour where you can get the best price, this would represent a very important step."

● The British Foreign Office cautiously welcomed the recommendations, but said senior Foreign Office officials were studying the proposals.

Judgement would be reserved till full details and their implications were known.

● The Urban Foundation said the report represented "a vital breakthrough both in the national policy towards urbanization and towards the development of the country as a whole."

● The director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman, said the recommendations were "yet another nail in the coffin of the pass

# Legislation expected soon

Political Staff

LEGISLATION to scrap South Africa's controversial pass law system may be introduced next year.

This follows the recommendation of the constitutional committee of the President's Council that the discriminatory influx control system which results in the arrest of between 200 000 and 300 000 black people a year should be abolished.

The chairman of the constitutional committee, Dr A J G Oosthuizen, said at a press conference yesterday that the council could not prescribe to the government about what time scale should be adopted to implement its recommendations.

"We expect some legislation on this specific aspect will come in the next session of parliament," Dr Oosthuizen said.

Both Dr Oosthuizen and Dr Piet Koornhof, the chairman of the President's Council, emphasized that it was up to the government to decide whether to accept the recommendations, which will be submitted to President P W Botha after the report has been formally adopted by the council.

Although the government has yet to give an official response to the report, the fact that the 10 National Party members of the committee all supported the call to abolish the influx control system is a strong indication that the government will accept the recommendations.

"The system disturbs relations between white and black in South Africa and is in fact a polarizing factor, to the extent that in many cases it gives rise to bitterness and hatred among blacks towards whites, who on the whole have to apply and enforce influx control."

The committee accepted that its proposals could result in an increase in the number of black people in the urban areas by between 17 and 32 percent by the year 2 000, but it believed that through an "orderly urbanization" and employment strategy, these people could be accommodated on approved sites

laws" and were therefore welcomed.

"It is to be hoped that the government will now act decisively to eliminate influx control and so remove a black grievance as old as the influx control system itself."

● Organized commerce welcomed the report's findings, the chief executive of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, said.

"Taken together with the announcement (on Wednesday) by the State President on the issue of black citizenship, these developments amount to an important breakthrough on the question of the handling of black urbanization."

● The recommendations were fully supported by Dr J C van Zyl, chief executive of the SA Federated Chamber of Industries, who said they "augur well for the future."

He said "The FCI fully endorses the positive attitude towards urbanization and especial-

ly the recommendation that influx control and the pass laws be abolished."

● The National Council of Women welcomed the recommendations and urged the government to implement them as soon as possible, the NCW's national president, Mrs Else Schreiner, said.

The influx control system and particularly the pass laws were "morally indefensible and degrading" and "we believe the attendant destruction of family life has contributed greatly to the escalation of violence and black anger."

The criminalization of technical offences had not helped either.

● "The best news I have heard since 1948. Maybe there is a beginning of a glimmer of sanity in South Africa," said South African-born actress Janet Suzman yesterday in London — Political Staff, Own Correspondents, Sapa, Reuter and UPI

# Only CP likely to vote 'No'

By DIRK VAN ZYL  
Political Correspondent  
THE President's Council's plenary session is today formally expected to adopt by an overwhelming majority the recommendations of its Constitutional Committee that influx control laws and the pass system be scrapped

The Government is then expected speedily to signal its acceptance and, according to top sources, enabling legislation could be introduced in next year's parliamentary session, starting late in January

The committee has recommended that the abolition of influx control take place in an "orderly manner" and that a strategy of orderly urbanisation be applied

It also recommended uniform identity documents for all South African citizens and that priority be given to the replacement of the present reference books for Africans

The 60-member President's Council started debating the report yesterday

and a senior spokesman said today it was expected the debate would end late this afternoon with the report's formal adoption

Only the Conservative Party — with two President's Councillors — is expected to reject it

The move is seen by observers as a further crucial step away from old-style Verwoerdian apartheid and is in line with calls by opposition political parties, community organisations and church leaders of all races over the years

The pass laws have been particularly hated by blacks as a humiliating slight to their human dignity,

while influx control, with the accompanying migratory labour system, has been condemned even by major Afrikaans churches as a "cancer" and disruptive of healthy family life

● Reacting to the report of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council, Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) welcomed the move

"The report clearly recognises the inevitability of urbanisation, as well as the need for a balanced urbanisation policy aimed at improving the quality of life of people already living in

urban areas and designed to accommodate future population growth," Mr Parsons said

"These developments amount to an important breakthrough"

Dr J C van Zyl, chief executive of the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) said the recommendations were fully endorsed by the FCI

"The issues addressed and the recommendations made in this important document reflect a balanced approach to the complex realities involved and augur well for the future," Dr Van Zyl said

"The report is substantially in line with propos-

als which the private sector has been making to the Government for some time"

● In Washington, the Reagan Administration called on the South African Government yesterday to accept the report

The Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, said on television it could be a "very important step for the riot-torn country" if the report were accepted

Dr Crocker said "If this really is a liberalisation, opening up, freedom for people to sell their labour where they can get the best price, this would represent a major move"

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Dispatch Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN — There has been an overwhelmingly positive reaction both nationally and internationally to the recommendation by the President's Council that South Africa's hated pass and influx control laws be scrapped

Legislation to scrap the controversial laws, which result in the arrest of between 200 000 and 300 000 black people a year, may be introduced as early as the next session of Parliament in 1986, it was announced yesterday

In Washington the Reagan administration cautiously welcomed the recommendations, but at the same time said it was "displeased" by Pretoria's decision to expel Newsweek journalist Ray Wilkinson

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb emphasised the Council's report had yet to be formally presented to the State President, but added "We find it encouraging that the South African Government is apparently reviewing its policies in this area."

US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, said if the recommendations were adopted it would be an important step for South Africa

The British Foreign Office cautiously welcomed the recommendations, but said senior Foreign Office officials were still studying the proposals

Also in London, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and Mrs Sheena Duncan, chairman of the Black Sash, both welcomed the latest moves in interviews with the BBC

Mrs Duncan said the move was "the first really significant changes" in dismantling apartheid

The director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman, said the recommendations were "yet another nail in the coffin of the pass laws" and therefore were welcomed

Assocom said "Taken with the State President's announcement on black citizenship earlier this week, these developments amount to an important breakthrough on the question of handling black urbanisation"

More reaction P13

# CAPE TOWN — The abolition of influx control and the replacement of the reference book system with a common identity document for all South Africans are two of the main recommendations of the President's Council report of the Committee for Constitutional Affairs on an Urbanisation Strategy.

Chaired by Dr A J G Oosthuizen, the committee found

● That the "degrading of human dignity inherent" in the implementation of influx control could "not be justified" and noted with great concern "the present large number of arrests (between 200 000 and 300 000 per year) for offences under influx control provisions and related technical offences,

● The large-scale circumvention of the law produced contempt for the relevant act and the authorities,

● That influx control measures as applied at present were discriminatory and in conflict with basic human rights

It was "particularly concerned about the human suffering and the severe damage to relations between the population groups, particularly those of blacks with whites, caused by influx control.

"The urbanisation strategy rests on migration to urban centres being based on the free movement of all citizens of the RSA. It is accordingly recommended that

● Influx control, as applied at present in terms of Act 25 of 1945, be abolished,

● A strategy for orderly urbanisation in the RSA be applied,

● The abolition of influx control take place in an orderly manner;

● Uniform identity documents be issued to all citizens of the RSA and priority be given to the replacement of the present reference books for blacks

The committee also recommended the formation of an Urbanisation Board which could formulate and regulate plans for urbanisation strategy implementation covering housing, local government, transport, finance and urban planning.

The present long hours spent on transport to and from work by blacks were "unacceptable." It recommended the "spatial ordering" of future urbanisation

"Blacks should themselves be involved in the development of the proposed urbanisation strategy."

On black local government, the committee found that

● Existing financial resources were inadequate and could not meet present or future needs,

● An extensive strategy to make the institutions more effective was essential

The report heralded the end of traditional apartheid, a Progressive Federal Party member of the President's Council, Mr Pieter Schoeman, said

However, during debate on the report, he questioned how the recommendations could be accommodated in the present constitutional framework and expressed the fear that black entities would be used to help build the concept of "co-operative coexistence"

Only Dr Connie Mulder, the Conservative Party representative on the 18-man committee, did not sign the report.

The recommendation to scrap the pass laws was described as a vital breakthrough by the Urban Foundation yesterday. — Sapa

X.A

"The best news I have heard since 1948. Maybe there is a beginning of a glimmer of sanity in South Africa," South African-born actress Janet Suzman said in London

# Influx Control, go? Pass Laws to go?

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THE SUNDAY

# U.S. welcomes pass law decision as an 'important step'

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Mercury

WASHINGTON—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker said yesterday that if South Africa adopted a President's Council recommendation to scrap pass laws, it would be a 'very important step' for the country.

'An awful lot depends on what is going to come in the place of the current system but having said that, the pass laws are a very important issue.

'If this is really a liberalisation, opening up, freedom to sell your labour where you can get the best price, this would represent a very important step,' he said.

### Next session

He had not yet seen the council's statement and it was not clear how the South African Government would respond to it.

The chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council, Dr AJG Oosthuizen,

said at a Cape Town Press conference yesterday the committee expected some legislation on influx control and pass laws in the next session of Parliament.

Asked about the Government's announcement restoring citizenship to 4 000 000 blacks who had been designated nationals of the homelands, Dr Crocker said this could be 'a powerful symbol'.

The Urban Foundation said the recommendation to scrap the pass laws was a vital breakthrough.

In a statement released in Cape Town, the foundation said the committee had produced a well-researched, wide-ranging report on urbanisation, an issue critical for the future of the country.

'We are extremely encouraged that the committee recommends the adoption of a much more positive attitude towards urbanisation in South Africa, and more particularly towards the ur-

banisation of black people.'

Mr Colin Egin, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said he hoped the Government would accept the recommendations of the President's Council and get on with the abolition of the 'dreaded structures'.

### Breakthrough

The chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Raymond Parsons, welcomed the 'positive' approach and said that, coupled with the announcement by President Botha on the issue of black citizenship, it amounted to an important breakthrough.

President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei expressed the hope that the South African Government would act quickly in introducing legislation accepting the committee's findings.

The recommendations were the 'bread and butter' issues which went hand in hand with full

citizenship, he said.

The imposition of influx control and the present lack of the same identity documents for all races were key elements causing the bitterness of black communities, President Sebe said.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu said in Pietermaritzburg yesterday, that reform no longer excited him.

The Government was engaged in piecemeal reform to a basically evil system.

'I do not want apartheid to be reformed, I want it to be dismantled. I am concerned that things which could have had tremendous impact, we, instead of saying "Hoorah", say "It's okay" because it no longer excites us.

'This is because these things are given grudgingly. These guys continue to hold on and only give when you clobber them hard,' Bishop Tutu said.

● See also Page 8

N R S J f t w l f l i n p t n r e

# Abolition of influx control is called for

## Scrapping influx laws is 'not enough'

Mercury Correspondent

THE ending of influx control would have a significant effect on the present political instability in South Africa but this alone would not put an end to the unrest

The Constitutional Committee said it reached this conclusion after assessing the evidence to it by Prof Willie Esterhuysen of Stellenbosch University.

Prof Esterhuysen's evidence was largely concerned with the destabilising, negative effect of influx control on the political stability of the country

'He pointed out that influx control destabilises institutions in authority and affects the respect felt by blacks for these

institutions 'Persons in authority, from officials to the police, and also acts and regulations, have become the victims of this destabilisation

### No legitimacy

'Among blacks influx control measures have no legitimacy. 'Influx control has contributed to white-black polarisation and is a major cause of black unrest and violence'

Prof Esterhuysen and others supported these arguments by saying that 'many of the resistance leaders have found their source of political inspiration in this system of control

'This is why black resistance spreads over class

and ethnic differences and leads to mobilisation of different groupings and residential areas

'There is a feeling of oppression and exploitation among blacks because influx control applies only to them.'

Prof Esterhuysen concluded that 'any form of control applying only to blacks will strengthen their perception of oppression and exploitation'

'The system of influx control and pass laws cannot be improved or even changed to the good All that can be done is to do away with it

'The committee agrees with Prof Esterhuysen that direct control measures concerning influx of persons are extremely desirable'

## Call for uniform ID cards for all

THE South African Police have not abandoned their aim of making South Africa the first finger-printed nation in the world

According to the committee, the police 'support a uniform identity document containing fingerprints for all population groups and a central population register for all'

'The police also consider that the principle that documents have to be produced on demand, implying that the carrying of documents is compulsory for all, is a necessity'

The committee said it had a great deal of understanding for the point of view of the police

'In principle, however, it would be wrong to use a sensitive policy instrument such as influx control for another sensitive matter, public security'

'The view of the committee, therefore, is that the goals of these two diverse spheres — influx control and security measures — should not be merged'

It said the ideal would be 'the compulsory carrying of uniform identity documents by all persons, to be shown to a police officer on demand'

## 17 million pass law offenders

Mercury Correspondent

THE numbers of prosecutions under the pass laws — between 200 000 and 300 000 a year — were 'frightening', the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council has concluded

It said 17,1 million blacks had been arrested for pass law offences up until 1981

And even after former Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof had said in 1978 the pass laws would be applied 'more humanely', 'there had been a considerable increase in the number of arrests'

CAPE TOWN—The abolition of influx control and the replacement of the black reference book system with a common identity document for all South Africans are two of the main recommendations of the President's Council report of the Committee for Constitutional Affairs on an urbanisation strategy.

Chaired by Dr A J G Oosthuizen, the committee found that the 'degrading of human dignity inherent' in the implementation of influx control could 'not be justified'

'It is with great concern that the committee notes the present large number of arrests (between 200 000 and 300 000 a year) for offences under influx control provisions and related technical offences

'This large-scale circumvention of the law produces contempt for the relevant Act and for the authorities

'The committee agrees that influx control measures as applied at present are discriminatory and in conflict with basic human rights

### Recommendations

'The committee is particularly concerned about the human suffering and the severe damage to relations between the population groups, particularly those of blacks with whites, caused by influx control

'The urbanisation strategy rests on migration to urban centres being based on the free movement of all citizens of the Republic of South Africa It is accordingly recommended that

'Influx control as applied at present in terms of Act 25 of 1945, be abolished,

'A strategy for orderly urbanisation in the RSA be applied,

'The abolition of influx control take place in an orderly manner,

'Uniform identity documents be issued to all citizens of the RSA and priority be given to the replacement of the present reference books for blacks Identity documents should be of such a nature and content that the identity of every person can be properly established beyond all doubt.'

### Travelling time

The committee also recommended the formation of an urbanisation board which could formulate and regulate plans for urbanisation strategy implementation covering housing, local government, transport, finance and urban planning

The committee found that present long hours spent on transport to and from work by blacks 'unacceptable' It recommended that the 'spatial ordering' of future urbanisation should be planned around present urban centres and also by the 'purposeful creation' of independent new towns that would be viable.

These last should be planned especially to eliminate long travelling times

'Blacks should themselves be involved in the development of the proposed urbanisation strategy

### 'Paternalism'

'Certain facets of this development programme, accordingly, should be the outcome of investigation, planning and negotiation between the State and black leadership, with the private sector also playing a part'

On black local government, the committee found that

Existing financial resources were inadequate and could not meet present or future needs,

An extensive strategy to make the institutions more

# Only Connie Mulder refused to sign report

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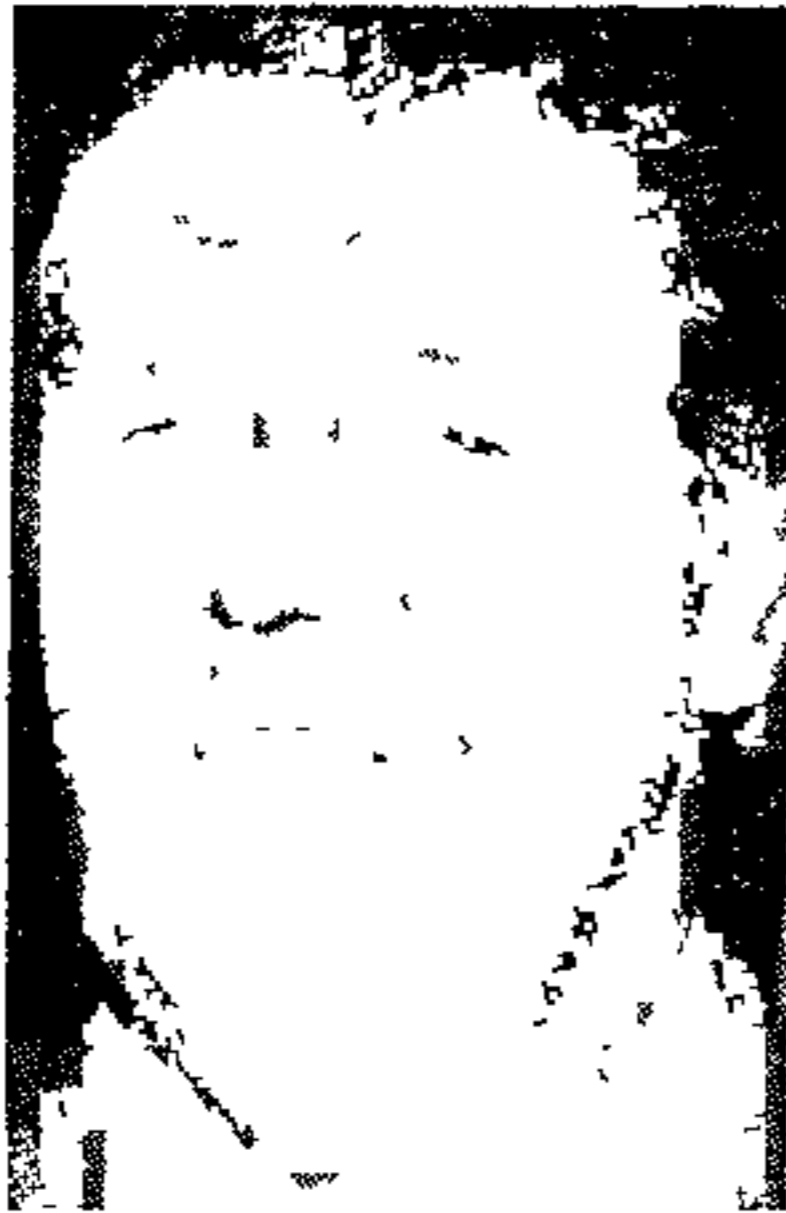
**Mercury Correspondent**

THE man who boldly said in 1978 on behalf of the Government that there would eventually be no black South Africans, Dr Connie Mulder, was the only member of the President's Council constitutional committee who did not sign the report calling for the abolition of influx control

Dr Mulder, now a senior member of the Right-wing Conservative Party, was Minister of Plural Relations when he predicted that when the homelands policy was taken to its logical conclusions, there would be no black South African citizens

All other members of

the committee, 10 Nationalists, two Labour Party members and one member each from the Progressive Federal Party,



Connie Mulder ... failed forecast.

the New Republic Party, the People's Congress Party, the National People's Party and Solidarity, signed the report.

Yesterday, the committee chairman, Dr A J G Oosthuizen, former director of the Institute of Urban Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University, said that only one member of the committee, whom he did not name, had not signed the report

'Right at the end he decided not to sign,' Dr Oosthuizen said

● Another Nationalist prediction also failed in 1978. A Cabinet minister, Mr Blaar Coetzee, predicted that the flow of black people to the cities would be reversed in 1978

...ave was essential,

The 'impression of white paternalism persists and must be avoided', and,

Health laws should be formulated and adapted to accommodate informal settlements

**'Confusion'**

Commuting times should be reduced by providing employment closer to remote residential areas and providing better, more adequate and more efficient transport facilities

Public transport routes, termini and shops should be so positioned so that walking distances were short, facilities readily accessible and community acceptance of the facilities was satisfactory

Regulations and control measures that make bus routes unnecessarily long should be done away with

Combi-taxis, which had become increasingly popular for black commuters should be encouraged rather than limited

'There appears, however, to be a great deal of confusion about Government policy regarding this means of transport'

The aim should be to reduce total commuting time to between 1,5 to 2,5 hours, preferably less, to improve the 'social well-being and quality of life of the community' — (Sapa)

## COMMENT

### Hated laws to go at last

THE pass laws are the most hated and damaging feature of South Africa's apartheid society and it will be a momentous day when they are scrapped — as they seem certain to be now that the constitutional committee of the President's Council has recommended they be abolished.

The committee's report, released yesterday, has rightly been hailed for its balanced and realistic approach to an issue which is central to any meaningful reform programme. The State President, in his Durban speech, described the influx control system as outdated and too costly to retain, and the announcement yesterday of common citizenship virtually ensured the pass laws' demise.

The committee has recommended the formation of a board to formulate an urbanisation strategy, which will be vitally important when the laws are scrapped. We hope the Government takes the advice of the Federated Chamber of Industries and appoints a widely representative group to serve on this essential body.

It would be logical now for the Government to come out firmly on freehold rights for blacks. Freehold is essential to any urbanisation strategy intended to establish contented communities, and its symbolic significance should not be underestimated.

Coupled with the announcement on citizenship, this initial step towards the scrapping of influx control is bound to have a positive effect overseas. Again it must be asked: why did the State President not speak more emphatically about these things in his Durban speech? Had he done so the ruinous financial debacle and collapse of confidence of the past month would almost certainly have been avoided.

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# 'Start' welcomed

Staff Reporter

THE government's decision to scrap the pass and influx-control laws was yesterday cautiously welcomed by Umziwonke, an umbrella organization claiming to represent Langa, Guguletu, Nyanga, New Crossroads and Khayelitsha communities

The organization's secretary Mr Matthews Cabadiya said the move was a start by the government to dismantle apartheid

"It is now very much in the government's interest to lift the state of emergency, restore peace in the troubled townships, allow children to return to school and release from prison and detention all our true leaders and students who have been held there" he said

Blacks in the Western Cape had been hit the hardest by the harmful laws — a "major element of the ruthless application of the government's policy towards blacks" — because of the coloured preferential labour policy, he said

"We think the government should further declare its stand with regard to job preference as it is not yet clearly understood by the private and industrial sector"

It was also necessary that urban blacks be given the opportunity of participating in the process of any negotiations regarding their future, Mr Cabadiya said

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# Job boom predicted

TOM HOOD, Property Editor

HALF a million new jobs will be created in the building and civil engineering industries through the scrapping of influx control and the need to house more people near South African cities.

This is the belief of Dr Llewellyn Lewis, an executive member of the Institute for Housing

He estimated the Government will have to spend about R200-million a year on infrastructure development alone

## New money

"This will be new money and it will have a tremendous effect on the economy," he said today

"When influx control is abolished you will have the pressure of people coming into controlled squatting areas. They will need at least rudimentary services with sewerage, water and basic gravel roads

"A vital factor is that spending money at this level is not inflationary. It relies on local labour and the people who benefit are at the lowest level of employment

"They have no propensity to save — only to spend"

Some people estimated that as the money is spent the multiplying factor for the economy would be about three times in total.

A lot of attitudes will have to change, he said. Although the Institute had never played the role of a pressure group, it planned to hold a three-day congress in Durban during No-

## Scrapping laws will boost SA

Members where ideas about the effects of ending influx control could be discussed

The moral and ethical implications would be examined by Dr J Kritzinger of the missionary science research centre at the University of Pretoria, a colleague of Dr Willem Nicol, who has been urging the repeal of influx control for many years

The social implications of controlled squatting will be another controversial topic with Dr Andries Oosthuizen, a member of the President's Council, as main speaker

The Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, will open the session while Mr Jan Steyn of the Urban Foundation will be a keynote speaker

"Housing, like education, is a political issue and we trust a number of topics at the congress will contribute to the reform debate in South Africa," says the institute's president, Mr Daan Roelvert.

# New moves 'totally reverse' apartheid

by Jo-Anne Collinge

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The win moves of restoring South African citizenship to residents of independent homelands and abolishing influx control are "a total reversal of the apartheid policy — not a mere modification or reform of the system," says Black Sash national president Mrs Sheena Duncan. But she asserts they will not be sufficient to stem black political demands and cautions "This is only the beginning of the end of apartheid, not the end itself."  
Mrs Duncan believes that they

**STWIK**  
Two groups of people particularly disadvantaged by the independence of the homelands were those who had resided in the homelands at the time of independence and children born since independence to couples who were deemed to be homeland citizens, whether they lived there or not.  
Those resident in the homelands at the time of independence have been quite unable to get permanent residence rights in South Africa's cities. They are treated on a par with Lesotho

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citizens, says Mrs Duncan, and may remain in "white" South Africa only if they have a permit. "This is never a permanent residence permit, and cannot lead to naturalisation."  
The question of property rights was particularly relevant to children born of couples who were resident in the townships of South Africa's "white" cities but who had become homeland citizens at the stroke of a pen. These children were considered foreigners by Pretoria.  
"If their parents have bought

houses on 99-year leasehold the law is that they can bequeath their property to children born after independence. The children's ownership of the house is quite legal but they may occupy it by permit only."  
In the area of work status, the law is that all foreigners "if they are given permission to work at all are granted such rights under the 'two-year rule' which requires that they must spend at least six continuous weeks in their country of origin every two years", says Mrs Dun-

urban residents speaking the official language of one or other independent homeland.

But, she warns, the changes in influx control and citizenship rights needed to be made immediately at an administrative level. "They simply cannot be held up until the next session of Parliament."  
"They must order the police that pass raids in streets and homes must stop immediately. It must no longer happen that people looking for work are told to go away and get the right stamp in their passes. The State President has the power to issue these kinds of orders and he must do so now."



As we have learnt to swallow the bitter with the sweet, many a tale will be passed on about the passbook

No amount of flippancy will wipe out the suffering and misery it has caused over the years. But, being what we are, the laughter, derision

and defiance that has been our comfort through all these harsh laws must be told

Let's take a ride in a time capsule back into the early '50s during the height of pass raids. First thing you did in the morning before pulling on your pants was to check if

your "pass" was safe and sound under the pillow

As you bolted out of your home for the bus, taxi or railway station, your mother or wife would shriek or holler "You mustn't forget your pass!"

She had the right to, be-

cause the minute you left your home your every movement was under the heavy surveillance of the law

That is why people developed that shifty and alert expression — on the lookout for the pass squad

Those who went about with blinkers round their faces normally ended up in "kwelakwelas" or pick-up vans. It was a cat-and-mouse game. The law used all kinds of camouflage tactics to nab the unsuspecting

At Park station, which is the universal name for Johannesburg station, it was the survival of the enterprising. As if by common instinct, all of us on arrival reached for our hip or back pockets to feel if that "damned" book was there

If not, it was retreating back into the safety of the concourse until the pass blitz was over

## Brunt

It meant lateness for work, expulsion in certain cases where the bosses could not understand the whole situation and absolute misery for those affected

Honest workers normally took the brunt of the pass raids. They were like sheep going to the slaughter. They'd forgotten passes at home but were genuine workers

The next stop for them was No 4 or Fordsburg Prison, where they'd be processed for "failing to produce" and other silly accusations for not carrying passes with them

Crooks, conmen, men-about-town and loafers fared better. They were dressed immaculately, carried brief-

perceive the phenomenon  
resolve emerges to do :

## —One racket is doomed

A LARGE number of racketeers, most of whom are in Johannesburg and Soweto, would suffer greatly when the new uniform pass system is introduced

Some of these racketeers have been arrested, but in several cases they have been able to pay a fine and continue with their old business as before

Many people, mostly from the rural areas, paid between R400 to R600 to get the correct stamp on their reference books — which then gave them a forged

right to work and live in Johannesburg.

The number of those who obtained forged documents doubled each time one of the homelands became independent, as many people in the urban areas automatically lost their rights to that homeland.

As one man said this week: "These racketeers who have been earning a livelihood selling urban rights to blacks will now have to and look for work for the first time years"

cases — "dignity bags" as we called them in those years — to escape arrest.

Cops somehow fell for the ruse. A well-clad man meant a worker, and anybody ordinarily or shabbily dressed was a work-seeker who had to have all his papers or "maphphas" (official documents) in order

The honest workers were the sacrificial lambs. They got it where the chicken got it — "in the neck!"

A typical pass raid those days meant the entire barricading of a township or location. Police would be at all strategic entrances to the place. Those without valid documents devised all means of escape

They hid in dustbins, ceilings and rafters of homes, took to the sand dunes and adjoining hills or just vanished from the face of earth until the raid was over.

Like the resistance movements abroad, stricken peo-

ple coined phrases and to elude the police

A three-pronged whistle call meant the were about. The cry "Mbonvu" (it is red) meant alarm whenever there was police presence in the area

Even songs were composed about pass raids. There was a song in the ear of "Roaring Forties" which defied pass raids

## Desist

Citizenship for all as by many as something has naturally to follow

of us will then desist from juggling surnames like "Mtinkhulo" to "Gboom", "Ndlovu" to "fant", "Mvundla" to "H" and many others

Even P W Botha's normally sparking eyes lost lustre when he saw these changes on TV. It has come to pass

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# And so it's come to pass

THE scrapping of passbooks is not only going to create vast vacancies in the country's prisons. It's going to mean headaches for the many blacks who have resorted to all manner of subterfuge to beat the system.

Like the myriads of fellows who assumed fancy English-type names to pose as coloureds

They would do anything to avoid the degradation of the pass laws. And it's been so long that one wonders how many can even remember their given names.

I thought wryly of this when I read of the Government's intention to scrap pass laws and the introduction of uniform citizenship for all.

It must not be forgotten that more than 300 000 blacks a year had to be "free guests of the State President" for offences under the pass laws and its side-effects.

In trains, buses, homes, shebeens, everywhere, people are talking in incredulous tones about the abolition of the reference book. Many are still "doubting Thomases" and won't believe it until they see the dreaded "brown" or "green" books gone for ever.

In township patois "passes", "reference books" or "books of life", have quaint names. In fact, a little treatise could be written about their comic titles. We refer to reference books as "stinkers", "nzangan", "nzenga", "dompas" or "lankof".

Doc Bikitsha and Mrs Lucy Magagula look wistfully at the dreaded reference books

## DOC BIKITSHA

### says goodbye to the hateful 'stinker'!

Different regions have their own original names, but a "stinker" remains one from Guguletu township in Cape Town to Dube township in Soweto. It stinks to high heaven with its ill-effects on the masses of blacks who have to carry them.

Ruling seen as boon for contract workers

Job  
B. Dewy  
17/9/85

# Appeal Court strikes blow at influx control

THOUSANDS of migrant workers who have been refused rights to permanent residence in urban areas because of lengthy breaks in their employment will now be able to obtain them.

Yesterday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein dismissed with costs the appeal brought by the Western Cape Administration Board against the judgment by Mr Justice P Tebbut of the Cape Provincial Division in favour of a contract worker, M Mthiya.

The full judgment by the Appeal Court is not yet available

Lee Bozalek, an attorney with the Legal Resources Centre, Cape Town, said "As matters stand, with the system of influx control still in force, it is going to help a lot of contract workers who have been refused their rights because of so-called breaks in their employment.

"Hopefully, if influx control is totally scrapped shortly, the judgment will be of academic interest only"

The decision extends the right of

LINDA ENSOR

migrants to permanent residence in urban areas, which was first established by the landmark Rhikoto judgment of 1981.

Mr Justice Tebbut found that Mthiya had satisfied both conditions of Section 10 (1)(b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, namely that he had continuously worked for one employer for a period of not less than 10 years and had continuously resided in a prescribed area for a period of not less than 15 years.

Mthiya had taken three substantial periods of long leave of four to eight months while employed with Chicks Scrap Metals (Cape) from 1967 to 1983

The judge found that these breaks did not eliminate Mthiya's rights as on each occasion his employer had consented to the leave and renewed the contract as soon as Mthiya had informed him he was able to return to work

# Restricting migrants was policy: speaker

GRAHAMSTOWN — Regional development in South Africa was increasingly becoming linked to the notion of planned urbanisation, Professor Bill Davies, professor of development studies at the institute of social and economic research, said

He was delivering a paper at the conference of university teachers in development administration and African politics at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, during the weekend.

"There can be little doubt that this would constitute a much more effective basis for a more appropriate approach to regional development

The issue of urbanisation in South Africa was directly concerned with black urbanisation. Previous policy dictates had indicated that the overwhelming intent of government strategy had been that black migrants to towns and cities and their accommodation there should be restricted

"Now things have changed. The debate is now no longer whether black urbanisation will

take place — it centres around where and how it will take place and the regional framework within which it does take place is clearly of central importance."

**DISPATCH**  
The system of eight development regions indicated in the Good Hope plan was the framework within which proposed programmes for urbanisation must be given effect, "at least for the immediate future," Prof Davies said.

18/06/85  
"As far as the management and administration of the development process is concerned, it has been suggested the Good Hope plan's eight development regions will become the basis for a second tier of government within a federalist dispensation"

This would constitute multi-racial third tier bodies administering various services at the level of the metropolitan region or for several groupings of non-metropolitan areas coinciding with the boundaries of the regional development associations

Prof Davies said an appropriate system of regional development could not be based on the present second-tier system of separate provinces and "homelands"

AKGWS 18/9/81  
**Unions back move  
on urbanisation**

**Labour Reporter**  
A TRADE union committee representing 300 000 workers has approved the President's Council report recommending the abolition of influx control and accepting a major urbanisation programme

The Consultative Committee of Garment, Textile and Leather Workers held its annual conference in Johannesburg this week

Major unions represented are the Garment Workers' Union of the Western Province, National Union of Garment

Workers and National Union of Leather Workers

According to a survey by the Trades Union Council of South Africa, 15 percent of all retrenchments are caused by the Government's decentralisation policies

Mr L Petersen, general secretary of the GWU, said the unions were not opposed to the establishment of industries in Ciskei and Transkei but opposed the lower wages there which made possible unfair competition from cheaper goods



# Domestics win the day in two contrasting trials

By Claire Robertson

Court 12 at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court heard two contrasting cases yesterday, highlighting diverse aspects of a law that has been thrust into the public eye by the stand of Mrs Marion Crawford.

Mrs Crawford chose to go to jail last month instead of paying a fine in protest against the pass laws.

In one case, a woman was soundly criticised by the magistrate for making her domestic worker sleep in her garage, in the next case the story of a tangle of red tape was swiftly dispatched by the same official.

"Your maid is good enough to cook your meals and look after your children. Surely she should sleep in your house," Magistrate Mr H P Holtzhausen told Mrs N August (37) of Croton Close, Riverlea Extension 2, before fining her R50 (or five days) for making Mrs Sarah Mokwena sleep in her garage "for only one night", as she said.

Next before the court was Mrs Brenda Bossenger (37), of Highlands North, charged with unlawfully accommodating a black person Mrs Bossenger, who had been in contact with Mrs Crawford because she had considered going to prison if convicted, pleaded not guilty.



Mrs Brenda Bossenger. "opposed to bureaucracy".

However, before the trial, Mrs Bossenger told *The Star* she had decided she would not follow Mrs Crawford to prison as she was a divorcee with two teenage children.

She was, however, determined to fight the case, "not for political reasons, but because I am opposed to the incredible bureaucracy of Wrab".

Moving into a new block of flats in July this year, Mrs Bossenger contacted Wrab for permission to house Mrs Johanna Matsie in a "newly painted room with a private bathroom — a beautiful room" in the block's servants' quarters.

She was told to provide a letter explaining why she needed a "sleep-in"

servant, one from her employees, a large shipping firm, to back up her reasons, and a letter from the building landlord. These she provided.

Two months later, Mrs Bossenger was granted permission.

A month after she had moved her servant into her new home, Mrs Bossenger was again contacted by Wrab, and told she did not have the necessary permission.

The prosecutor asked that the hearing be postponed.

"What is the reason for my returning to court?" asked Mrs Bossenger.

"Yes, exactly — what is the reason?" asked Mr Holtzhausen, who returned a verdict of not guilty shortly afterwards.

Drift is inexorably back to cities

# Failed influx control has cost SA dearly

By James Clarke

The centralisation of South Africa has failed the cities won

Now there's speculation that President Botha might give formal notice of its abandonment, at least in part

Coincidentally, the Urban Foundation's two most prominent governors, Mr H F Oppenheimer and Dr Anton Rupert, are making a plea for the Government to abandon influx control — "cold turkey"

Influx control — a classic form of social engineering — has been tried many times in history. Nowhere has it worked. Unless you count Cambodia

There, as soon as the new communist government took over in the mid-'70s, it succeeded in moving 2 million elderly, sick, unemployed and others from the capital to the countryside, at the point of bayonets. Today thousands are back

Britain spent R40 billion building "new towns" in the countryside after World War 2 — but succeeded in persuading only 2 million people to forsake the cities. That's R20 000 a head. Today Western town planners believe such moves were unnecessary, unnatural and certainly uneconomic.

In Third World countries the general experience has been that social problems are fewer and better dealt with in a metropolis.

It is easier to provide urban dwellers with clean water and easier to get food there too. South Africa announced in the '70s it was going to build 10 "new Sowetos" in the plateau to deflect blacks from the cities. It hoped to persuade 15 million would-be city dwellers to forget the idea

So far, trying to stop influx has mauled South Africa's economy and cost us dearly in terms of international standing. Billions of rands and millions of man-hours have been expended on what has been a failure

Durban is rapidly approaching the stage where it will have more squatters than citizens. In one area the population moved from nil to 80 000 in eight months

But according to Mr Chris du Plessis, public affairs director of the Urban Foundation, the crime rate there is not as high as in the rest of Durban.

Urban influx did not bring the dregs of humanity to town, nor did it bring the unemployed, he said. It brought men who were desperate to work and who had the initiative to get up and do something about it.

Mr du Plessis said the foundation had found that between a third and a half of all households in squatter areas supported themselves by working in the informal sector.

But at a recent Small Business Foundation conference it was estimated that there were 400 laws inhibiting small businesses.



An area of Durban's perimeter where a squatter settlement rose from nil to 80 000 (the population of Randburg) in eight months. ● Picture. Urban Foundation

control is so integrated into South Africa's traditional way of life that there is seen to be little need ever to evaluate the principle of the policy or to assess whether it does in fact achieve what the policy-makers claim it does

Over the past three years, the Urban Foundation has been involved in a significant amount of research and discussion concerning urbanisation and influx control

Survey after survey has shown that migration to the cities occurs primarily for economic reasons

Migration is a selective process and the cities are gaining people who are above national average for education level, skills and acquaintance with urban ways

In short, migrants are an asset to the urban economy

In the 1960s and '70s many countries adopted policies to try to stop the flow of migrants to the cities through indirect migration policy — such as rural development or industrial decentralisation, and direct migration policy

Contrary to initial expectations, rural development programmes resulted in large numbers of people moving off the land and into the cities

So having a rural development policy or a decentralisation policy does not mean that you are automatically reducing the flow of people to the cities

On the contrary, it has been the international experience that such policies frequently increase the rate of migration to the urban centres (especially in the short and medium term)

Across the world the vast majority of attempts to create counter-magnets to the large cities, such as new towns, have been unsuccessful and expensive and their impact on the rate of migration very small

When migrants residing in squatter settlements are relocated they usually return. When recent arrivals are forcibly turned back, the tide of arrivals keeps on coming

In its research, the Urban Foundation took as its base the perceptions of the participants in the process of influx control. We surveyed three important groups — employers, trade unions and black community councillors

Both the employers and the trade unionists believed influx control had a

# The negative effects of influx control

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By ANN BERNSTEIN  
(Senior research officer, Urban Foundation)

serious negative effect on industrial relations

All but one community councillor expressed strong feelings about the serious negative effects of influx control on the quality of life of black people

It is generally thought that influx control affects only new migrants to the urban areas. In fact, in a number of different ways — through the housing policy and shack demolitions, through urban people not obtaining their legitimate rights, through police raids — influx control affects all black people

Influx control has failed to stop a substantial movement of people into our metropolitan areas. What it has done is to influence where South Africa's urbanisation is taking place. The growth of the large informal settlements just outside our metropolitan areas (Winterveld, Kwandebele, Onverwacht, Inanda/Kwazulu) is the direct result of the influx control policy. Influx control does not prevent the development of Third World urbanisation but merely relocates it.

There are already well over five million black people in the urban areas of "white" South Africa and through natural growth they will provide the major source of future urban population growth.

Irrespective therefore of the success of influx control in preventing migration to the cities, realistic forward planning for the development of South Africa's existing urban areas is a critical necessity.

As we've all been made tragically aware over the past months, the quality of life in black townships is fundamentally affected

by our inability to plan ahead

The rapid growth in the population of the homelands has caused a substantial decline in the material conditions of life in these areas which has in turn increased the pressure for migration to the metropolitan centres.

The first step to unlocking our present impasse is the removal of influx control.

The Urban Foundation's conclusions about direct migration policy in other countries and about influx control in South Africa would apply to all forms of direct control over movement. So when we argue on the basis of our research for the removal of influx control we could include any variant of the present system of control.

Ever since the Riekert commission in 1979, there has been talk of moving to a system of control based on controls at the workplace and at the place of residence. We would argue that this would be merely a variant of the system and not a fundamental change.

In a way, controls over movement are the same as pregnancy — you either are or you aren't. If you control some black people, you need to control all black people. And there is no way around that.

It is widely agreed that if South Africa is to cope with the tremendous demands for jobs and shelter entailed by the rapid urbanisation we have described then we need to allow the market to operate.

All the barriers to work must be removed and people must be able to create their own jobs — the so-called informal

sector — hawking, trading on street corners, backyard manufacturing, and so on.

Similarly, controls must be lifted so that people are allowed to build their own houses at a standard that they can afford without endangering the health of the neighbourhood or city.

At this time in South Africa's history there could be no better indication of the Government's serious commitment to reform than for them to announce urgently and unambiguously that influx control will go.

Migrants are an asset to the urban economy

## Education and wages top the priority list

THE following are some research findings on the subject of influx control

- Pass law frustration ranks third after education and wages in the concerns of rank and file black people in Durban and on the Witwatersrand.
- Influx control laws is the most frequently mentioned factor causing hardship amongst middle class Sowetans
- Freedom to seek work anywhere is mentioned by 56% of black factory workers in Durban as the factor that would be most valuable to them — above all other issues, including better education, training and the vote
- The pass laws are mentioned by 52% of migrant workers as the issue with which they are most "angry and impatient" — above all other issues, including "life as a whole" (33%) and "job conditions" (31%)
- 18% of black workers in Durban see the function of influx control as a means of political control. The other 82% see its purpose in practical or bureaucratic terms, such as channelling labour, recording identity, controlling access to housing. That is, the issue is not yet fully 'politicised'.
- 33% of Zulu migrants would like to take their families with them to town. Amongst those without land, the proportion is 50%
- 12% of Transkeian migrants want the right to live and work in the cities permanently. Only 6% would want that right if it meant they might lose their right to own land in the rural area.
- 74% of married men feel they see their families often enough
- 83% do not wish their wives and children to come to live in town with them. Even temporary residence for their families was rejected by 81%. Fear of losing their land and the effect of the city on the morals and manners of their wives and children are the overwhelming reasons given
- 93% of rural Zulu people would not part with their land if they were offered a "good monthly pension when they get old", and 88% would not do so even if they obtained a house in town "which no-one could take away"
- 73% of migrants in Durban describe themselves as "a rural person forced to work in the city".
- 18% see their real home as being in the white urban areas

□ Statistics taken from "Up Against the Fences — Poverty, Passes and Privilege in South Africa", by Hermann Gihomee and Lawrence Schlemmer, published by David Phulp

# The jugular nicked

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The reformers in Chris Heunis' Department of Constitutional Development and Planning were ecstatic this week. The President's Council's recommendations that influx control and pass laws be scrapped was the opening they had been waiting for.

"Now you are really going to see things happen fast. Even a law as holy as the Group Areas Act is under threat," one top official said.

The 63-odd laws controlling the lives of blacks, inherited by Heunis from the former Department of Co-operation and Development (now Development Aid) in the latest rescheduling of portfolios, would therefore seem to be doomed.

"We are no longer talking about rationalisation, we are talking about abolition," the official said.

While President P W Botha has yet to react formally to the council's recommendations, there is little doubt he will accept them. The overwhelmingly positive response to the proposals — not least of all from the business community which has been pushing for an end to pass laws for years — has left him little choice but to accept the measures.

Even government's harshest critics are hard-pressed to deny the significance of what

**Apartheid has been dealt two bold blows of the sabre. It is bleeding copiously. But when will it die?**

must be acknowledged at last as the start of "genuine" reform. And there is no doubt that scrapping pass laws will be the most fundamental change in Nationalist policy since the party won power in 1948.

Together with government's announcement last week that it is willing to restore citizenship to all South Africans and Botha's earlier agreement to allow blacks to own land in the urban areas, the council's recommendations have given new hope to many who believed that SA had degenerated beyond the pale.

The national president of the Black Sash, Sheena Duncan, says the news gave her hope for the first time in 30 years.

"It will make a colossal difference when considered together with citizenship for all people. I'm not saying all our problems are over, but these are the essential first steps."

"The Black Sash has been very critical of

reform throughout the years because we believed much of it entrenched apartheid and was aimed at building up an elite black middle class with access to jobs and housing.

"But this is a total reversal of what the apartheid policy is all about," says Duncan.

Coming from a person who deals daily with the immeasurable human misery caused by pass laws and influx control, her comments help place the council's proposals in perspective.

Fortunately the recommendations were unambiguous. There can be no misinterpretation of what was suggested. Nobody seems to have quoted anything "out of context".

Little wonder Connie Mulder was unable to support the otherwise unanimous decision of the 17-man committee. His dissent is the report's shining certificate of respectability.

The recommendations and related reforms mock the confident prediction Mulder made in Parliament as Minister of Bantu Administration and Development in February, 1978, that when Nationalist policy was carried to its logical conclusion, there would be no black South African citizens.

At the top of a long list of the council's recommended reforms (see box) it was stated quite plainly "Influx control in South Africa, as applied at present in terms of Act 25 of 1945, should be abolished."

In its place, it recommended a strategy of non-racial orderly urbanisation and job creation. And all South Africans, regardless of race, should carry the same identity docu-



Heunis

## BLUEPRINT FOR A FUNERAL

The President's Council's main recommendations are

- Influx control in SA, as applied at present in terms of Act 25 of 1945, should be abolished,
- A strategy of orderly urbanisation should be implemented in SA,
- Measures designed to order urbanisation should not discriminate on the basis of race or colour,
- The abolition of influx control must take place in accordance with the demands of good order,
- The reference-book system as a means of enforcing influx control should be abolished,
- Uniform identity documents should be issued to all citizens of SA, and priority should be given to replacing the present reference books with uniform identity documents,
- The housing and work requirements proposed by the Riekert Commission are supported with qualification, with re-

gard to housing,

- The abolition of influx control should apply to all black citizens of SA, including the national states. The committee recommends that the position regarding the influx of citizens of the TBVC countries should be a matter for negotiation between the respective governments, as is the case at present, with the basic assumption that the existing rights of such persons, including freedom of movement, should not be prejudiced. Use should be made of effective incentive and disincentive measures to promote and order urban settlements in these states, particularly within existing metropolitan complexes,
- Influx from other neighbouring states, such as the BLS countries, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, should be dealt with in terms of normal migration legislation and measures, and in accordance with labour agreements. In certain areas these provisions may have to be applied more strictly. Apart from the necessary border con-

- rol, citizens from these and other foreign states should have to report internally from time to time to the authority concerned, and they should have to carry documents with them to identify them and show that they are legally in SA;
- High and immediate priority should be given, firstly to obtaining land for urbanisation and providing the necessary infrastructure according to need; and, secondly, to comprehensive development of the proposed urbanisation strategy,
- If the government accepts the above recommendations, an intensive information programme should be launched to publicise the problems of urbanisation and the need for an orderly urbanisation strategy, and
- Blacks should themselves be involved in the development of the proposed urbanisation strategy. Certain facets of this development programme should be the outcome of negotiation between the State and black leadership.

## ACCOUNTS AWARD

# Close contest

Leadership of the Top Twenty rankings achieved in the *FM's* Annual Accounts Award has again been closely contested by a number of companies that scored full marks — like winner York Timber Organisation — or came close to doing so

The award, now in its twenty-second year, continues to have a marked effect on reporting standards in SA, with the results reflecting the keen interest shown by the management of many JSE companies. Managements have often noted that their success in these rankings can be a useful marketing and financial tool which helps these firms' ratings with bankers and investors

### THE WINNERS

1985	York Timber Organisation
1984	Chemical Services/Anglo Alpha
1983	Anglo Alpha/Chemical Services
1982	York Timber Organisation
1981	Quinton Hazell Supente/Dunlop
1980	Dunlop
1979	Protea Holdings
1978	Abercom
1977	AECI
1976	Rennies Consolidated
1975	PP Cement
1974	Protea Holdings
1973	Protea Holdings
1972	United Tobacco
1971	Stewarts & Lloyds
1970	Stewarts & Lloyds
1969	Protea Holdings
1968	Massey-Ferguson
1967	Massey-Ferguson
1966	Massey-Ferguson
1965	Massey-Ferguson
1964	Massey-Ferguson

Differences at the top were brought about largely by changes to the rules, set by the *FM* and the University of Pretoria's Bureau of Financial Analysis (BFA). York Timber, with 100%, was ranked fourth last year. Second-placed Chemical Services, with 100% in 1982 and 1983, scored 98,5%, while third-ranked Anglo Alpha, also with 100% in the previous two years, scored 97%

Owing to two joint placings, we list 22 companies in this year's Top Twenty. Dunlop and Federale Volksbeleggings are ranked joint eleventh with 87,5%, while Barlow Rand and Garlick are ranked joint nineteenth with 78,7%

Interestingly, once companies have attained high reporting standards, they tend to maintain their rankings, despite regular changes to the rules. In keeping with previous patterns, no fewer than 15 of the companies in the top twenty were there last year.

The award — a floating trophy the winner holds for a year — carries the name of Massey-Ferguson, the winner throughout the first five years of the competition. At the time, Massey-Ferguson's North American-

Changes to the *FM's* annual Accounts Award rules have made the contest tougher and altered the line-up at the top. But many of the best ranked companies of previous years have again done well

orientated reporting methods set new standards for local companies. Today, sadly, Massey-Ferguson is no longer on the JSE listings, but it is now a subsidiary of Federale-Volksbeleggings, which appeared in the top twenty in 1984 and is there again this year.

No entries are required, as each year the BFA routinely judges all the annual reports published by non-specialist companies listed on the JSE. Excluded from the rankings are such categories as mines, mining houses, banks and insurance companies. Copies of the markings are sent by the BFA to each company being judged, so that the basis of the marking may be queried. It is again worth noting that very few companies in fact see cause to query their marks — which is a tribute to the system devised by the *FM* and the BFA (supervised by Professor Aad Zevenbergen and administered by senior lecturer Jean Myburgh).

### THE TOP TWENTY

- \* York Timber Organisation
- \*\* Chemical Services
- \*\* Anglo Alpha
- Adcock Ingram
- \* SA Breweries
- \* AECI
- \* Protea Holdings
- \* Seardel
- Tongaat Hulett's
- \* Fedfood
- \* Dunlop/\*Federale Volksbeleggings
- \* Premier Group
- \* Ellerne
- SM Goldstein
- \* Edgars
- Associated Furniture
- \* Allied Technologies
- \* OK Bazaars
- \* Barlow Rand/Garlick
- \* Power Technologies
- \*\* 1984 winners
- \* In 1984 Top Twenty

For the 1986 award, which will be announced as usual towards the end of that year, published accounts that appear up to and including December 31 1984 will be considered.

Welcome newcomers included Barlow's pharmaceutical subsidiary Adcock Ingram — which leapt into fourth place with a score of 94,8% — Tongaat Hulett's, S M Goldstein, Barlow Rand, Garlick and Power

Technologies. Congratulations to them all. A word of encouragement is due to those just squeezed out of the rankings, Blue Circle and Placor Holdings standing jointly in twenty-first place, followed by Bomain, Malbak and Romatex in joint twenty-second.

Past winners who continue to appear in this year's top twenty, in addition to York Timber, include Anglo Alpha, Chemical Services and its parent AECI, Protea Holdings and Dunlop SA.

Unfortunately, it is not only the excellent performances that have a habit of repeating themselves. The bottom twenty again contain numerous familiar names of companies that consistently — whether deliberately or by blithe neglect — show a healthy disregard for good reporting standards. None of the companies concerned asked to be rated (some would no doubt prefer not to be). But in many cases these rankings, such as last-placed Aurochs' score of 18 points out of a possible 136, for a mere 13% — betrays clearly the regard in which shareholders are held by the management of some of these companies.

Again, we see the Frame Group companies — SA Woollen Mills, Consolidated Textile Mills, Natal Canvas Rubber and Natal Consolidated Industries — clinging to their lowly rankings. Perhaps recent changes in the pattern of control of the Frame companies will presage better standards of reporting in future. And, again, we see that the Rembrandt group has four representatives at the bottom — although there is little prospect that the multinational Rembrandt operations will move towards better disclosure.

What is always cause for particular concern is the new entries in the bottom rankings. Berzack Brothers, Caxton, Canadian Overseas Packaging, Cap-Auto, Welfit Oddy and Afex did not appear in 1984 but all slipped in this year. Let's hope that it was only a temporary fall for these companies. ■

### THE BOTTOM TWENTY

- \* Aurochs
- \* SA Woollen Mills
- \* Consolidated Textile Mills
- \* Natal Canvas Rubber
- \* Natal Consolidated Industries
- \* Tegriese Beleggingskorporasie
- \* Rembrandt Group
- \* Lonhro Sugar/ Berzack Illman
- \* Farm-Ag/Berzack Brothers
- \* Rembrandt Beherende
- Caxton
- \* Tegriese Industriële/\*Autolec
- \* Nictus Finansiële
- Canadian Overseas/Cap-Auto
- Welfit Oddy/\*Buffcor/AFEX
- \* In 1984 'Bottom Twenty

*Edley* (206)

ment

The only possible restriction on urbanisation would be the availability of a place to live. But with "suitable" accommodation regarded by the council as virtually anything down to a shack on a serviced site, there should be no problem.

The number of people who could be expected to flow into urban centres when controls are lifted was difficult to estimate, says Dries Oosthuizen, chairman of the council's constitutional affairs committee, but it could be anything from 1m to 3m.

In essence, scrapping influx control and pass laws will mean that blacks will be free to move anywhere in the country looking for work and accommodation. "Section 10" rights which currently regulate their lives will disappear.

The State will also be relieved of the burden of prosecuting about 300 000 pass law offenders a year. Police and development boards will no longer have to send out squads to hunt down pass offenders, and migrant workers will be able to bring their wives and

children with them to the cities and lead relatively normal family lives. Large numbers of unemployed people will be right on their doorsteps rather than hundreds of kilometres away in homelands. This situation could be used as a threat by employers.

The greatest change could come about on the mines, not only because of the massive cost of providing family housing, but also because the changed social environment of miners would probably require wage adjustments.

David Welsh, professor of southern African studies at the University of Cape Town, believes the recommendations, if accepted, will significantly influence the lives of millions of black South Africans.

"The recommendations point to a colossal failure of influx control," Welsh said.

He urged government to act quickly to repeal the laws and to ensure no hidden catches were included in the "fine print" of repealing legislation.

But speed is essential, not only to exploit the full propaganda value of the move, but to convince millions of black South Africans that this is not another Nationalist ploy to merely drape the old policy in a new cloak.

Sheena Duncan has urged Botha to use his constitutional powers to order an immediate end to pass arrests and to order labour bureaus not to refuse anyone the right to work.

In the meantime, legislation should be prepared so it can pass through Parliament as soon as possible in the new year.

Duncan cautioned against expecting an ecstatic reaction in black communities.

When she first heard news of the recommendations last week and passed it on to people waiting for interviews in the Black Sash's Johannesburg advice office, there was a "marked lack of jubilation."

"It was simply because of all the other problems they face — the State of Emergency, children missing or shot. There is also tremendous distrust. People simply don't believe what the government says anymore. That's why it is absolutely essential that executive action be taken immediately to implement these recommendations," she says.

Even then, however, the



Sheena Duncan ... apartheid reversed

moves were unlikely to make much difference to black communities unless they were accompanied by an end to repression, including the lifting of the State of Emergency and the withdrawal of troops from the townships, Duncan said.

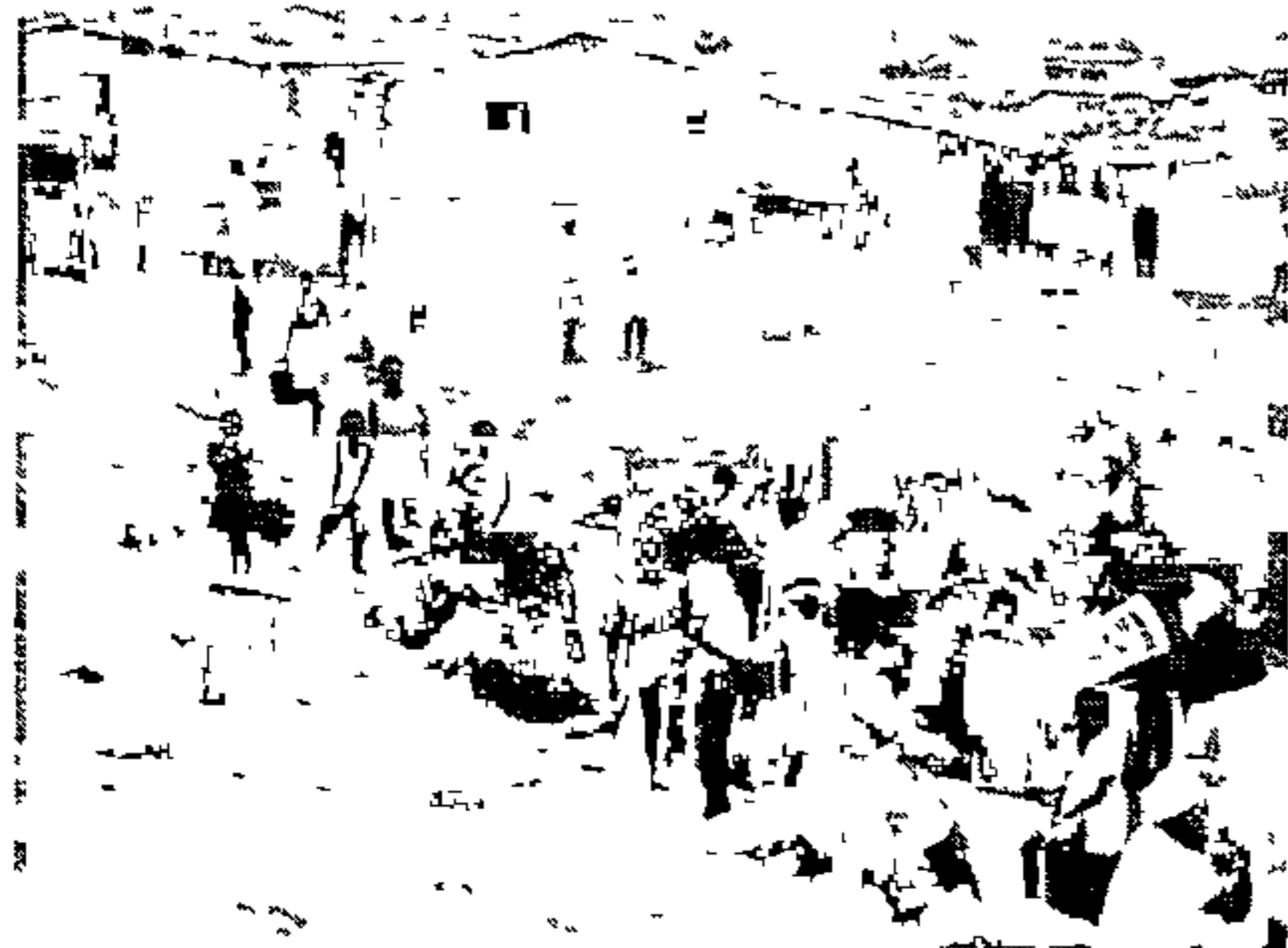
Timo Bezuidenhout, western Cape representative of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and a long-time advocate of an end to influx control, regrets only that the council's recommendations were not made years ago.

"For six years here in the western Cape we wasted time and energy tearing down shelters, exposing women and children to wind and rain and deporting people."

"If we had used the time building and developing earlier, we would have already been well on the road to orderly urbanisation," he said.

Nevertheless, Bezuidenhout says he is "absolutely delighted" by the council's report and believes the move could go a long way towards defusing tension in both black and white communities.

If this, read with the State President's remarks on black citizenship, is the preamble to the death sentence on apartheid, let the execution proceed now. The animal will be a long time dying. Political rights, Group Areas, Race Classification, unequal education remain. But a potentially lethal blow has been struck.



Squatter camps ... let them urbanise

children with them to the cities and lead relatively normal family lives.

The provision of adequate accommodation or land for "orderly squatting" and jobs will obviously become a priority if the abolition of controls is to solve problems rather than create new ones.

In this respect, the mines and other large employers of migrant labour could play a key role in providing family quarters and schools and clinics for children.

The quality of life of hundreds of thousands of dependants of migrant workers could be dramatically improved in what could easily become the most important social change in SA's recent history.

A researcher at the University of Cape Town's SA Labour Development Research Unit (Saldru) said this week that the implementation of the recommendations would obviously lead to greater security for workers and could improve the prospects for some trade unions, particularly in the building industry.

Other unions, however, could find them



Dries Oosthuizen ... scrapping influx control

# Pass laws are a 'must' to go in list of reforms

Significant reforms in the South African labour arena during the past five years need to be followed by further reforms in key areas, says Lawyers for Human Rights, a national group of concerned members of the legal profession.

In a paper compiled by Mr Alec Freund, lecturer in law at Wits University, on behalf of Lawyers for Human Rights, the pass laws are top of the list of "musts" for reform.

"A worker whose right to remain in an urban area is dependent on retaining his current employment is in a precarious position. He may well be reluctant to try to assert his lawful rights, such as demanding a meal break, for fear of being dismissed. If he is dismissed he will be compelled to return to a 'homeland' and his prospects of finding another job are bleak."

Another major obstacle in the labour field was the country's security laws, says the lawyers' organisation.

"Many unions and unionists have been severely affected by bannings, detentions without trial and prosecutions for offences which could never be offences in a democratic country," said the lawyers.

Unions trying to operate in the homelands had been severely restricted and some had been banned in certain homelands. The lawyers referred specifically to the South African Allied Workers' Union

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Labour reforms were welcomed in South Africa five years ago following the Wiehahn and Riekert Commission reports.

However, there are still fundamental problems facing trade unions today, according to Lawyers for Human Rights. SHERYL RAINE reports.

STAK  
which had been banned in the Ciskei and the prohibition of South African-based unions in Bophuthatswana

20/9/85  
The nationwide prohibition of outdoor gatherings had impeded effective union organisation. The lawyers noted that on several occasions magistrates had denied trade unions permission to hold general meetings in venues such as sports stadiums where large enough indoor accommodation had not been available.

The prohibition had also had direct adverse effects. In the case of mass dismissals, workers who remained on employer premises without permission were liable to be charged with trespassing. However, if workers gathered outside the factory they constituted an "illegal gathering". Union

organisers arriving at such scenes had on several occasions been charged with convening illegal gatherings.

A further consequence of the prohibition of gatherings was to make picketing illegal unless it took place on private property with the consent of the owner. Picketers also ran the risk of being charged under the Intimidation Act.

The right of public sector workers to join independent unions was being affected by the Government's attitude to such rights. While there was no general prohibition on trade union membership, such workers were not covered by the Labour Relations Act and the Government had shown itself extremely hostile to independent unions.

The lawyers pointed out that an International Labour Organisation (ILO) committee of experts had recognised that a general respect for civil liberties was essential to the exercise of trade union rights.

Among the essential rights listed by the ILO were

- Freedom and security of person and freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention

- Freedom of opinion and expression

- Freedom of assembly

South African law did not recognise these rights and fundamental changes were needed before the country could claim to have a just labour dispensation.

CAPE TIMES 24/9/85 (205)

# Hope for contract workers?

Staff Reporter

MR Lee Bozalek, director of the Legal Resources Centre in Cape Town, yesterday urged all contract workers who had applied for permanent residence rights following the historic Rikhoto and Mthya court decisions to renew their approaches to the Western Cape Development Board (WCDB).

He issued this advice after Mr Mzwandile Mthya received a 10(1)(b) stamp in his reference book at the WCDB offices in Nyanga yesterday.

This brought to an end a four-year battle for rights which has implications for thousands of migrant workers who have been denied permanent urban residence rights because they took long leave during their ten- or 15-year qualifying periods.

The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein last week upheld a Cape Town Supreme Court finding that Mr Mthya qualified for 10(1)(b) rights, despite the fact that he

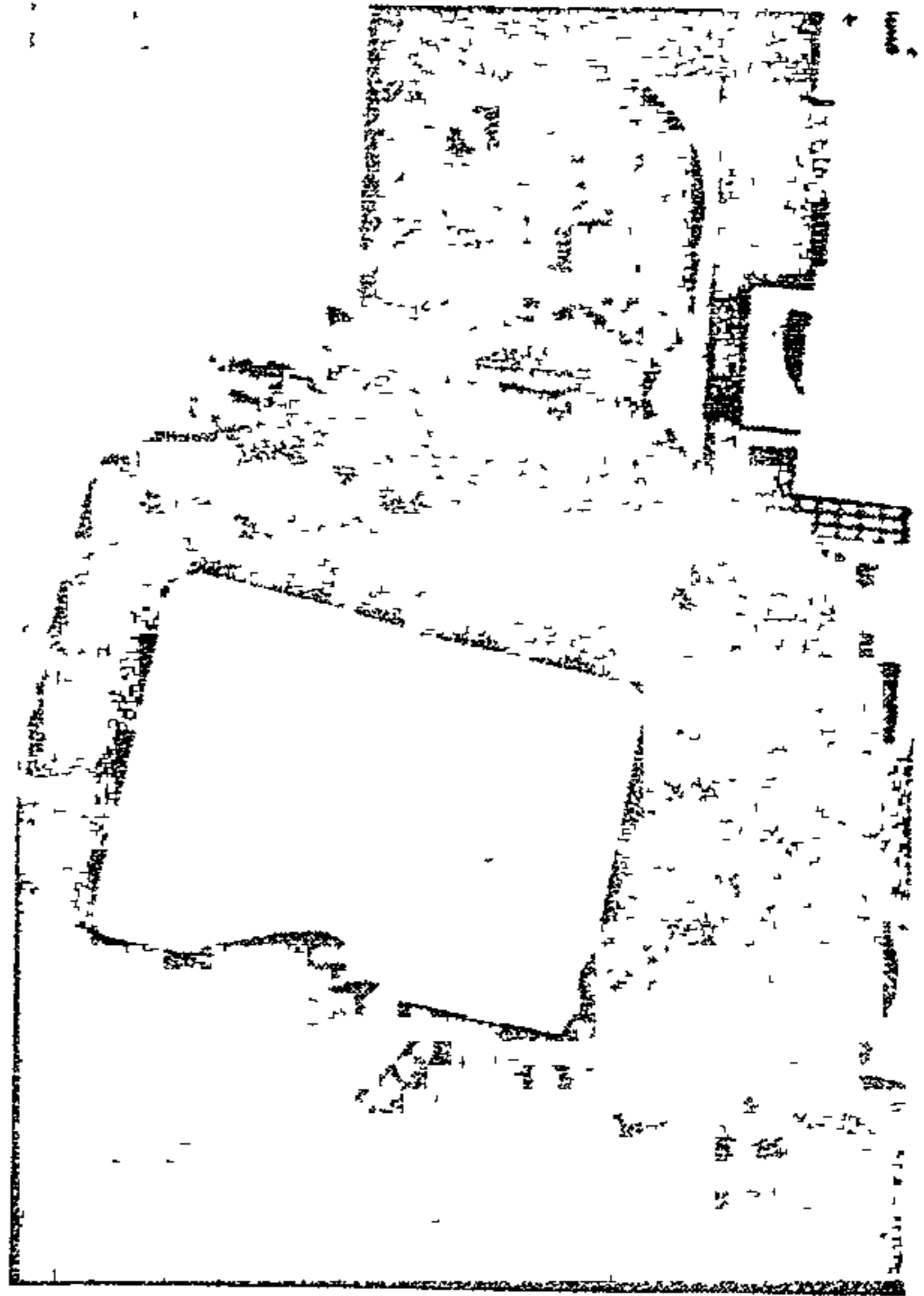
took three periods of long leave ranging from four to eight months during his qualifying period.

Mr Mthya, a 47-year-old father of six, has worked for Chicks Scrap Metals since 1967.

Later, Mr Bozalek — who started dealing with the Mthya case while in private practice some four years ago — said he understood 4 451 contract workers had been granted 10(1)(b) rights since the Rikhoto decision, and a further 163 had been granted rights since the announcement of the Mthya decision.

However thousands of applications were still pending, many from people in a similar position to Mr Mthya who had been told to wait for the final Appeal Court decision.

"I don't believe the board will now look up these applications and contact the applicants, and I therefore urge all people who have applied for rights to make a fresh approach to the board," Mr Bozalek said.



Mr Mzwandile Mthya displays the 10(1)(b) stamp in his reference book



# New deal for migrants

CAT TALKS 26/9/85  
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PRETORIA — Migrant-labourer understanding reached by the five gov- TBVC (Transkei, Bo- ernments, consular re- phuthatswana, Venda, representatives of the Ciskei) states will no longer have to travel in South Africa will as "home" to renew their contracts, as of November 1. This is one of the re- sults of high-level SA TBVC manpower ministers' discussions in Mmabatho on Tuesday, according to a statement released in Pretoria yesterday by the Secretariat for Multilateral Co- operation in Southern Africa (Secosaf)

## Streamline

"The most significant aspect of the talks was a number of important decisions to streamline the administrative arrangements for the re-attestation of employment contracts of TBVC citizens working in South Africa"

The requirement that migrant labourers must return to their home states to have their contracts stamped and renewed has been a controversial issue

"In terms of the multi-

## Amended

"The existing labour agreements will be amended in due course to incorporate the new arrangements

"The first contract between an employer in South Africa and a citizen of one of the four states should still, as is presently the case, be attested in the employee's country of origin," Secosaf said

"These arrangements were intended to facilitate the participation of citizens of the TBVC states in the labour market of South Africa, Secosaf said — Sapa

# Migrant workers

# to get relief

**MIGRANT labourers from the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei) states will no longer have to travel "home" to renew their contracts from November 1.** 206

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

"The most significant aspect of the talks was a number of important de-

isions to streamline the administrative arrangements for the re-attestation of employment contracts of TBVC citizens working in South Africa." *Sowetan*

The requirement that migrant labourers must return to their home states to have their contracts stamped and renewed has been a controversial issue

"In terms of the multilateral understanding reached by the five gov-

ernments, consular representatives of the TBVC states accredited in South Africa will as from November 1 be able to renew the service contracts of their citizens employed in the Republic, provided that the individuals concerned are still working for the employers with whom their contracts were originally concluded" *Sowetan*

"The existing labour agreements will be

amended in due course to incorporate the new arrangements," Secosaf said

"The first contract between an employer in South Africa and a citizen of one of the four states should still, as is presently the case, be attested in the employee's country of origin"

The multilateral technical committee on manpower and education had unanimously decided to recommend to

the South African Government that "where the contract of a worker with an employer is terminated through no faults of his own, the re-attestation of his contract with another employer could be done by TBVC consular representatives in South Africa" 26/9/85

These arrangements were intended to facilitate the participation of citizens of the TBVC

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Migrant laws  
streamlined

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

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

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

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WEEKLY MAIL, September 20 to September 26, 1985

MANY thousands of contract workers exiled to the homelands at the end of their working days should have been eligible for city rights — but they will probably never know

# Landmark judgment on Section 10

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

This is one import of the test case judgment this week in which the Appeal Court upheld a Cape Supreme Court finding that Mzwandile Mthuya qualified for Section 10 rights

The judgment ended a two-and-half year battle by Mthuya, a worker at Chick's Scrap Metal in Cape Town, to get his rights from the Western Cape Development (Administration) Board.

It has implications for thousands of contract workers who have been denied their city residence rights because they took long leave during their qualifying periods. It could affect as many people as the landmark Rikhoto and Komani judgments.

Mthuya first applied for Section 10 (1) (b) rights in March, 1983, on the basis that he had worked for one employer continuously for 10 years and had lived in Cape Town continuously for 15 years.

It was on the basis of working for one employer for 10 years that Mehlole Tom Rikhoto was granted rights in terms of Section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act in an historic Appeal Court ruling in 1983.

Unlike Rikhoto, who returned to the homelands only for the compulsory three weeks every year, Mthuya took three periods of long leave ranging from four to eight months during his

qualifying period. Justice Pat Tebbut ruled in the Cape Supreme Court in May, 1983, that there was no material difference between Rikhoto and Mthuya and that: "A man cannot be expected to work day in and day out without a break of any kind"

At the end of 1983, the Development Board appealed against the judgment. This week, Justice Jansen, with the concurrence of Justice Kotze, Justice Botha, Justice Van Heerden and Justice Hefer dismissed the appeal with costs. Justice Jansen said the common basic

element was the agreement that the employee would, in the future, be entitled to resume his work for the same employer. He said that, at first blush, the third absence of some eight months appeared to be a formidable obstacle in the way of a conclusion, but a salient point was that it was agreed he would be re-employed before he took the leave

"In view of this, and the other circumstances that surrounded his three absences from work, they could not be considered to have interrupted the continuity of Mthuya's employment." The meaning of the court's

judgment is not simply that a new right has been conferred on migrant workers, but that a right which they already possess in terms of a statute which is 40 years old has been confirmed

Since 1968, when the government amended the black labour regulations, workers with the same qualifications as Mthuya have been refused Section 10 (1) (b) rights

And only a tiny number of those workers who stood to gain following the Rikhoto judgment have received their rights as they have been disqualified on the same grounds as Mthuya.

Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said the tragedy of the whole situation was that there were many people who ought to have Section 10 rights who were rotting in the homelands.

# Botha tells world: Stop interfering

CARE TIMES 27/9/85 206

**NEW YORK.** — President P W Botha yesterday warned United States businessmen that there would be a “backlash” if the international community continued its “unnecessary interference”.

In an exclusive interview published yesterday by Business Week, a leading American economic and business publication, Mr Botha said “sanctions cannot wreck us” and warned: “If the international world pushes us too far, and if they don’t stop their unnecessary interference, there will be a backlash.”

At the same time Mr Botha said South Africa needed foreign investment to develop “to its greatest capacity”

## ‘Folly’

Mr Botha was interviewed on September 19 at the Union Buildings in Pretoria by Mr Jonathan Kapstein, Business Week’s regional bureau chief in Brussels who formerly was based in Johannesburg.

Asked about current US pressures on South Africa, Mr Botha said “I know of prominent American business and financial leaders who would like to stay here, and they think this pressure and US sanctions is a march of folly”

On the question of one man, one vote, he said: “One man, one vote will not work in South Africa but the principle of one man, one vote can be applied in a different way and in different structures.”

## Influx control

Mr Botha denied any plans to abolish the whole system of influx controls. “We must have controls,” he said “You cannot allow every man just to go and squat where he wants to squat.”

However he said the next session of Parliament would formulate



Mr P W Botha

legislation to reform the influx control system. He said he believed economic decentralization would relieve some of the pressure on congested urban areas.

Discussing the prospects for negotiation, Mr Botha once again ruled out dealing with the African National Congress or releasing Nelson Mandela unless violence was renounced.

He justified the recent raid into Botswana and responded to criticism of what the US describes as a South African commando raid on oil installations at Cabinda by saying. “We have our criticism of the US too as far as Cabinda is concerned I wonder to what extent the Cubans are being financed by way of the income through Cabinda?”

The influential US magazine took a gloomy view of the interview in an accompanying article, which said “President P W Botha, captive of his ideology and his ruling National Party has apparently decided to reject a chance to capture the fast-diminishing



Dr Chester Crocker

common ground for negotiation about South Africa’s future”

Mr Kapstein, who interviewed Mr Botha two years ago, said he believed the State President wanted to project an image of strength

He said Mr Botha had made all his points clearly and forcefully, insisting that his own pace of reform was valid

Mr Kapstein said he believed Mr Botha had granted an interview to Business Week because he wanted to get the notion of South African self-reliance across to the decision-making community that reads the magazine

Business Week has 860 000 subscribers and an estimated 5-million weekly readers.

Meanwhile, Austria yesterday announced economic and cultural sanctions against South Africa, including halting investments by State-owned firms, banning imports of Kruger rand coins and suspending sports contacts

A statement from the office of the Chancellor Mr Fred Sinowatz, said

Austria was conforming to United Nations Security Council resolutions calling for action against South Africa.

● US Congressional sources yesterday said President Ronald Reagan’s administration had formally decided to ban the importation of Kruger rands as part of a package of sanctions against South Africa

However, the architect of US policy in Southern Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, yesterday ruled out economic sanctions against Pretoria and accused some European countries of substituting moral indignation for diplomacy

Dr Crocker told reporters in Paris that President Reagan’s decision to impose selective sanctions earlier this month was designed as a political signal and marked no change in basic policy.

“The president has no intention of adopting measures that would hurt or damage the South African economy or the prospects for economic growth,” he said.

## ‘Sanctimonious’

Dr Crocker said the measures represented no move away from the policy of constructive engagement and accused unnamed European countries of criticizing the policy without giving alternatives

“Should we wash our hands in sanctimonious disgust and walk away from Southern Africa and give speeches in New York the way certain countries in Europe do and do nothing else but feel sanctimonious?” he asked — Sapa-Reuter-AP

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**BLACK-URBAN RIGHTS**

**Rikhoto, now Mthiya**

The decision by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein upholding a Cape Town Supreme Court ruling that Mdandweni Mthiya qualified for permanent residence rights in the western Cape might appear academic in the light of government's commitment to scrap influx control

But for the time being it is not, and both contract workers and employers alike ignore it at their peril

The decision is essentially a sequel to the Rikhoto judgment which entitled migrant workers to Section 10 (1)(b) rights in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act after working in an urban area continuously for ten years, with no more than the mandatory three weeks leave a year, or lived legally in an urban area for 15 years

Mthiya, who has been working at Chick's Scrap Metals since 1967, qualified in terms of tenure but had three long periods of unpaid leave

Following the decision in Bloemfontein he received a 10 (1)(b) stamp in his reference book at the Western Cape Development Board offices in Nyanga this week

Lee Bozalek, director of the Legal Resources Centre (LRC), Cape Town, understands 4 451 contract workers have qualified for Section 10 rights in Cape Town alone since the Rikhoto judgment in May, 1983. The board, he notes, has been rigorous in applying the mandatory leave aspect. For example, in the week since delivery of the Mthiya verdict a further 164 applicants have been granted their rights, but Bozalek estimates thousands must have been pending the outcome of the appeal case

The message is clear. Workers or employers who have applied for rights that have not been granted on grounds of "breaks" in their contracts pending Mthiya, should make a fresh approach to the board.

"I don't believe the board will now delve into their records and contact the applicants," declares Bozalek.

The four-year fight was funded largely by State legal aid ■

PASS LAW REFORM

# Shakeout for industry

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 27/9/85

Government will have to rethink its decentralisation programme if influx control is eased in line with the recommendations of the President's Council. And one of the most significant implications involves industrial land in the metropolitan areas.

Some of the less popular border areas and deconcentration points could well be scrapped, in which case concessions to develop more industrial townships around the major cities is seen as inevitable.

It's all *ifs and buts* at the moment and many feel that a liberalisation of the pass laws will not lead to the rush to the cities which some seem to expect. Brokers and developers are thus reluctant to guess what it would mean for prices. But if labour does take up its right to move more freely into the urban areas in any numbers, first to score will be holders of existing industrial rights.

Against that, of course, there could be a run of new development which, in the longer term, could act as a price depressant.

Rudolph Fockema, executive chairman of Gypsum Industries and former president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, agrees that the new policy raises several questions. But whatever happens, he predicts the decentralisation policy will never be the same again.

"More land will have to be proclaimed for industry in the established metropolitan

areas. I can't see any alternative," he says. "People will flock to the cities in search of employment."

"The belief is growing in some official circles that the bigger metropolitan areas will benefit if they are allowed to grow. More people will mean more prosperity."

He feels government may continue to develop the well-established growth points, but that it may have to abandon some of the newer projects — especially those which are badly located.

As Fockema says "Industrialists generally want to be as close as possible to their biggest markets."

He feels a lot will depend on the regional services councils due to be established next year. Logically, they will have to control any influx of job-seekers to the urban areas, as well as the creation of new urban industrial areas.

"There has to be some control," says Fockema. "We cannot have shantytowns sprouting up willy-nilly around our bigger cities. We may see a lowering of the initial standard of housing provided or allowed, but services such as water and sanitation have to be provided."

Pat Flanagan, MD of RMS Syfrets, sees the new deal leading to a relaxation of the strict control of industrial rights in metropolitan areas.

"This is the feeling of estate agents dealing in the industrial sector," he says. "Employment opportunities have to be created in the metropolitan areas to cater for local populations. That's a logical reason why more industrial ground should be created to cater for them."

But Transvaal Chamber of Industries president Joe Annegarn is keen to see the decentralisation policy maintained.

"I support decentralisation," he says. "If we get many more factories in the metropolitan areas, it will place additional burdens on the established infrastructures. Most are already straining under the weight of what they have to support."

"I certainly do not want to share my infrastructure with any more industrialists than those I have to share it with now."

Annegarn says he is particularly concerned about the supply of water in the PWV area. Industry cannot operate without water, he points out, and every factory imposes an additional burden on the existing supply. Another drought would be catastrophic.

His information is that by the end of the century another two cities the size of Johannesburg will be needed in SA.

"Clearly, the size of a city like Johannesburg cannot be trebled. Its boundaries and built-up areas are already touching the boundaries of neighbouring towns."

"That is why the authorities are looking at areas such as Bapsfontein, which is surrounded by veld and, I believe, does not have to rely on the Vaal River catchment for its water."

But, for the moment, the Decentralisation Board is sticking to traditional policy. Says chief director Coenie de Villiers "As a board we're still implementing policy as it stands. We're trying to divert the development away from the main metropolitan areas."

"As far as we're concerned, the decentralisation policies are working well. The industrialists who have moved are, for the most part, delighted with the productivity they are getting from the locals they recruit and train."

"A Republic of China industrialist tells me local workers are giving him 80% of the productivity he gets from his workers in Taiwan."

One problem in keeping track is the lack of statistics, but De Villiers says the board is computerising its data and hopes to be able to give up-to-the-minute information by early next year.

Available figures, however, show that between April 1982 and March this year, 3 180 applications were received by the board. And by June this year, 1 214 of those had taken physical form.

## GUIDELINES

Landmark's Nick Collins has negotiated the sale of two RMP stands fronting Main Reef Road in Selby Extension 19, Johannesburg, for R662 000 or about R115/m<sup>2</sup>. The buyer is an unnamed Indian-owned company. The stands are zoned Commercial 2, which allows for warehousing. The sale means that 17 of the 21 stands on offer in Selby Extension 19 are now sold.

Medical aid operator NBC Administrators has taken 638 m<sup>2</sup> in General Accident building, corner Simmonds and Jorissen streets, Braamfontein. Net rentals are R11/m<sup>2</sup> plus R1,50 service charge and a 9% annual escalation. Richard Ellis handled the letting.

Richard Ellis has also signed Blakemore Morris, pension fund consultants, for 467 m<sup>2</sup> at 11 Wellington Road, Parktown, at R9,60/m<sup>2</sup>.

It has let eight parking bays at R90/month in the same building.

More than 30% of the space in the recently-

redeveloped 94 President Street office block has been let by Landmark in a series of tenant-tailored deals. Kuoni Travel has signed for 475 m<sup>2</sup> at an initial net rental of R9,50/m<sup>2</sup> plus escalations. Other tenants include Trust Bank, Avis Rent-a-Car, and M Bertish & Co.

Cape Town's suburban Tannery Park office complex in Rondebosch is 92% let after 18 months following a new lease with Southern Life's pensions department. The rental, R12/m<sup>2</sup> for 2 000 m<sup>2</sup> and concluded by DRE, compares with R13/m<sup>2</sup> recently achieved for 150 m<sup>2</sup> and 169 m<sup>2</sup> lettings in the development.

Developer Henry and Lynette Louw's restored 76 Long Street national monument building has been fully let to the Siltek computer group by Menno Brouwer at R9,50/m<sup>2</sup> for office space and R15/m<sup>2</sup> for the shops. Refurbishment of the historic Cape Town building is due for completion at the end of the month.

# More violence without 'realistic' influx control

*Mercury* African Affairs Correspondent 3/10/85  
SAN LAMEER—Cycles of violence would recur in South Africa unless there was 'realistic' influx control and decentralisation

This was said here yesterday by Mr John Knoetze, chairman and former chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, when he posed a series of questions at the annual conference of the Institute of Administrators of Community Affairs

He was speaking after an address on rural/urban migration and urbanisation by Prof Gavin Maasdorp director of the economic research unit at the University of Natal in Durban

Mr Knoetze said influx control as presently administered, was morally indefensible, economically unsound and politically unwise

'It is a costly business and therefore it must go' he said

Mr Knoetze said that his board differed from the Urban Foundation when that organisation maintained that influx control was purely a political matter

## Suicide

'It is a technical and economic issue,' he said

Mr Knoetze said a programme of incentives and of decentralisation could work if it was done 'realistically' with the use of existing infrastructure on which millions of rands had already been spent. The position of Richards Bay was a case in point

He said it was 'political suicide' to pump money into middle-class housing

Residents could add one room to each of the one hundred thousand 'matchboxes' in Soweto, for example, Mr Knoetze said. In this way, housing could become a source of income

He said the State had put blinkers on itself by creating areas such as Soweto, forgetting that many people lived on the perimeters

Mr Knoetze said he did not accept it was inevitable that black people would stream into the cities in South Africa in the same way as migrants had flocked to Sao Paulo or Rio de Janeiro in South America

Mr Louis Koch chief director of the Eastern Cape Development Board, said that unless the authorities looked at their decentralisation policy more closely there would be a duplication of infrastructure



# Hopes and doubts on Group Areas Act

STAR  
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3/10/85

While hopes grow that the Group Areas Act will be scrapped blacks living in white urban areas are still being threatened with eviction

"Indians are not buying property in Fordsburg as expectations are high that the Act will be scrapped," said the managing director of the Corporate Group of Companies in Fordsburg, Mr Ebrahim Kharsany

"Sales have dropped by about half"

He said the property market in Fordsburg, a group area west of Johannesburg's central business district, was down as people were holding back hoping that other areas would be open to them

## THREATENED

Mr Kharsany said the Indian property market situation was artificial and prices were inflated because there was too little supply in relation to the demand

He also blamed the recession, high interest rates and the general shortage of money

The vice-chairman of the Action Committee to

Stop Evictions. (Actstop) Mr Mohamed Dangor said that as blacks living in white urban areas were still being threatened with eviction, the Group Areas Act was not about to be abolished

Mr Dangor said several blacks living in three Hillbrow flats were served with eviction notices recently

He said the landlords had received letters from a senior public prosecutor from the Johannesburg Magistrates Court, Mr A Lambrecht, threatening prosecution unless they told their black tenants to leave

"This is another way of circumventing the earlier Supreme Court ruling which stipulated that 'illegals' who had no alternative accommodation had to remain where they were," he said

The black tenants had declared that they would not move from the flats and had called for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act

He said that people were also resisting any move to the new flats in Newclare put up by the Government to house "illegals"

**I**NFLUX control laws are among the most controversial in this country.

The laws have been a subject of heated debates in Parliament. They have been challenged on political platforms and sometimes in the courts of law.

In 1956 when the law requiring every black male over the age of 16 years to carry a pass was extended to women, there was a national uproar. About 20 000 women from various parts of the country marched to Pretoria to submit petitions in which they registered their protest against the law.

In 1960, the Pan African Congress organised anti-pass demonstrations in which thousands of people burnt their passbooks and thereafter handed themselves over to the police for arrest.

In Sharpeville, the demonstrations led to an outbreak of violence in which 69 people were killed by the police.

Today, the laws continue to be among the most confusing laws in the country. They confuse the officials who implement them in the same way as they confuse the man in the street.

As a result, thousands of blacks who qualify in terms of Section 10 (1) (a) or (b) of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act, to be in urban areas have been endorsed out of the cities because officials misinterpreted the law.

The Rikhoto judgement of 1983, and recently, the Mthiya judgement, have given a proper interpretation of the law. But there are many people who, out of ignorance, have not demanded appropriate endorsements in their passbooks.

Development board officials have at times made life difficult for some people by refusing to honour the court judgements.

In the "Rikhoto

# The struggle

# for Section

# 10 rights

By  
**SAM  
MABE**

## FOCUS

case", Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto had complied with all the provisions of the law to qualify for Section 10 (1) rights. He had worked continuously for one employer for more than 10 years and had lived in the area of his employment for more than 15 years.

But as a contract worker, he had to go back to his homeland once every year to renew his employment contract. The Western Cape Administration Board argued that his service with an engineering firm in Germiston was not continuous — it had been broken everytime he went on (paid) leave to renew the contract.

Mr Mdaweni Elliot Mthiya's case was almost similar to Rikhoto's, except that Mr Mthiya was absent from the prescribed area in Cape Town on three occasions of six months, four months, and eight months respectively.

His was an unpaid leave. Mr Justice Pat

Tebbutt decided that he was qualified for permanent city residence. The Western Cape Administration Board appealed against the ruling and last week the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein upheld Mr Justice Tebbutt's decision.

The court found that as in the case of Rikhoto, an employee could have worked continuously despite physical absence through illness or the taking of leave.

In Mthiya's case the court found that every time Mr Mthiya left for his home in Transkei, no agreement was made between him and his employer as to how long he would be away, but there was an agreement that he would be re-engaged on his return.

This, the court conceded, meant that the continuity of Mr Mthiya's employment had not necessarily been broken.

Following the judgement, Mr Mthiya received a Section 10 (1) (b) stamp in his



MR Tom Rikhoto after winning the struggle to stay in an urban area.

passbook from the Western Cape Development Board offices.

He is now qualified to live as a permanent resident at Nyanga, Cape Town.

There has been a hint from Government that there are to be changes in influx control laws, but the laws restricting the movement and employment of blacks in urban areas still exist and are enforced.

The Mthiya judgement is therefore of immediate practical importance to workers wishing to establish their rights to urban living.

The three offices of the Legal Resources Centre in Cape Town, Durban and Johannes-

burg have cases of workers with similar periods of leave in their work record.

A spokesman for the LRC in Johannesburg said people whose Section 10 rights have been recognised following the Mthiya case are likely to be protected whatever form the new legislation takes.

"It is therefore important that all workers who have had 10 years of employment with an employer whether or not that employment has contained paid or unpaid leave should apply immediately to have correct endorsements in their passbooks," the spokesman said.

206 - 7/10/85 Sowetan

# Ending influx control: test for statesmanship

A STRIKING paradox is building up on the South African political scene. On the constitutional front the government has great problems in finding any common ground between it and the mass of the black population. The formulas and structures the government are contemplating for African participation in government are so inadequate that black people find them hardly worth discussing.

It is with good reason that Dr Anton Rupert recently exhorted the government in Zwingli's memorable words "For God's sake, do something brave!"

In contrast, the government appears to be much more realistic in trying to cure or eradicate some of the major distortions apartheid helped to produce.

Handled correctly, the President's Council recommendation to abolish influx control could be a major breakthrough in alleviating some of the acute poverty and unemployment in the country.

## Consumer market

Influx control is without any doubt the single policy which has caused the greatest distortion of our system. It is due to influx control that South Africa is under-urbanized by about 10 percent (2-3 million people), and that more than half of the black population of close to 30 million live in the homelands covering only 13 percent of South Africa's land mass.

Influx control has limited the consumer market, and it has curbed the mobility of labour, thereby causing serious bottlenecks in production. It has had a cancerous effect on an economy increasingly dependent on manufacturing.

There have also been other costs. There is the bitter toll of more than 17 million arrests of Africans for pass laws offences over the past seven decades. Together with the lack of political rights the pass laws have been most responsible for making Africans feel like pariahs in their own land.

In June or July this year the cabinet decided that influx control should substantially be modified. Word was sent to the Nationalist members of the President's Council, which in its path-breaking report of August 25 recommended the

abolition of the reference-book system as a means of applying influx control. It is also recommended that measures designed to order urbanization should not discriminate on the basis of race or colour.

Acceptance of these recommendations clearly does not mean that the government is now at one with liberal bodies like the Black Sash on the issue of influx control. There are important voices in cabinet and the bureaucracy who want to retain a considerable degree of control over the urbanization of Africans. It is up to Mr Heunis's department of Constitutional Development to handle the new policy of "orderly urbanization" in such a way that it does not become a new instrument for preventing Africans from moving to the cities.

At present there are three controls regulating African influx. The first is the law circumscribing the presence of Africans in cities. At present only Africans with section 10 "rights" and migrants with a contract are allowed in the city.

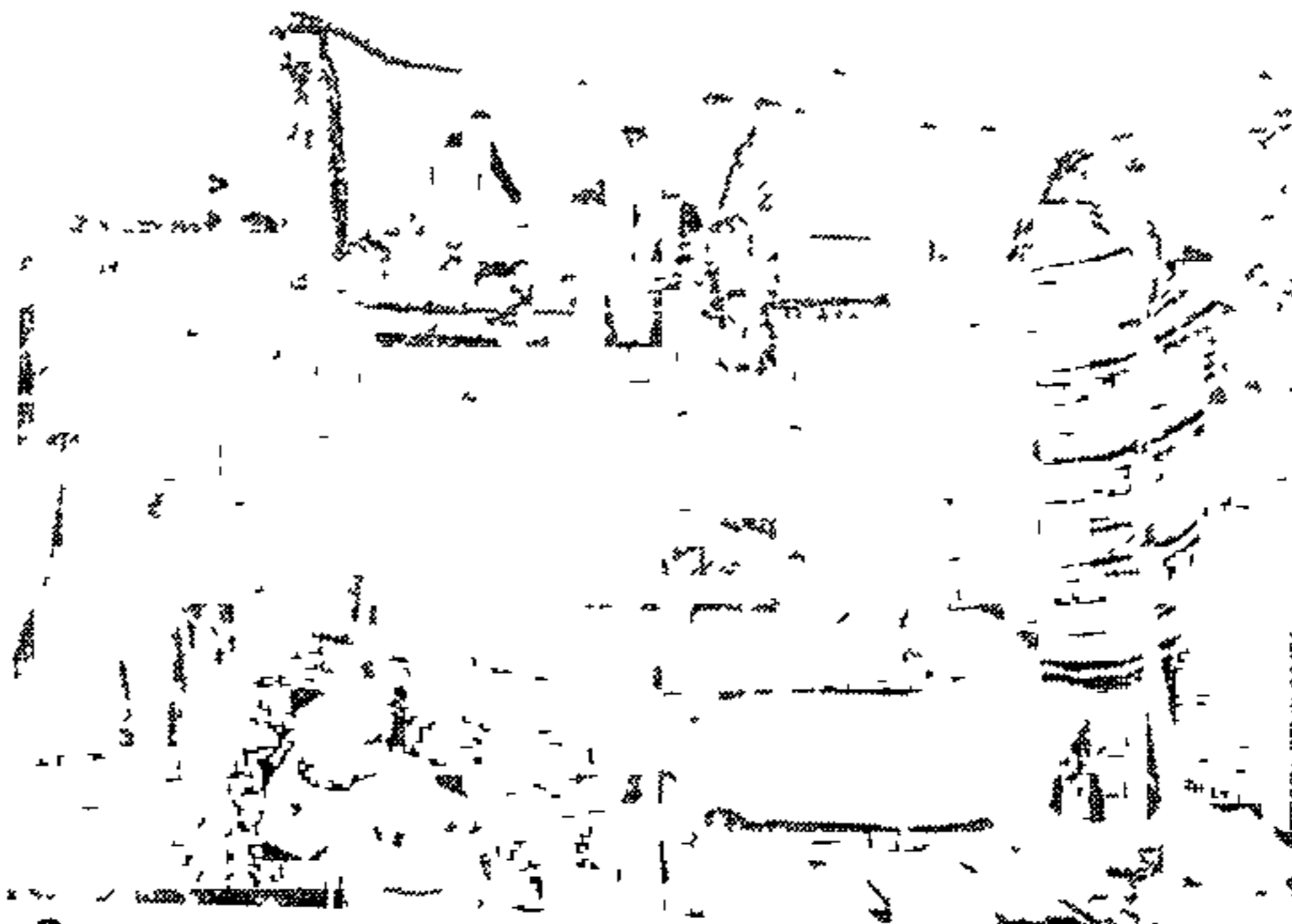
The only way in which this can be policed is through mass arrests of Africans whose reference book is not in order.

Cape Times 12/10/85 (206)



## Pattern of politics

By HERMANN GILIOME



Squatter camp: a citizen's political right to seek his own housing solution.

Indications are that this will be terminated. The cabinet supports the President's Council's slightly paradoxical recommendation that in future all people will have to carry an identity document (uniform for all South Africans) on them, but that they cannot be arrested when they do not have it on them.

So far so good. But what about the second control, the law which prohibits employers taking on anyone who has not gone through the proper labour bureaux and imposes a fine of R5 000 for a second offence? This law nowadays applies especially to migrants who have moved to the city directly in search of work.

Curiously the President's Council does not suggest any amendments to the laws regulating migrants (particularly section 10) and the labour bureaux.

Yet so high are the expectations about the possible abolition of influx control that the government would be foolhardy to impose on employers the task of keeping "illegal" migrants away from a job.

Already there are people in the business world advocating open civil disobedience if business is compelled to be

agents of influx control. It is a hopeful sign that in some cities the prosecutions of employers have been stopped pending the government's response to the President's Council report. That leaves the third control, that over housing. In the past the administration boards and black local authorities have applied influx control through providing houses only to those Africans who have a right to be in the city.

As Prof Willie Esterhuysen of the University of Stellenbosch has rightly remarked in his testimony to the President's Council, that has had a seriously destabilizing effect on the acceptability of these authorities.

## Rudimentary services

The explosive nature of most of the current controls has prompted government to seek some generally acceptable form of control to clamp down on "too rapid urbanization" of which some officials mutter dire warnings. The PC report suggests a formula, the application of which could have major implications for our future.

The report recommends a substantial shift away from the present policy in which the state provides formal brick housing to one in which the state will mostly provide rudimentary services and structures, leaving it to Africans and their employers to upgrade the structures.

However, the report commends that such informal settlement only be allowed on approved sites — that is, sites specifically set aside by the authorities for such purposes.

This brings us to the crunch of the matter. If the government waits two or three years before it makes sites available, and then only limited sites, all the suspicions will surface that we simply have influx control in a new guise. And state action against "illegal squatting" will destroy all hope of a genuine new deal in African urbanization.

For a government wanting to establish a proper climate for negotiation there can only be one road: promptly making sufficient land and proper infrastructure available, and allowing Africans to seek their own housing solutions. As citizens that is their political right.

# SADF men did pull down shacks in PE

MEMBERS of the South African Defence Force were involved in the demolition of shacks in Kwazakele on Wednesday, the Day of Reconciliation, but their action was stopped immediately it became known to higher authorities, an SADF spokesman said yesterday.

About a dozen illegal shacks were being pulled down by a squad of workmen from the Ibhayi Town Council, who asked an SADF patrol for assistance, which they provided

"The Defence Force goes out of its way to assist local authorities wherever possible," said the SADF spokes-

man "Requests for assistance are, however, normally put through official channels and not directly to elements of the security forces in these areas. Local authorities will again be reminded of this procedure."

When approached for comment on Wednesday about residents' claims that an army Buffel vehicle had been used, Mr R J Scholtz, the Ibhayi Town Clerk, said SADF members "would not have been involved", though they could have been in the area. Any shack demolitions would be done by council officials using council vehicles, he said

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A STRIKING paradox is building up on the South African political scene. On the constitutional front the Government has great problems in finding any common ground between it and the mass of the black population.

The formulas and structures the Government is contemplating for African participation in government are so inadequate and devoid of political realities that they are hardly worth discussion. It is with good reason that Dr Anton Rupert recently exhorted the Government in Zwingly's memorable words 'For God's sake, do something brave'

In contrast, the Government appears to be much more realistic in trying to cure or eradicate some of the major distortions apartheid helped to produce

### Poverty

Handled correctly, the President's Council's recommendation to abolish influx control could be a major breakthrough in alleviating some of the acute poverty and unemployment in the country

Influx control is without any doubt the single policy that has caused the greatest distortion of our system. It is because of influx control that South Africa is under-urbanised by about 10 percent (2.3 million people), and that more than half of the black population of close to 30 million live in the homelands covering only 13 percent of South Africa's land mass

Influx control has limited the consumer market, and it has curbed the mobility of labour, thereby causing serious bottle-

necks in production. It has had a cancerous effect on an economy increasingly dependent on manufacturing

There have been also other costs. There is the bitter toll of more than 17 million arrests of Africans for pass-law offences over the past seven decades. Together with the lack of political rights the pass laws have been most responsible for mak-

# State must act promptly on influx control



Viljoen

ing Africans feel like pariahs in their own land

In June or July this year the Cabinet decided that influx control should substantially be modified. Word was sent to the Nationalist members of the President's Council which, in its path-breaking report of August 25 recommended the abolition of the reference-book system as a means of applying influx control. It also recommended

that measures designed to order urbanisation should not discriminate on the basis of race or colour

Acceptance of these recommendations clearly does not mean that the Government is now at one with liberal bodies like the Black Sash on the issue of influx control. There are important voices in the Cabinet and the bureaucracy who want to retain a considerable degree of control over the urbanisation of Africans. It is up to the reformist section in the Cabinet — above all Mr Heunis and Dr Viljoen — to handle the new policy of 'orderly urbanisation' in such a way that it does not become a new instrument for preventing Africans from moving to the cities

At present there are three controls regulating African influx. The first is the law circumscribing the presence of Africans in cities. At present only

Africans with section-10 'rights' and migrants with a contract are allowed in the city. The only way in which this can be policed is through mass arrests of Africans whose reference book is not in order. Indications are that this will be terminated

### Paradoxical

The Cabinet supports the President's Council's slightly paradoxical recommendation that in future all people will have to carry an identity document (uniform for all South Africans) on them, but that they cannot be arrested when they do not have it on them

So far so good. But what about the second control, the law that prohibits employers from taking on anyone who has not gone through the proper labour bureaux and imposes a fine of R5 000 for a second offence? This law nowadays applies especially to migrants who have moved to the city directly in search of work. Curiously the President's Council does not suggest any amendments to the laws regulating migrants (particularly section 10) and the labour bureaux

Yet so high are the expectations about the possible abolition of influx control that the Government would be foolhardy to impose on employers the task of keeping 'illegal' migrants away from a job.

### Hopeful sign

Already there are people in the business world advocating open civil disobedience if business is compelled to be agents of influx control. It is a hopeful sign that in some cities the prosecutions of employers have been stopped pending the Government's response to the President's Council's report.

That leaves the third control over housing. In the past the administration boards and black local authorities have applied influx control through providing houses only to those Africans who have a right to be in the city. As Prof Wilhe

*Mentary*  
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Heunis

form of control to clamp down on 'too-rapid urbanisation', of which some officials mutter dire warnings. The PC report suggests a formula the application of which could have major implications for our future

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However, the report recommends that such informal settlement be allowed only on approved sites — that is, sites specifically set aside by the authorities for such purposes.

### The crunch

This brings us to the crunch of the matter. If the Government wants two or three years before it makes sites available, and then make only limited sites available all the suspicions will surface that we simply have influx control in a new guise. And State action against 'illegal squatting' will destroy all hope of a genuine new deal in African urbanisation

For a government wanting to establish a proper climate for negotiation there can only be one road: promptly making sufficient land and proper infrastructure available, and allowing Africans to seek their own housing solutions. As citizens that is their political right

# Obstacles to solving housing crisis

Cape Times 17/10/85

Staff Reporter

INFLUX control and formal building regulations remained the greatest obstacles to an effective black housing solution, the director of the Peninsula Community Association, Mr. Ivan van der Merwe, told the Institute of Public Health's biennial congress yesterday.

"The challenge for the future is to do away with these unrealistic rules and scrap influx control and other statutory limitations that are currently hindering black housing schemes on a self-help basis," he said.

While coloured and Indian housing shortages were serious, the black housing shortage was extremely urgent — especially in urban areas.

Formal suburbs, like Soweto, are completely over-populated with an average of 15 people per four-roomed house.

Squatter settlements had grown in the major urban areas for unhygienic people with an estimated population of 2.2 million squatters living in the Durban, Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Cape Town urban areas.

Statistics for the current housing backlog were not available, but South Africa's black population was expected to double by the year 2000.

Mr. Van der Merwe said "Rapid urbanization of the rural population is unavoidable and that coincides with ex-

perience from other developing countries."

The government had come to accept a new, less formal housing policy, based on a partnership of the public and private sectors in the provision of housing, home-ownership and self-help schemes.

Although self-help schemes did have drawbacks and should not be regarded as the only possibility, they did have a number of important advantages.

Self-help homes were cheaper than mass-produced schemes, which were drab, uniform and did not cater for individual needs.

It was also important that self-help schemes were not regarded as a lessening of the State's primary responsibility in providing housing.

With proper support, black settlements had the ability to develop into communities that could cater for their own welfare and be in a position to contribute to society.

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# This is my

206  
ARMS 20/10/81

# staircase

Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Marion Crawford, 43, of Orcharde, Johannesburg, went to jail this week for a principle — she refused to register her illegal maid

A Johannesburg magistrate, Mr H P Holzhausen, found her guilty of the offence and fined her R100 (or 10 days' imprisonment)

Mrs Crawford turned pale and gripped the dock as she was sentenced. She left the dock and walked slowly to a bench against the side of the court

"I'm going to jail," she murmured to her husband "I will not pay a cent to support this iniquitous system"

Just then a policeman tapped her on the arm and indicated that she should follow him to pay the fine

### Gates unlocked

Without a backward glance, she followed him out of the court, through the passages and down to a large basement room closed off by bars and guarded by two policemen. The gates were unlocked, Mrs Crawford was ushered through and they clanged shut behind her.

## Woman refuses to register maid, gets 10-day jail sentence

She walked to a counter on the far side where several policemen sat. "I'm not paying the fine," she said. They filled in forms and then escorted her down a passage and out of sight to the cells and a 10-day jail sentence.

Earlier, the crowded court listened as Mrs Crawford — a marketing research analyst — said that she found the influx control and pass laws abhorrent and that she would not be party to such a discriminatory, unjust system that violated human dignity and rights

### Influx control

For just less than an hour, Marion Crawford told the court that she felt it was time for the ordinary person to stand up and be counted, that decent South Africans had had enough of ugly apartheid and that it was time for change.

Because there had been so much talk, including at high Government level, of abolishing influx control, she could not

understand why pass offence arrests weren't being phased out. She could not understand what she was doing standing in court as a criminal over a law that was reputedly about to be scrapped

Represented by Advocate Modise Khosa, she said she could not morally bring herself to comply with the influx control law which was why she employed Mrs Pauline Makanya, of Rustenburg, knowing that she was unable to be registered

She said the system was immoral and she would not be party to it

"It is blatantly discriminatory, unjust and violates human dignity and basic human rights. It denies people the right and mobility to sell their labour freely

"It is one of the cornerstones of apartheid to which I've been opposed all my life. It results in untold hardship — unemployment, poverty and starvation

I find myself having to choose between what is morally right and what is legal. It is a pity that the two do not coincide. For me it would be morally wrong and indefensible to comply with this law

"The whole world is opposed to South Africa, because we are the only country in the world where racial discrimination is law. That is the difference between South Africa and everywhere else, not whether we have apartheid or not

ARGUS  
FOURTH

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Randburg's Andre Botha won the 1985 Star/Sun International Roof of Africa Rally after more than 1 000 kilometres of tough racing in the scorching heat through the mountains of Lesotho.

He did not cross the finish line in first position but his time over the three days was enough to put him ahead of "Gentleman" Jack Spencer in second position

in third

He drove a single-seater

"This was my first finish in five attempts on the Roof of Africa — and what a way to finish," he said.

The highlight of this year's "Roof" was the sturteous victory in the two-wheel section by Austria's Hans champion Muffay. He won on a KTM 350cc.

Cape Times 28/10/26

# Woman opts for jail as protest

JOHANNESBURG — A woman who was sentenced to R100 or 10 days in jail for not registering her "illegal" domestic worker last week chose to go to jail

Mrs Marion Crawford, 43, of Orchards, appeared in the Magistrates Court here on Thursday before Mr H P Holtzhausen

Mrs Crawford left the dock after sentence was passed and told her husband "I'm going to jail I will not pay a cent to support this iniquitous system."

When Mrs Crawford was ushered into a basement room of the court building where fines are paid, she told several policemen there "I'm not paying the fine"

She was then ushered out to begin serving her sentence.

Mrs Crawford, who is the mother of two daughters aged 17 and 18, said she found the influx control and pass laws in South Africa abhorrent

## Moral

She said she would not be party to such a discriminatory, unjust system that violated human dignity and rights

Mrs Crawford, who was represented by Mr Modise Khosa, said she could not bring herself on moral grounds, to comply with the influx control laws

"I find myself having to choose between what is morally right and what is legal. It is a pity that the two do not coincide"

Mrs Crawford said that although calls for the abolition of pass and influx control laws had been made by government bodies, influential businessmen and individuals, some of whom she cited, she was "amazed, surprised and saddened that raids are still being made"

The magistrate said the court did not make the law but had to enforce it — Sapa



# Woman <sup>206</sup> jailed for pass law stand <sup>Morany</sup> to be freed <sup>28/10/85</sup>

Mrs Marion Crawford, the Orchards woman who was jailed for her principles last week, is to be released tomorrow.

Five days after she left court for the women's prison in Mondeor after refusing to pay a fine for failing to register her domestic worker, 43-year-old Mrs Crawford will be reunited with her family.

"In our 20-odd years of marriage, this is the longest we have ever been apart, said her husband, Mr Euan Crawford, today.

"I missed her very much, but I am so proud of the stand she has taken."

In going to prison Mrs Crawford stuck to the resolution she made 16 years ago "If I am ever arrested for an apartheid offence, I will go to jail. I will not pay a single fine."

Last week she chose to serve a 10-day jail term rather than pay a R100 fine for failing to register 32-year-old Mrs Pauline Makanye, who had offered to pay her employer's fine after she was sentenced.

The term served was reduced due to a complicated system of automatic remission, said Mr Crawford.

He and his two children Justine (18), who writes matric today, and Andrea (17) visited his wife yesterday.

"She is not having an easy time," he said. "It is not the best place she could be, but we support her all the way in what she is doing."

"It is easy enough to pronounce one's principles, but being prepared to go to jail is something else — that is where the test of character comes in," said the proud husband.

Knowing that she might not come back home on Friday, her last message to Mrs Makanye was that she should look after her children and her husband.

"I'll do it gladly until she comes back," Mrs Makanye said.

# 'Illegal' employer to be released



Makanye

From SOPHIE TEMA  
JOHANNESBURG —  
Marion Crawford — who  
chose to serve a 10-day  
jail term rather than pay  
a R100 fine for failing to  
register her domestic  
worker — is expected to  
be released today.

Crawford, a 43-year-old  
mother of two teenage  
daughters, was found

guilty in the Johannes-  
burg Magistrate's Court  
last week for failing to  
register Mrs Pauline Ma-  
kanye

When Crawford ap-  
peared in court she told  
the bench that she had  
always been opposed to  
South Africa's race poli-  
cies from the time she  
was a child.  
She criticized the

government for claiming  
it was prepared to move  
away from race discrimi-  
nation when blacks were  
still being arrested for  
pass offences

Mrs Makanye, a mother  
of two children, said she  
came to Johannesburg in  
1975 from Tsitsing, near  
Rustenburg.  
Since then she had

worked for several em-  
ployers in Johannesburg  
and joined the Crawford  
family in 1983

She has a Bophuthats-  
wana travel document  
which allows her to re-  
main in Johannesburg  
while employed

Speaking from the  
Crawford home yester-  
day Mrs Makanye said

she had offered to pay  
her employer's fine after  
she had been found  
guilty and sentenced

But her employer had  
refused and said, "I have  
always vowed that if I am  
ever arrested for an  
apartheid offence, I  
would rather go to jail,  
and not pay a single  
fine."  
Crawford's daughter,

Justine, who this week  
was preparing for her  
matric examination,  
said:

"I know Pauline is  
feeling very bad about it  
but my mother knew  
what she was doing"

Pauline, wearing a  
pink overall and match-  
ing doek, was near to  
tears as she said, "I can-  
not understand why Mrs  
Makanye yesterday

Crawford had to make  
such a sacrifice for my  
sake

"She would not let me  
pay her fine, and instead  
offered to go to jail. I  
feel so bad when I think  
the sacrifice she made  
on my behalf, and worse  
still at the expense of  
her family, who have  
been standing behind  
her all along and gave  
her all their backing  
"I cannot believe how  
anybody could put her-  
self in such a position for  
someone else," said Mrs  
Makanye yesterday.

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# Imprisonment recounted amid tears and laughter

STAR 206  
1985



Mrs Marion Crawford . . . the soul-destroying boredom of imprisonment.

By Claire Robertson

Mrs Marion Crawford was released from prison today shaken by her experience but convinced that what she did should not be regarded as a criminal offence

And already she is thinking how she can become involved in penal reform, "or prisoners' liberation, if you'll excuse the pun".

The 50-year-old Orchard woman was fined R100 (or 10 days) last week for failing to register her domestic servant. She chose to go to jail.

Back at home today, she told of the experience that left her alternately in tears and laughter discussing the prison system.

Still obviously upset about her six days in the Mondeor women's prison, Mrs Crawford said she spent her time

"seething with resentment"

"I was trained as a social worker, so I thought the experience would be interesting"

"I was so naive. The system arouses bitterness and aggression in prisoners and the unconstructive, soul-destroying boredom!" she said as the telephone rang and telegrams rolled in.

She laughed as she recalled the prison uniform "Those big clumpy shoes were the most comfortable I've ever worn"

Recalling the darker moments of her imprisonment, Mrs Crawford said she would loathe to go through the experience again, but she would "because of the principle of the thing. It is ludicrous that this should be a criminal offence".

29/10/85



# 'Madam' back home after 5 days in jail

From SOPHIE TEMA

JOHANNESBURG — A Johannesburg woman who chose to serve a 10-day jail term rather than pay a R100 fine for failing to register her domestic worker was reunited with her family yesterday

Mrs Marion Crawford, a 43-year-old mother of two teenage daughters was released yesterday morning after she had served part of a 10-day jail term

She was found guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court last Thursday for failing to register her domestic worker Mrs Pauline Makanye

The jail term was reduced due to a 'complicated system of automatic remission'

On her arrival at home yesterday she was met by an excited Pauline at the door, and they hugged one another and wept a little

## Opposed to race policies

"It is wonderful to be back home with the family said Mrs Crawford

When she appeared in court she told the magistrate that she has always been opposed to South Africa's race policies from the time she was a very young child

She criticized the present government for claiming it was preparing to move away from race discrimination towards reform and said 'most surprising is that blacks were still being arrested under the Group Areas Act and pass offences

Mrs Makanye, a mother of two children said she came to Johannesburg in 1975 from Tsitsing near Rustenburg Since then she had worked for several employers in Johannesburg and joined the Crawford family in 1983

She has a Bophuthatswana travel document which allows her to remain in the prescribed area of Johannesburg while employed

Speaking from the Crawford home yesterday Mrs Makanye said she had offered to pay her employer's fine

But Mrs Crawford had refused and said "I have always vowed that if I am ever arrested for an apartheid offence, I would rather go to jail and not pay a single fine"

## 'Felt rather bad'

Mrs Crawford's daughter, Justine, who this week was preparing for her matric examination said "My mother made this promise 16 years ago and has stuck to that resolution

I know Pauline felt rather bad when my mother went to jail

But my mother knew what she was doing It was not a decision she took overnight

Mrs Makanye was near tears as she said "I cannot understand why Mrs Crawford had to make such a sacrifice for my sake

"She would not let me pay her fine and instead offered to go to jail I feel so bad when I think of the sacrifice she made on my behalf and worse still at the expense of her family who have been standing behind her all along and gave her all their backing

"I cannot believe how anybody could put herself in such a position for someone else

AKAUS 2/11/15

(21) 200 (1)

MEMORANDUM

# Two migrants get residential rights

Supreme Court Reporter

TWO migrant workers from Transkei have been granted rights to remain in the Stellenbosch area after taking the Western Cape Development Board to court.

Mr Mjwen Balen, and Mr Gavele Maduna sought a declaratory order in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, in terms of Section 10 (1) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 to grant them rights to live in the prescribed area.

Both claimed in affidavits to have worked on contract for a bricks manufacturing company in the area for more than 10 years but were refused Section 10 rights by the board.

The Act states that a man who has worked continuously in an area for one employer for not less than 10 years is entitled to remain in the prescribed area. The law was upheld in the landmark Rikhoto judgment.

The board refused the men on the grounds that they took periods of leave which were longer than the one month specified in the Rikhoto case.

Mr Maduna said the board was "using the wrong test". "Instead of inquiring whether there was continuous employment, the board is concerned to

establish whether leave was in excess of one month."

Mr Balen said that during a 10-year period of employment at a farm near Stellenbosch he had returned to Transkei only three times, for six months at a stretch.

The men also asked the court to order the municipal labour officer in Stellenbosch to endorse their reference books.

The case was withdrawn by agreement and the board was ordered to pay costs.

The applicants' lawyer said after the case that the men had been granted Section 10 rights.

Two other cases involving Section 10 rights came before the Supreme Court, Cape Town, but were postponed.

Mrs Thelma Nontsikelele Matinyani, who claims she was born in Stellenbosch and spent all but four months of her life there is seeking a declaratory order under Section 10 (1) of the Act.

Mrs Nommission Pitsna asked for a declaration in terms of Section 10 (1) to allow her to remain in the Western Cape.

The section deals with the rights of "the wife unmarried daughter or son under the age of 18 of a man who qualifies for residence rights".

# Many pass law offenders still go to jail

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30/10/85

By Michael Tissong

STAR

A man was sent to jail for 25 days yesterday when a Johannesburg magistrate found him guilty of being in the city without proof of permission from the Department of Development Aid.

Madandu Thema's prosecution under influx control laws was one of many cases still heard despite condemnation by the President's Council of the pass laws as "evil and degrading".

Before he went to jail, Thema (35) told the court he earned R40 a week as a labourer. He had no relatives at court and did not have the money to pay the option of a R100 fine

Despite the enthusiasm which greeted the news last year that pass law offenders would no longer stand trial in Department of Co-operation and Development Commissioners' courts, many people are still being sent to jail for influx control offences

The Department of Justice took over the handling of the cases since September last year

From observations made at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in Market Street there appeared to be few cases on the roll

Whereas pass law cases were known to be handled in two-minute hearings in the past and the court roll catered for about 100 people a day, the new average under the Department of Justice is 11 cases a day and the cases are more thoroughly dealt with

Thema, who appeared in court in a torn overall and with other clothes wrapped up in a plastic bag, said he had a wife and a child to support

The magistrate, Mr P N Coetzee, told Thema that while he was in jail

## Black mark for SA

The criminalisation of black people who "trespass" into the cities and break the pass laws by the hundreds of thousands each year has become one of the blackest marks in apartheid's book

To many, it is incomprehensible that a woman can be jailed because she comes to live with her husband, a contract worker in a city; or that a man may suffer a similar fate because he has left the homelands to seek work in an urban area.

The constitutional affairs committee of the President's Council was praised when it recommended in September that influx laws be scrapped because they were ineffectual and a source of tension. There were those who were guarded in their response, pointing out that the President's Council committee had powers to recommend a course of action to the Government — but the scrapping of the pass laws was far from a fait accompli.

Visits to several pass law courts by reporters from *The Star* point to the probability that the overall number of prosecutions has decreased in recent weeks. But there are cases which suggest the remaining prosecutions are pursued with vigour, and the hardship is as great as ever to the victims.

the Johannesburg Commissioner of Development Aid would investigate his background and deport him to a homeland when he was released

In another case, a 19-year-old youth, Siphon Shabangu of Wakkerstroom, was found guilty of being in Johannesburg illegally.

The magistrate, Mr P J Fourie, found Sha-

bangu guilty under influx control regulations, cautioned and discharged him. He fined Shabangu R180 (or 90 days) for hindering a policeman in the course of his duty by resisting arrest for the offence

R100 (or 50 days) of the sentence was suspended for three years on condition he was not found guilty of a similar offence

P.T.O.

# 44 cases in three hours

By Don Holliday,  
East Rand Bureau

The Germiston Magistrate's Courts processed 44 pass-law cases in about three hours on Monday.

A number of offenders, including coloured people mistakenly arrested as blacks, had charges withdrawn.

This did little to salve the indignity of spending the weekend in a prison cell.

Other offenders were given fines, usually ranging between R20 and R50, depending on "the merits of the case".

Miss Miriam Claasen (32), a coloured housemaid, was arrested on Sunday near her home after failing to produce an identity document. The charges were withdrawn.

Miss Constance Thabalase (20) was visiting her sister's home in Rosedeepe on Sunday afternoon. She decided to take a walk to a nearby shop, but forgot to take her "dompas" with her and was arrested while on the way. She was fined R30 (or 15 days).

Mr Frans Badimo (28) also forgot

to take his reference book with him when he went visiting friends in Primrose on Sunday.

He, too, was fined R30 (or 15 days) after being arrested and bundled into a cell for the night.

The pass law arrests continue in spite of the President's Council Constitutional Affairs Committee's condemnation of the influx control legislation.

Germiston's chief magistrate, Mr J P Gildenhuys, said there had been a decline in the number of cases in the first 10 months of 1985 compared with the same period last year.

Between January and October 1984, about 9 400 cases were processed by the Germiston courts. This year the figure is about 5 300.

This could be partly attributable to the state of emergency siphoning off policemen to do duty in the black areas instead of participating in pass raids in white areas, he said.

The wide variation in circumstances prohibited the application of a standard admission of guilt fine and made it necessary for each case to be brought to court, Mr Gildenhuys said.

## Influx cases down on W Rand

By Karen Bowes,  
West Rand Bureau

Prosecutions for pass offences on the West Rand have steadily diminished to an insignificant trickle since a decision to hear pass law offences in Magistrate's Courts was taken in September last year.

In Roodepoort — where unregistered workers lived in fear of the "khwela khwelas" (police vans) — prosecution for a pass law offence is almost unheard of.

The chief magistrate of Roodepoort, Mr Lukas Bester, said yesterday it was months since the court had had cases of this nature.

"There is the odd case where people have failed to register their employees," he said.

It appeared the authorities were no longer arresting people, but merely telling them to sort their documents out, he added.

A survey of residents and domestic

workers in the Roodepoort area confirmed this.

They said the West Rand Development Board's activities had almost ceased.

Officials are apparently no longer knocking on doors and checking domestic workers' passes. Many people believe the decrease in arrests could be attributed to the fact that police are more involved in riot control than in the past.

A similar situation exists in Krugersdorp and Randfontein where the Commissioner's Court stopped prosecuting for pass offences in September last year.

Prosecutors in Randfontein and Westonaria reported they had not had a case for months.

Major Trenie Halgryn, liaison officer for the West Rand police, said nothing had changed regarding pass law arrests as far as the police were concerned.

# Group formed to fight influx control

(206) B. Deon 4/11/85

TWENTY-EIGHT prominent South Africans yesterday formed the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation and immediately urged the government to remove influx control by January 31, 1986.

A statement released after the first meeting said the council was committed to devoting resources "in funds and time to the development of private sector proposals for a new national urbanisation policy and strategy."

"Urbanisation is necessary for further economic growth, rural revitalisation and the maximisation of our development resources for a growing population," the statement said.

"It is now generally acknowledged that official attempts to halt migration to cities have not worked in the free world, including South Africa, and that coercive attempts to control the movements of people create a wide variety of negative effects in society."

The council urged government to "make a commitment to the removal of influx control not later than the opening of Parliament in 1986" and expedite the development and implementation of a new urbanisation strategy.

It called for the immediate halting of all shack demolitions, forced removals and freezes on urban growth, "bearing in mind the need to improve the quality of life."

Under-utilised facilities, such as educational and medical facilities, should be re-allocated or opened to all races, and government should immediately develop an "urgent process for the acquisition and servicing of land at affordable standards" to expand existing and new urban areas.

The council urged government to instruct authorities to facilitate the development of informal housing affordable to the existing urban operation and new migrants.

Proposals for an increase in urban density

in existing townships should also be developed.

The council also called for an immediate programme to lift the barriers to informal sector activity in transport, housing and manufacturing and steps to actively encourage informal sector growth and development in the cities and rural areas.

Government should also urgently reassess the 1982 White Paper on Industrial Development Strategy in the country and the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts (which created the homeland areas).

The council is chaired by the Urban Foundation's executive director J H Steyn and the foundation's MD R H Lee is the executive committee's chairman. Other members include Harry Oppenheimer, President of the Board of Governors of the Urban Foundation, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, president of the SA Council of Churches, and O Kunene, editor of *Ilanga newspaper* — Sapa



# Scrap influx control'

206 4/12/85 SOWETAN  
THE Private Sector Council on Urbanisation at the weekend called on the Government to act swiftly in abolishing influx control.

The chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, chaired the first meeting of the council. It has prominent black leaders such as Bishop M Buthelezi, president of the South African Council of Churches, Mrs Sally Motlana, president of Black Housewives' League. Former Anglo American chairman, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, and chairman of the largest company in South Africa, Barlow Rand (Ltd), Mr A M Rosholt, are among the more than 30 council members.

The Government, black leaders and businessmen should negotiate an urbanisation system that will lend stability and well-being to its population because the growth of the cities will be decided by its success. While research continue the Government should act immediately in implementing the recommendations of the President's Council on the scrapping of passbooks and the abolition of influx control to facilitate a climate of negotiation. A statement from the meeting read:

The council urged that a major rural development project be launched in order to facilitate job opportunities in these areas for people to voluntarily move there to undertake business ventures.

# Put moratorium on pass raids

2010  
**FOCUS**  
6/11/85 SOWETAN

## Call

**T**HE Government should put a moratorium on the pass laws pass raids in homes and in the streets, while it reviews the influx control laws.

This is the opinion of many individuals in politics and in business

Raids and prosecutions under the various control laws continue despite the Government's professed willingness to review or scrap them

The President's Council has recommended that the laws be scrapped completely

The State President has said the laws are outdated and costly

The matter cannot be reviewed until Parliament reconvenes next year in January

### Abolished

Many people question why the laws are still enforced if it is felt they should be abolished

Mrs Marion Crawford, a white housewife, was sentenced to 10 days or a R100 fine for not registering her housekeeper. She chose to go to jail rather than pay the fine.

That law should not be on the statute book not on any book

I do not see why you need a stamp to work even if the job is there

I hope they speed up the process to eliminate influx control. It puts ordinary people in jail and prison is not for ordinary people

Dr van Zyl Slabbert said the Government must stop enforcing the law immediately

It should not be reviewed or improved

He said the laws were using a lot of harm and would lead to more

**BY NTHABE MOREOSELE**

conflict as they were making criminals out of ordinary people

I think this double talk is disgraceful. It is completely ridiculous that you can improve it

The raids must stop immediately. That is all," he said.

There is a loud cry from all over that it must go," said Mrs Mabiletsa.

What reason has the Government to cling to it when the people say it must go?

### Prosecuted

Marion Crawford's case underwrites that it must go.

The dompas serves its purpose. It is very hurtful to both rural and urban Africans.

Mrs Mabiletsa said the Government should abolish some of the harsh measures immediately and put a moratorium on raids and prosecutions.

It did not dare the whole Parliament to do that, just a strike of the pen," she said.

More than 1000 people have been prosecuted for pass law infringements so far this year

This is about half the number prosecuted last year

executed for pass law infringements so far this year

This is about half the number prosecuted last year

The pass laws have cost the country heavily financially, lost production and manpower

The pass laws are a source of endless anxiety and anguish to blacks

### Principles

The president of the South African Domestic Workers Association, Mrs Margaret Nhlapo, said the Government's slow pace to deal with the laws was disappointing

She said influx control laws were annoying and frustrating law-abiding people

She said Mrs Crawford had committed no crime and that many people had attacked this law

We are proud that Mrs Crawford stuck to her principles. Domestic workers are under a lot of oppression through this law," Mrs Nhlapo said.

Domestic workers just want to work for their families. We thought we would achieve a breakthrough after the Government's



MRS MARION CRAWFORD with her housekeeper, Mrs Pauline Makanye, after receiving a jail sentence for refusing to pay a fine for not registering Mrs Makanye

announcement, but the backyard raids continue

The Government says one thing and does another. It is terribly frustrating," she said

The State President's recent comments about organised urbanisation have roused tears that the Government will not accept all the recommendations of the President's Council

Most of us are ordinary people," said Mrs Crawford.

We are not campaigners or politicians.

We just want to bring up our children in peace, have food and a home

When I received a summons to go to court, I thought I would ignore them

But then I told myself it is enough. I want it to be a peaceful, happy country for everybody.

Many people have telephoned Mrs Crawford with messages of goodwill and support. Meanwhile the raids continue.

ECONOMIC POLICY

**Old Mutual hits out**

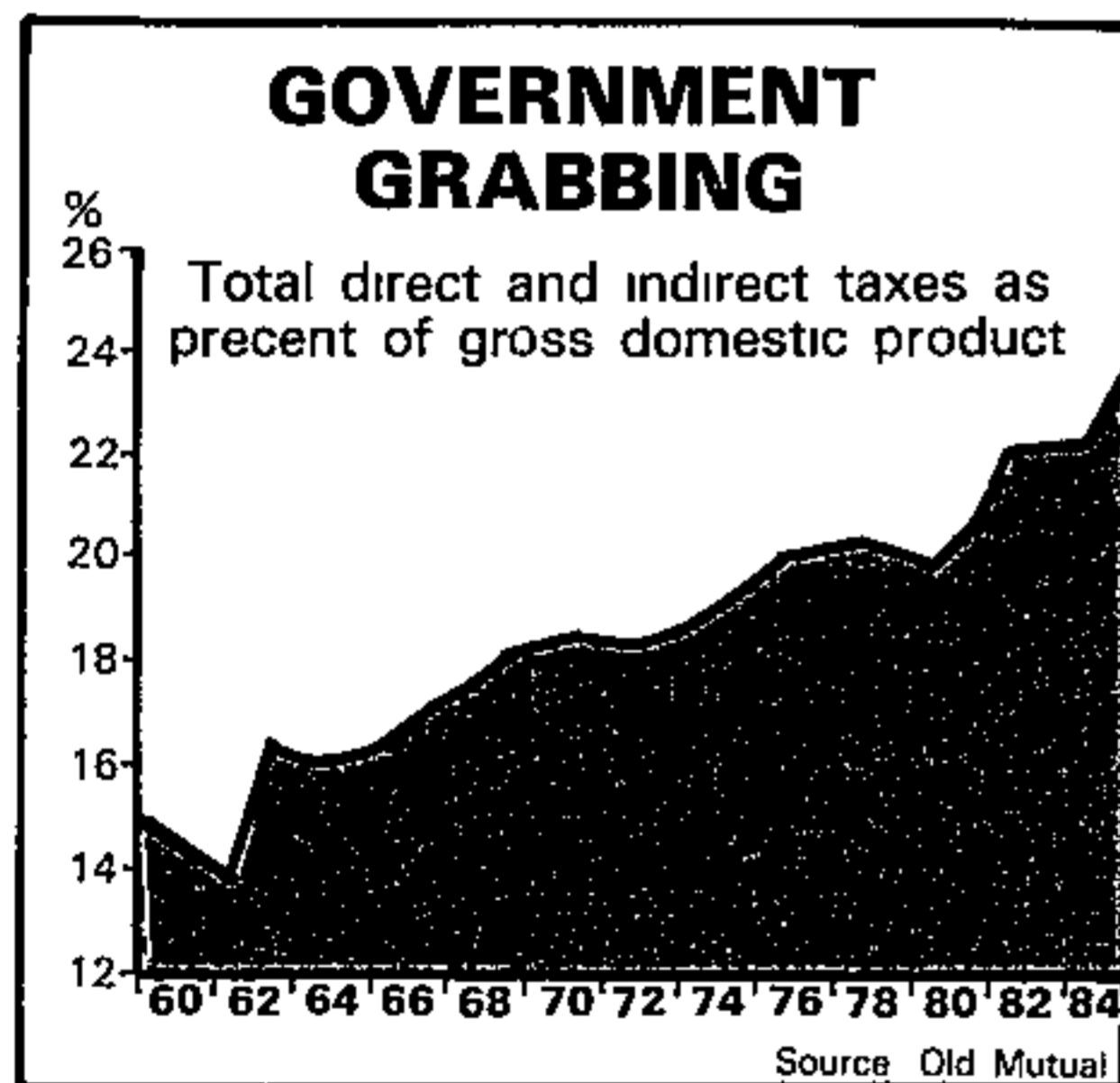
Inflation, excessive foreign debt, the crazy divergence in short- and long-term interest rates and the political logjam are key factors in the host of economic woes facing SA, but minor vices against the cardinal sin of profligate government spending. Getting to grips with the latter implies a cure for at least some of the former, ignore the latter and there is no hope at all.

The latest attempt to drum home this plain truth comes from Old Mutual. The Mutual believes Finance Minister Barend du Plessis has had enough time to control expenditure, and has blown it. This conclusion is backed up by the Mutual's latest economic monitor, for the quarter ended October, which devotes a special section to the topic.

Mutual economist Rob Lee notes that government expenditure as a percentage of gdp has not only been rising for the past 25 years, the pace has accelerated — from 16,5% in 1960 to 25,3% last year. This in itself does not throw SA out of line with other Western countries, but Lee maintains there are major differences.

Most important, he says, is the much larger percentage of social security payments (such as unemployment benefits) which make up a large proportion of government spending in the West. Then there is SA's sizable "off-budget" expenditure on everything from strategic stockpiles to defence items.

Include "off-budget" items and provide for a well developed social security system,



and the 25,3% figure would be vastly greater. Also, SA's capacity to fund such levels is far more limited than elsewhere in the West. There just aren't enough high earners to foot the bill.

As taxpayers know only too well, the most obvious cost of Pretoria's spending spree is an ever-rising tax burden. The Mutual calculates that total direct and indirect tax payments as a percentage of gdp have risen from below 14% in 1961 to an estimated 24% in 1985 (see graph). Unless human nature undergoes a radical lobotomy, resulting high marginal tax rates must encourage more tax



**Mutual's Levett... tough man needed**

evasion, a reduction of individual productivity, and increased emigration of the highly skilled.

Government spending has taken off in recent years on current expenditure (consumption, interest, subsidies, and transfers), while there has been a cutback on capital projects. Current spending has been far ahead of inflation every year since 1960 to the point where it can no longer be financed out of current revenue, savings by general government turned negative (that is, current spending was financed by borrowing) in both 1983 and 1984.

The rapid increase in current spending has been broadly spread across all four components, particularly interest payments and subsidies. Lee thinks a significant reduction in the explosive rate of growth in interest payments is unlikely in the foreseeable future.

So, like all other burdens falling on the state, the higher interest bill means spending in other areas must be cut if total spending is to be kept as a constant fraction of gdp. Failure to achieve cuts elsewhere would imply an increase in taxation and/or upward pressure on interest rates, which in turn would exacerbate the problem. It is, of course, a vicious circle, but one that should be familiar by now.

Lee maintains that a reduction in government spending to prevent a continuous increase in its share of the economy demands a long-term strategy including

- Publicly announced, high-priority targets for government spending as a proportion of gdp,
- Acknowledgement that government should concentrate on essential services,
- Acceleration of privatisation, and
- Indexing tax rates to inflation to eliminate automatic revenue gains from bracket creep.

"It is now a crisis," he tells the *FM*. "The government must do something." But will it? Mutual MD Mike Levett thinks a very

tough man is needed to call the tune at Finance. Levitt says he could not accept early *FM* criticism of Barend du Plessis because he did not believe the Minister had been given a chance to prove his mettle. But, now his time was up.

"In the last six months, government spending is 24,5% higher than in the first half of the previous financial year," he notes with dismay. Levitt predicts a full-year rise of about 19%, tersely noting that "as an exercise in restoring credibility, it is conspicuously failing."

*FM* 8/11/85

INFLUX CONTROL

206

**Economically costly**

Not only is influx control unjustifiable on moral and political grounds, it is also time from the economic viewpoint that it be removed. This is the conclusion reached by Professor Jill Nattrass, head of the Development Studies Unit at the University of Natal, in the university's latest Economic Monitor.

Nattrass says the flow of population to the towns that would follow abolition of influx control has variously been argued to have beneficial or damaging consequences. National Party policy up to now has of course been predicated on the latter case.

But, Nattrass argues, with urban black incomes about 6-8 times higher than in rural areas, influx control clearly limits the access of the poor to areas of economic opportunity and thereby reinforces unequal distribution of income.

Even unskilled black urban workers earn over R1 500 a year, against the rural high of R400-R500. The city dweller also has a better quality of life — rural lifestyles, she says, are "savagely hard."

While she suggests that the townwards population flow might not be as great as some fear, Nattrass says that to the extent that it did occur, it would further economic development by enlarging the urban market. "The increased size of the multiplier in an urban area means that the possibilities for a community to pull itself up by its own bootstraps are considerably greater than in a dispersed rural settlement."

While increased urban populations require more social services and facilities, they can be financed in ways which need not damage the rate of economic growth. In any case, it is much less expensive and more efficient to provide these services in an urban environment. "If one accepts that all South Africans have a right to a share in publicly-provided services, then an increased level of urbanisation will, in fact, reduce the cost of the provision of the services in the long run."

Movement to the towns will also mitigate high levels of population pressure in some rural areas. Much of the income of rural residents in fact comes from commuter earnings or migrant remittances from the towns. People who rely on such payments are really

# Foreign-worker cuts nothing new Sash

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The Government has been steadily reducing the numbers of foreign workers in South Africa for years, the president of Black Sash Mrs Sheena Duncan, said yesterday.

Reacting to the announcement that the Government was drawing up contingency plans to send black guest workers back to their home countries, Mrs Duncan said that in the past decade there had been an enormous decrease in the number of foreign labourers.

In 1974, there were 597 000 foreign workers legally in the country and in 1985, according to Government figures, this had fallen to 250 000. In 1965 there were close on 800 000.

## REFERENCE BOOKS

The authorities had tightened the restrictions on foreign workers steadily over the years. For example, people from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland once carried South African reference books and were treated almost as if they were South Africans.

In 1965, they had to take out passports, but these could be issued by the representatives of their governments in South Africa.

This was further tightened with the requirement that foreigners should go to their countries of origin to have their passports renewed and the stipulation that re-entry visas had to be issued before they could return to South Africa.

Another restriction was the denial of permanent residence to any foreign black person so that the maximum anyone could stay was five years.

# 'Stop forced removal now' says Rosholt

CAP TIME 16/11/85  
206

JOHANNESBURG — A call for influx control and forced removals in South Africa to be brought to an end immediately was made yesterday by Mr Mike Rosholt, executive chairman of Barlow Rand

Addressing the Financial Mail's investment conference here, he said these should be the first measures to be removed as proof that the government was serious about its commitment to do away with discrimination

The government should also aim at reducing the current "completely unacceptable" level of unemployment and to restore the value of the rand to a realistic level

## Economic targets

More specific economic targets which needed to be addressed were.

● A considerable cut-back in the public sector's "intolerable" share of the national economic cake "It is insufficiently appreciated, particularly by government, how significantly corporate reinvestible funds have decreased over the past few years in the wake of very much higher interest rates, increased taxation, reduced tax incentives and continuing high inflation," Mr Rosholt said

● Broadening of the export base This will mean having to concentrate more on manufactured products "This will call for a re-think by government on export incentives, and for a planned and systematic

reduction of inflation"

● Real progress by the private sector in achieving black advancement and by the government in the long overdue implementation of its commitments to encourage small business — a traditional provider of new employment

● The adoption by government of a more rational policy on protection of local industry against unfair import competition

Discussing the need for dialogue between black and white leaders in South Africa, Mr Rosholt said there was a big problem in the inflexible positions being taken up by most politicians, both black and white

## Preconditions

"I believe that concerned South Africans of all races are distressed at the many preconditions articulated by leadership before negotiations can commence"

On influx control and the pass laws, Mr Rosholt said "Overseas experience over many years points quite definitely to the fact that urbanization is inevitable and irreversible and that it cannot be halted artificially"

Regarding forced removals, he said they had probably caused more harm to inter-group relations and South Africa's overseas reputation than any other measure. "Future removals by force, direct or indirect, cannot be countenanced under any circumstances" — Sapa

# Ending influx control 'will reduce poverty'

Political Reporter

THE removal of influx control will reduce rural poverty and encourage economic development, says a leading development expert.

Writing in the latest issue of the journal *Indicator S A*, the head of the University of Natal's Development Studies Unit, Prof Jill Nattrass, said influx control limited black people's access to economic opportunities and reinforced income inequalities.

Rural living conditions were not better than those in the cities and the flow of people to the cities would not increase poverty and unemployment.

Prof Nattrass said urban black incomes were six to eight times greater than those in the rural areas.

'The overpopulation of the rural areas and the almost total lack of productive employment opportunities in the rural areas has generated a situation in which average per capita income levels there range from a low of R70 a year to a high of R400 to R500 per annum.'

A migrant living in an informal 'shack' area and working in the informal sector could expect to earn between R25 and R100 a week.

'Furthermore, the city dweller has better access to education, health care, entertainment and shopping facilities, all of which help to improve his quality of life.'

Provision of public-sector services was cheaper and more efficient in an urban environment.

'Increased numbers of town dwellers increase the size of the urban market and the opportunities this offers will help to create some of the additional jobs needed by the growing population.'

'The possibilities for a community to pull itself by its own bootstraps are considerably greater than in a dispersed rural settlement,' Prof Nattrass said.

# Development boards to go?

Argus Correspondent

205  
206  
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DURBAN — Development boards including the Natalia Development Board which have been the centre of controversy for years could be expected to be scrapped if the government goes ahead with the dropping of influx control

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development said yesterday that a government inquiry into the President's Council recommendations for the scrapping of influx control was still under way and it could be some months before a final decision was made

### ORDERLY URBANISATION

The President's Council report recommended a system of orderly urbanisation of blacks to replace the influx control laws which have brought international disapproval because of the resettlement programmes attached to them

However, government sources say it is likely that the major thrust of the President's Council report will be accepted and this would lead to the demise of the development boards whose main task has been the policing of the influx control legislation

### EMPLOYMENT, BREWING

Other functions of the boards such as employment and brewing of beer would be left to private enterprise while housing would become a task of the regional services councils

Regional services councils have already been given the task of improving housing standards for blacks

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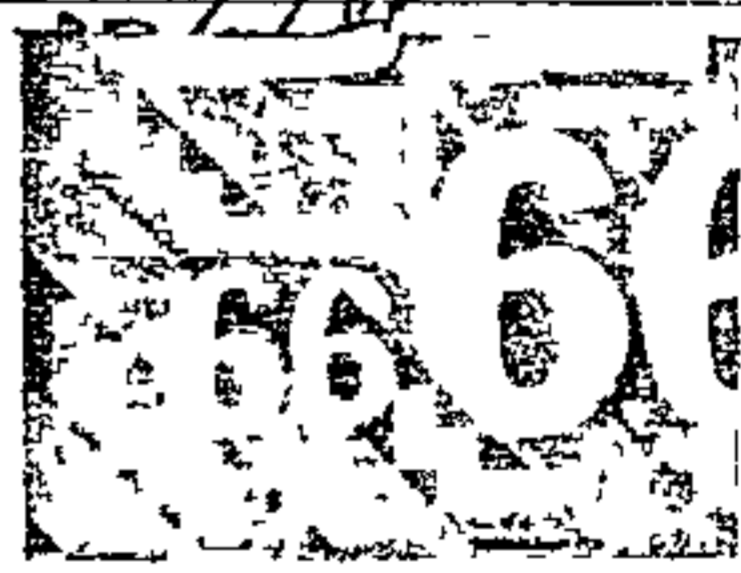
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# Influx control dismal failure, says Nat MP

Political Correspondent

INFLUX control has "failed dismally" and steps should be taken to redress ills caused by it, says Mr André van der Walt, National Party MP for Bellville

Addressing the Institute of Citizenship in Cape Town, Mr Van der Walt said there should be a social reconstruction programme in the Peninsula.

Influx control had failed, because an outdated ideological instrument was applied to regulate a pure economic process, he said

The debate should not be on whether there should be influx control but on how the consequences of urbanisation in a First and Third World situation were going to be handled



Mr André van der Walt

Crossroads was a living monument to the failure of the present influx control system. The total legal black population of the greater Peninsula was in the region of 230 000 and the illegal population was 250 000, he said

Among the steps for social reconstruction suggested by Mr van der Walt were the recognition of people's legal right to remain in the area. The 18 months dispensation should be converted into permanent status

Permanency would be an incentive for community participation in self-help housing and upgrading schemes which in turn would open up job opportunities

The upgrading of Crossroads and the KTC camp as well as Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu should be part of a national urbanisation policy

A steering committee to plan social reconstruction should be formed from bodies in the public as well as the private sector



man dismissed the report  
While an SADF spokes  
senior

# Runner: police assaulted me

206 Star 30/11/85  
Crime Reporter



Mr Ephraim Sibisi

A leading Transvaal marathon runner, Mr Ephraim Sibisi, was allegedly assaulted by police in Johannesburg's northern suburbs on Wednesday night after being arrested for not having his reference book with him on his way home from a Rand Athletic Club committee meeting

Mr Sibisi, who finished second in the 1985 Johannesburg Stock Exchange marathon, was released yesterday morning after charges against him were withdrawn in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court

A police spokesman said the matter was being investigated

A member of the RAC executive committee, Mr Sibisi said "At about 11 pm

on Wednesday I was waiting with my girlfriend at the corner of Oxford and Bompas roads for a friend to pick us up and take us home

"Five policemen stopped and asked me for my pass which I had forgotten to bring with me They took me to the Norwood Police Station

"I protested that I had left my kit bag with my wallet in it lying in the road A policemen told me to keep quiet and punched me on the jaw," he said

"What makes me so furious is that after all that, the charges were withdrawn Why did they arrest me in the first place?

"I find it strange that I was not arrested for not carrying my 'dompas' with me during the JSE marathon and other races"

# Softly

# -softly pass laws

**THE authorities are drastically easing pass law arrests and prosecutions — and convictions.**

No national moratorium — official or unofficial — has been ordered, but sources indicate the development boards and the South African Police have been asked to exercise the utmost discretion.

And the number of prosecutions and convictions have plunged.

In some cases — the West Rand Development Board for example — pass arrests have just about ended and courts in the area have only had a trickle of pass offenders through their hands in the last three months.

The initiative for relaxing implementation of one of the most hated race-law provisions has apparently come jointly from the Departments of Constitutional Development and Justice.

Both departments have, comparatively recently, become involved with the laws — Constitutional Development is responsible for administering the development boards while Justice has for the last 12 months been processing the prosecutions.

But the response by the South African Police, it is understood, has been uneven.

## Arrested

This week, marathon runner Ephraim Sibisi was arrested in Johannesburg by police on a pass offence — and promptly saw the charge withdrawn.

"The President's response to the President's Council call for the abolition of influx control is clear enough indication of the line we are following," a senior Government source confirmed this week.

In the Transvaal there have been reports that a de facto moratorium has been in effect from November 1 — soon after Constitutional De-

## Courts quiet as arrests plunge

velopment took charge of the legislation.

In the Eastern Cape and Natal the prosecution figures have apparently been falling steadily during the year, and conviction figures more so.

In the Western Cape, various moratoriums and "concessions" have been announced in the last eight months to regularise the situation of thousands of "illegals".

A senior official in one of the biggest development boards confirmed this week that the utmost discretion was being used in the prosecution of pass law offenders.

But government bodies and responsible ministers are approaching the issue cautiously — apparently fearing that publicity on the issue would spark an even bigger migration to the cities.

Departmental spokesmen were yesterday unwilling to offer any policy statements on the new approach, all described the issue as "delicate".

BY BRIAN POTTINGER

11/2/85  
Times

Mr Elijah Barayi, leader of South Africa's biggest trade union grouping, told the rally at Durban's Kings Park Rugby Stadium that Mr Botha should start by scrapping the pass laws

'Otherwise we will call on black people to burn their pass books, and when they are stopped in the streets by the police and asked to produce a pass, they must then ignore them,' he said amid resounding applause

Mr Barayi, who is also vice-president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said the federation would 'not concentrate only on wages, but also on the townships and politics as well'

## Mercury Reporter

Interviewed before the rally yesterday, he said Cosatu would aim at building a socialist South Africa and would work for the nationalisation of the mines and other major industries

'Ultimately there will be a socialist state in South Africa,' he said

'Our short-term objectives are to mobilise the black masses and to embark on an education programme Blacks will have to know that they must not feel guilty because of their colour'

He said Cosatu would work in alliance with 'all progressive democratic organisations'

Responding to a claim by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi that the new federation was 'hardly directed at Pretoria but is directed against Inkatha', Mr Barayi said there had been no mention of Inkatha at meetings preceding the formation of Cosatu

'He is just scared'

Addressing the crowd, he said the federation had been formed 'to build a new South Africa'

### 'Last warning'

Mr Botha and his Government had 'failed completely' to govern the country and should resign

'P W Botha's position should be filled by the right people, like Nelson Mandela,' he told the cheering crowd

He said Cosatu supported disinvestment

He called the homeland leaders 'puppets' and said that instead of 'going up and down shouting that blacks will suffer if there is disinvestment

they should use the money to increase pensions paid to blacks'

It was sad that while the whole world was calling for disinvestment, Britain and America were against it, saying it would affect blacks most.

He issued a 'last warning' to the homeland leaders to change their minds before time ran out, and called on Mr Botha to release ANC leader Nelson Mandela and remove the troops from the townships

In an impromptu news conference after the rally, he told reporters that Cosatu hoped to fill the vacuum created by the outlawing of the ANC, and said it would strive for the dismantling of apartheid.

### New pattern

He said the days of trade unions playing a passive role were over. Boycotts and stayaways would become the new pattern of industrial action in future

Uniformed policemen patrolled the area but kept a low profile

Cosatu, which claims a membership of more than 500 000, has 35 unions from a wide spectrum of the economic sector as its affiliates. Its main affiliate's are the 150 000-strong National Union of Mineworkers and the 100 000-strong Federation of South African Trade Unions, Fosatu.

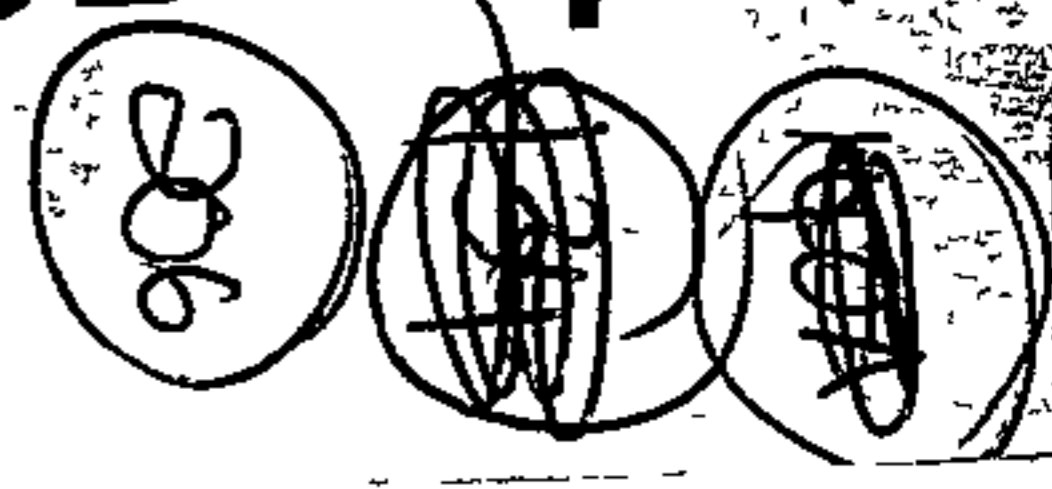
The new general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, is an official of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union and is believed to be a strong sympathiser of the United Democratic Front

● See Page 3

# UNIONNS WARN ON PASSS LAWS

Mercury 2/10/85

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions, launched at a rally attended by more than 10 000 workers in Durban yesterday, threatened to call on all blacks to burn their pass books unless President Botha dismantled apartheid within six months.



CAPT. T. J. 2/12/85

206

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK and BARRY STREEK

# Cosatu threat to burn

**DURBAN.** — South Africa's biggest labour federation, formed here at the weekend, yesterday gave the government six months to scrap the pass laws and supported economic disinvestment.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), representing more than half-a-million mainly black workers, adopted a tough political stance which could lead to imminent confrontation with the government.

Mr Elijah Barayi, the newly-elected president of the "super-federation", called for nationalization of the mines and major industries.

"Ultimately there will be a socialist state in South Africa," Mr Barayi said in an interview after he had addressed some 15 000 jubilant people at King's Park rugby stadium.

Mr Barayi publicly warned President P W Botha that unless the pass laws were scrapped within six months, "we are going to burn the passes of the black man".

He said Cosatu gave its "full support" to disinvestment from this country.

Mr Barayi's hard-line speech followed a keynote address at the start of the congress on Friday night by Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers and a leading figure in Cosatu.

In his speech Mr Ramaphosa, who set the tone for the launch of Cosatu, called on workers to recognize that the "struggle on the shop-floor cannot be separated from the wider political issues".

However, he said politics was not simply a matter of changing the government.

He said Cosatu would attempt to draw all people into a programme to restructure the economy so the wealth of the country would be "democratically controlled and shared by all its people".

In an explicitly socialist declaration of principles, Mr Ramaphosa called for the elimination of unemployment and poverty, and a redistribution of wealth.

Cosatu said 871 delegates representing 450 250 paid-up members of 34 trade unions and 61 official observers attended the congress where the new federation's constitution was ratified after a lengthy debate.

The drawing together of these unions into one powerful federation is the culmination of four years of often bitter wrangling within the country's emerging union movement.

The newly-elected executive reflects a greater politicization of the union movement.

The new general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, is an official of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union and is believed to be a strong sympathiser of the United Democratic Front.

His assistant, Mr Sydney Mafumadi of the General and Allied Workers'



The first president of the newly-formed Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), Mr Elijah Barayi, is carried shoulder-high around King's Park rugby stadium by singing workers yesterday.

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# Great to burn passes



The first president of the newly-formed Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), Mr Elijah Barayi, is carried shoulder-high around King's Park rugby stadium by singing workers yesterday.

Union, is a UDF official in Johannesburg. Mr Barayi, the new president, was an activist in the ANC before it was banned and was detained during the 1960 emergency.

Messages of support for Cosatu were received from Mr Steven Dlamini, president of the exiled South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu), and, according to Mr Mafumadi, from "our comrades who were driven underground."

## SACP pamphlets

Pamphlets purporting to be from the South African Communist Party, welcoming the federation, were widely distributed at the stadium.

The UDF also issued a pamphlet which called the formation of Cosatu "another great step in the heroic struggle of the workers."

Trade unions in the United States, Canada, Britain, Scandinavia, Holland, Philippines, Israel, West Germany, France, Italy, Zambia and Zimbabwe sent messages of support.

There was also a message from the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), the largest black union body not to join Cosatu.

During speeches at yesterday's public rally, calls for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela and the resignation of President P W Botha were greeted enthusiastically.

Mr Barayi also called for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and withdrawal of the troops from the townships.

Mr Chris Dlamini, the former president of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), is the first vice-president of the new federation.

Mr Mahlulu Lqowaba is second vice-president.

The seven affiliates of Fosatu, which is now dissolved, the National Union of Mineworkers, the General Workers' Union, the Food and Catering Workers' Union, the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Association (Ccawusa), the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association, a large number of unions affiliated to the United Democratic Front (UDF), including the SA Allied Workers' Union, and affiliates of the National Federation of Workers were among the 34 unions which formed Cosatu at the weekend.

Two of the unions, the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the SA Tin Workers' Union, are former affiliates of Sactu, which went into exile in the early 1980s.

Cosatu includes the country's strongest unions in the mining, metal, retail, automobile, transport and food industries.

## Opted out

Despite its strength in these and other industries, Cosatu's outspoken political stand could soon bring it into conflict with the government.

Two big unions, the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and Azanian Organisation of Trade Unions (Azactu), have opted out of Cosatu, Sapa reports.

Cusa's National Coordinator Mr Norman Middleton said only black leaders could effectively serve the majority black workers' interests and as the "so-called" super-union was being initiated by whites this need could not be adequately fulfilled.

312/85  
DISPATCH

# Cosatu threat on foreign migrants

Dispatch Correspondent  
DURBAN — The new Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) said yesterday it would call a national strike if the government carried out its threat to repatriate foreign migrant workers

It also pledged itself to organise workers in the national states in defiance of any legal restrictions on unions

But after a night-long debate on policy, Cosatu's executive appeared to back down on some of the hard-line statements

made at the mass rally on Sunday by its president, Mr Elijah Barayi

Mr Barayi's call for a pass-burning campaign if influx control was not scrapped in six months was clarified by him as "merely expressing the feelings and aspirations of our members"

Cosatu's assistant secretary, Mr Sydney Mafumadi, said the federation had not decided on a specific deadline on the pass laws

Editorial opinion P16;  
See also P17.

STAR 5/12/85

# New rights could ease influx control

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In what could be a significant move towards the scrapping of influx control, the Government has decided to grant unconditional property rights to some blacks in black residential areas.

Speaking after a tour of Greater Soweto, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday all black South African citizens and legally qualified immigrants would now be able to buy property on freehold in those areas where the 99-year leasehold rights had been approved.

However, it was not immediately clear today whether the property rights would apply to all South African and legal immigrant blacks — which would imply the abandonment of influx control — or whether the new rights would be given solely to those people who already qualified to be in urban areas under Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

A full statement clarifying the position was to be released by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning today.

Mr Heunis said yesterday "People who are South African citizens — or if they are not but are legally present in terms of certificates issued by the Department of Internal Affairs — will also be able to occupy the houses."

He said Section 10 rights would no longer be a prerequisite. Until now only blacks with Section 10 rights have qualified for the leasehold scheme.

Mr Heunis explained that the new deal had nothing to do with the Group Areas Act.

"Blacks, like all other population groups, have certain areas to which they have been designated. These people will now have the right to own their property on freehold in these areas."

## Loans

"I believe that because of this decision more black people will be prepared to acquire their own homes. I believe that this will also reassure financial institutions and they will be prepared to advance loans to prospective home owners," Mr Heunis said.

He explained that blacks who belonged to national states which were not independent would automatically qualify under the scheme, and so would citizens of independent homelands who were living outside these states.

He said blacks who belonged to independent homelands and lived in those homelands would be required to arrange with their respective governments for a change of citizenship if they wished to buy property in South Africa.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said the move had great ideological significance to white people.

"But it will not seem to blacks to be a significant move towards the dismantling of apartheid."

"The Group Areas Act continues to exist. To have real significance, the Group Areas Act and the Land Act would also have to be repealed to allow blacks to buy land on the same basis as whites," she said.

Mrs Duncan added that the Government's decision would merely redraw the lines of influx control on a financial basis.

"Influx control will become a question of wealthier people becoming insiders in urban areas and the less wealthy remaining on the outside."

APR 1981 206

# Heunis promises change next year

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — All South African citizens will, as from next year, carry one identity document as the first move to phase out the present passbook carried by blacks

Property rights in the form of freehold would also be accorded to those communities who qualify for residential rights

These announcements were made by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, when he and other senior officials of his department made a goodwill visit to Soweto and the various local authorities yesterday

Mr Heunis said he hoped the government would by early next year announce the granting of freehold rights to all South African residents and those with permission to live in the country

All South African citizens would carry the new identity document as from July next year

In his announcement Mr Heunis said

● Property rights would automati-

cally be accorded to all people who are South African citizens who qualify under the 99-year-leasehold title

● Property rights would also be accorded to all who lost their citizenship to independent homelands but are legal occupants of South Africa

● Negotiations would be held with others who did not qualify

"Any man who qualifies under the 99-year-leasehold scheme will also qualify for freehold titles," Mr Heunis said

"This move is being taken because I believe that we can co-exist in this South Africa and all can contribute towards the development and welfare of this country"

While on his "goodwill" tour of the townships the minister made a courtesy call at the home of the Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, in Beverley Hills, near Orlando West, but was told that the bishop was believed to be visiting Zimbabwe

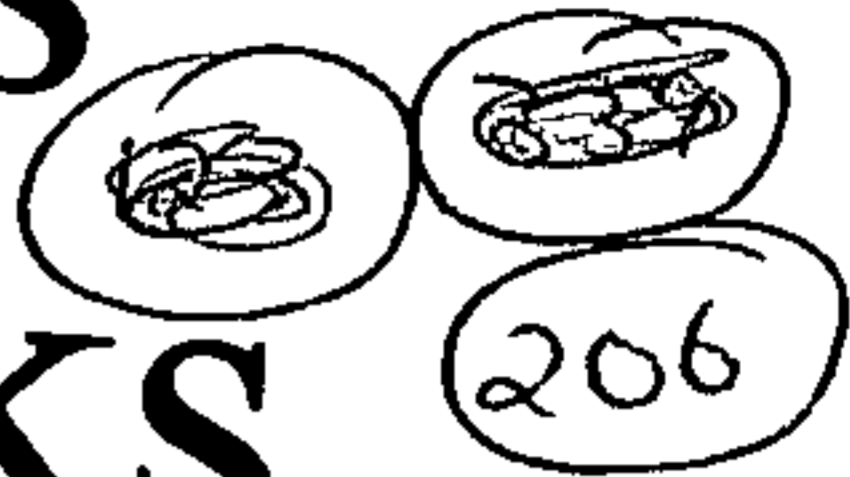
The minister also drove past the Orlando West home of Mrs Winnie Mandela



Occupation, ownership still divorced — Heunis

# Freehold rights for some blacks

Bus DAY  
5/12/85



BLACK South Africans who qualify under the 99-year leasehold scheme are to receive freehold property rights in black residential areas, Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis announced yesterday.

He was speaking after a tour of greater Soweto which included discussions with a number of black leaders

He also announced that, from July next year, all South African citizens would carry one identity document

At a Press conference, Heunis explained the implications of the announcement

"I believe that this would have very serious implications for home ownership of these communities I believe, because of this decision, more people will now be prepared to acquire their own homes and more financial institutions will be prepared to advance loans to potential buyers of these houses," Heunis said.

In reply to a question about the effects

### SOPHIE TEMA and Sapa

of Section 10 rights on property owners, Heunis said "In those areas where the 99-year leasehold rights have been approved, people will now be able to acquire freehold rights

"The occupation and the ownership, naturally, are divorced But I have also said that people who are South African citizens — or if they are not, but they are legally present in terms of certificates issued by the Department of Internal Affairs — will also be able to occupy the houses," Heunis added

While PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert welcomed the move, he questioned its effectiveness as it applied only to people who qualified for 99-year leasehold

He said there were many questions left unanswered by the announcement. "Who qualifies for 99-year-leasehold? There

has been some debate in the Cape about this issue Does the government intend to draw a distinction between urban and rural blacks?

"It's all very well to welcome this reform but why have we waited through 37 years of National Party rule for the change to be made?"

Heunis held private talks with mayor of Soweto Edward Kunene, mayor of Diepmeadow Joseph Mahuhushi and mayor of Dobsonville Steve Nkatlo, before making the announcement

While on his tour of the townships the Minister made a courtesy call to the home of the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu

Tutu is in Harare attending a special meeting of the World Council of Churches to discuss the South African crisis

The Minister also drove past the Orlando West home of Winnie Mandela.

Bus DAY

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## NEWS ANALYSIS

Freehold plan will not  
bring end to pass lawsPAUL BELL  
Political Correspondent

GOVERNMENT's patchwork quilt of socio-economic reform has gained a few more stitches in the freehold decision but, for blacks, the design is likely to remain badly flawed in at least one major respect — the pass laws.

The freehold package incorporates one major leg of the Riekert commission's original recommendation that a home and a job should be the chief criteria for a black person's presence in urban areas.

If this is to underpin government's strategy for "orderly urbanisation", then recommendations that the pass laws simply be abolished would not appear to be on the cards.

Two more threads in government's thinking were pulled a bit tighter by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

One is black citizenship — an issue which has been resolved in principle. But the question of which political rights government will attach to it beyond, for

*In 1979, the Riekert Commission recommended that a home and a job should be the chief criteria for a black person's presence in urban areas. Six years later, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis says government is implementing this policy.*

example, the socio-economic right of freehold, has still to be determined.

The other is "orderly urbanisation" — government's term for whatever its intentions may be regarding the scrapping of influx control and the availability of land for settlement by urban blacks.

The freehold decision is a major step forward in some senses:

□ Urban blacks had reservations about leasehold. They were uncertain as to the rights it accorded them in terms of their status as urban residents. Freehold, for those who can buy it, will underscore their permanence.

□ Freehold implies an easing of influx control regulations. But for those without urban residence rights, the conditions of entry will depend on their ability to buy their way in.

Freehold is still subject to racial restrictions under the Group Areas Act.

Furthermore, while government is obviously investigating the availability of

land, there are fears that President's Council recommendations on the scrapping of influx control and the purchase of large tracts of land to accommodate black urbanisation, will not be accepted.

Heunis has avoided promises to make large tracts available, and his planned freehold legislation is based on Riekert. The freehold decision indicates government's plans for "orderly urbanisation" do not include scrapping the pass laws.

Heunis said yesterday government had already accepted in principle the recommendations of the Riekert commission "in terms of which the availability of a home and a job was to constitute the basis of a policy of orderly urbanisation".

Related matters, such as encouraging urbanization outside metropolitan areas, would form part of the strategy.

Next year's legislation, giving effect to the freehold decision, would provide for a choice between 99-year leasehold and the slightly more expensive option of freehold.

Heunis said "Until now, one of the chief problems with the acquisition of a house by a black family in terms of the 99-year leasehold system had been the requirement that legal presence in the area concerned first had to be proved.

This often led to considerable delays and to accusations of red tape and also to reservations on the part of financial institutions concerning the financing of home acquisitions by black people.

Great progress had been made, however, with the surveying of plots and the sale of houses. By the end of September, 273 000 plots had already been approved by the Surveyor-General, and 174 000 more were awaiting finalisation.

"As far as the sale of houses and plots is concerned, it must be pointed out that 38 000 existing houses have already been sold under leasehold and that 43 000 plots have been sold and built on, or are being built on, by the owner himself.

"To this must still be added 90 000 houses which had been sold under the old "house ownership scheme" in terms of which a person could become owner of the building but not of the land on which the building stands.

"The abovementioned plots form part of the approximately 360 000 plots or houses which, according to calculations, are available for sale," Heunis said.

# Pass law mother escapes jail

By Jo Anne Richards

A young Bosmont woman kissed her children good-bye yesterday and carried her small overnight bag to the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court — fully expecting to go to jail.

At the court Miss Lynnette Oersen was convicted of employing a woman not registered to work in Johannesburg. Trembling and pale, she pleaded guilty to the charge.

"I was terrified but I was prepared to go to jail," she said later. "Influx control is evil and I could not just pay an admission of guilt fine."

But Miss Oersen was allowed home yesterday afternoon after being fined R100 (or 50 days), suspended for two years.

In mitigation, she said she found it morally wrong to support a law that "humiliates, degrades, and is responsible for needless and untold suffering".

The State President had said that influx con-

trol was outdated, costly and would be reviewed, she said.

"How can anyone expect to survive, let alone provide for a family, if employment is restricted?" she asked.

The magistrate, Mr H P Holtzhausen, asked Miss Oersen if she were giving evidence in mitigation or "making a political speech".

Passing sentence, he told her not to be in a hurry. "We don't have a dictator here. Laws must pass through Parliament."

Even if the State President had said influx control should be abolished, he could not just "snap his fingers and say it's over tomorrow".

Miss Oersen said Miss Lillian Nteta had worked for her for six years. "The kids love her. We had established a relationship when the law stepped in to stop it."

She had tried to register Miss Nteta three times, she said.

The day the inspector visited her home was the



Miss Lynnette Oersen cuddles her relieved and happy daughter, Nadia (9), yesterday after receiving a suspended sentence for unlawfully employing a black domestic worker.

same day Mrs Marion Crawford, of Orchards, completed her six days in the Mondeor women's prison on a similar charge.

But chatting to Mrs Crawford had not diminished her terror of going to jail, she said.

Last night, Miss Oer-

sen said she could not deny her happiness at being home. "And my children told me they had all wept when I left this morning and vowed to be good. Now they've told me how thrilled they are that I'm home."

"When they are a little older, I hope they appreciate the stand I took."

# Black property rights clarified

STAR 6/12/85

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By David Braun, Political Correspondent

In what appears to be the first major crack in the system of influx control, the Government has conceded that official permission to be in an urban area will no longer be a requirement for blacks to own property outright in certain townships

The implications of the new concession now are that any black person who acquires property in an urban area automatically becomes entitled to live there

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday any black person who was a South African citizen or a legal immigrant would be able to acquire property freehold in certain townships without first having to prove their legal presence in the area

## Proclaimed townships

In a statement from Pretoria yesterday, Mr Heunis said until now one of the chief problems with the acquisition of a house by a black family in terms of the 99-year leasehold system has been the requirement that legal presence in the area first had to be proved

"This often led to considerable delays, to accu-

sations of red tape and to reservations on the part of financial institutions about the financing of home acquisitions by black people," he said

He said the Cabinet decision to grant full property rights in urban black areas implied any black person who was a South African citizen or a legal immigrant would be able to acquire property freehold in all black townships where the 99-year leasehold was applicable, without the requirement of legal presence being put for the acquisition of freehold

Since November 1, the leasehold system applies to all proclaimed black townships

"Such property rights will also imply that the owner and his family will be able to occupy the premises"

Mr Heunis gave three examples of what this means

- A person who at present finds himself in Soweto and who is able to buy a house, will be able to occupy that house legally.
- An inhabitant of Lebowa who is able to afford the purchase of a plot or house in Tembisa, can do so and he and his family will be able to occupy the house or premises
- An illegal immigrant from Mozambique, who is not a South African citizen, will not acquire any rights in terms of the announcement

Mr Heunis said owing to the shortage of land in the proclaimed black townships where black people will be able to acquire freehold rights, his announcement would not have the immediate effect of improving the property market for black people on a large scale

The availability of additional land for use by black people was already enjoying urgent attention, as was the better utilisation of existing land through the erection of higher-density housing

## Investigation

Mr Heunis said his announcement on Wednesday should be judged against the background of the recommendations of the Riekert Committee in terms of which the availability of a home and a job was to constitute the basis of a policy of orderly urbanisation.

The investigation into the problem of urbanisation was continuing, he said.

The matter was being dealt with as speedily as possible and it was hoped to put the legislation through Parliament in the first half of the 1986 session, he said

Mr Heunis appealed to the private sector to become more involved in creating a stable property market for the black population.

## hold rights for blacks

# Move seen as step to end influx control

Dispatch Correspondent PORT ELIZABETH — A move allowing blacks to purchase freehold property rights in proclaimed areas should be seen as the first step towards the abolition of influx control, a Department of Constitutional Development and Planning spokesman said yesterday.

Spelling out the implications of the announcement made by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, the spokesman said the legislation scheduled to be introduced in Parliament during the next session will

- Allow "complete mobility" for all Africans provided they purchase the property in which they are going to reside
- Make "ownership" grounds for residence, not only Section 10 rights as is the case now
- Mark the first step towards the abolition of influx control

The announcement by Mr Heunis gives some concrete expression to indications given by the State President, Mr P W

Botha, earlier this year that influx control was to be phased out and dovetailed with his announcement on a common citizenship for all South Africans

However, the spokesman for Mr Heunis warned that the present announcement should not be interpreted as giving carte blanche to all Africans to reside where they wished

Elaborating yesterday on a statement made after a visit to Soweto on Wednesday, Mr Heunis said the decision which had been taken by the cabinet was aimed at facilitating "the acquisition of full property rights in urban black areas for black people"

He said one of the chief problems facing Africans now in acquiring 99-year leasehold rights was the requirement that "legal presence in the area concerned first had to be proved"

This, Mr Heunis added, led to considerable delays, "accusations of red tape" and to reservations on the part of financial institutions as far as the financ-

ing of homes was concerned

The minister said the decision implied that any black person who was a South African citizen or a legal immigrant would be able to acquire freehold property in all black townships where the 99-year-leasehold system was applicable without the requirement of legal presence

In the past, 99-year-leasehold rights were granted to blacks who qualified under the provisions of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act Section 10 required property buyers to have been born in an urban area or to have resided there for up to 15 years

Examples given by Mr Heunis of the implications of the move were

- A person who at present finds himself in Soweto and who is able to buy a house, will be able to occupy that house legally
- An inhabitant of Lebowa who is able to afford the purchase of a plot or house in Tembisa — on the East Rand —

can do so and he and his family will be able to occupy the house or premises

- An illegal immigrant from Mozambique, who is therefore not a South African citizen will not acquire any rights in terms of the announcement

Mr Heunis said that due to the shortage of land in black areas the freehold measures would not immediately improve the black property market but added that the government was giving urgent attention to providing additional land

"Related matters such as encouraging urbanisation outside the existing metropolitan areas as well, will form part of this strategy," he added

Mr Heunis said 360 000 houses and plots were now available for sale, adding that 38 000 houses and 43 000 plots had so far been sold under leasehold, while 90 000 houses had been sold under the old "home ownership scheme," which gave a buyer ownership of a home but not of the land

# urban rights Grand Plan

By BRIAN POTTINGER

A RADICAL new policy on black urban rights has been revealed

The first strand — untrammelled freehold rights for black South Africans in prescribed urban areas — was unveiled this week

And early next year a complete package of positive urbanisation measures will be implemented — including extraordinary new Presidential powers to cut red tape

The four elements in the policy are

- Drastic new powers for President Botha to dump measures which hamper the functioning of the free enterprise system — especially in the black community

- Immediate steps to allow freehold rights to all South African blacks who can afford either sites or houses in proclaimed black areas where 99 year leasehold is operational

- Amendments to the citizenship and immigration laws to facilitate black qualifications for freehold rights

- An as yet undefined re-casting of the influx control laws to make acquisition of property in urban areas easier and eventually phase out the control functions of the influx policy

The steps — taken together — will profoundly affect traditional Government policy towards black South Africans and unleash an explosion of economic and inevitably political activity in the country's vast black townships

## Crucial

Crucial to the scheme will be new temporary powers to be invested in the President until 1983, allowing him to scrap measures restricting free enterprise among blacks — thus giving a massive boost to the informal economic sector and making acquisition of land much easier for thousands of blacks

The Government will establish a de-regulation committee to advise on restrictive measures that should be chopped. The move is in line with a pledge President Botha made on August 15 and recommendations of the President's Council

The second leg of the scheme is the effective throwing open of urban land for purchase by all South African blacks whether they possess the existing Section 10 rights or not

Minister Chris Heunis's statement on freehold rights on Thursday was originally intended to be announced by the President in his opening address to Parliament when the necessary legislation was at hand

The final proposals were however apparently approved by the Cabinet this week and Minister of Con

|| To Page 2

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## NEW BLACK PLAN

From Page 1

Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis surprised even his own staffers when he suddenly announced the Government's intentions after a tour of Soweto on Thursday

Objections to the scheme which have been raised focus mostly on the lack of land and the cost of dwellings for blacks. Constitutional Development sources emphasised this week that freehold rights would also be extended to plots of land on which newcomers could build their shanties

The third leg of the plan involves the dramatic re-writing of the citizenship and immigration laws. Citizenship, as already indicated will be returned to all black South Africans living outside the indepen

dent TBVC countries, and associative citizenship extended to those within. Scrapping of racially discriminatory clauses in the Immigration Act will also theoretically put all South Africans on an equal footing regarding access to property

All these steps in themselves require a complete re-write of the legislation which presently governs black rights of residence and permanence in urban areas

But the fourth leg apparently still being wrestled with in Government quarters, is how to rewrite the 'control' functions of the existing influx laws.

Constitutional Development sources indicated this week that further amendments to the influx control laws will be presented early next year

BU'S DAY 9/12/85

# We might refuse to pay rent

14/85  
206  
Barayi

THE leader of the new super union, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), Elijah Barayi has warned that blacks might refuse to pay taxes and rents if government failed to meet popular demands

Addressing more than 20 000 people at a mass funeral of 11 unrest victims, in Queenstown on Saturday, he called on President P W Botha to resign, saying he had failed to steer the country clear of turmoil.

Jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela was better qualified to lead SA, he said

Barayi also reiterated pronouncements, made at the Cosatu launch in Durban recently, that passes would be burnt if the

pass laws were not abolished within six months and that the new federation would engage actively in community issues

"If the political order in this country does not change soon we will refuse to pay taxes and rent. This is the land of our forefathers," he said

Eleven victims of police action on November 17 were buried in Mlungisi township on Saturday after an hour-long service in the local soccer stadium

These included community leader Lizo Ngcana, 71, who was intimately involved in the Residents Committee and the Queenstown Chamber of Commerce on the consumer boycott.

The ages of the other 10 victims ranged from 15 to 54 years.

Addressing mourners, United Democratic Front's Eastern Cape secretary Stone Sizani said the Boycott Committee, which had organised a five-month boycott which crippled scores of white businesses in Port Elizabeth had another "secret weapon".

The boycott in Port Elizabeth has been suspended for five months but its organisers have threatened to launch a national effort for April, to coincide with threatened Commonwealth sanctions, if its long-term demands were not met by then. — Sapa.



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Now enjoyed in a hundred and sixty eight countries throughout the world

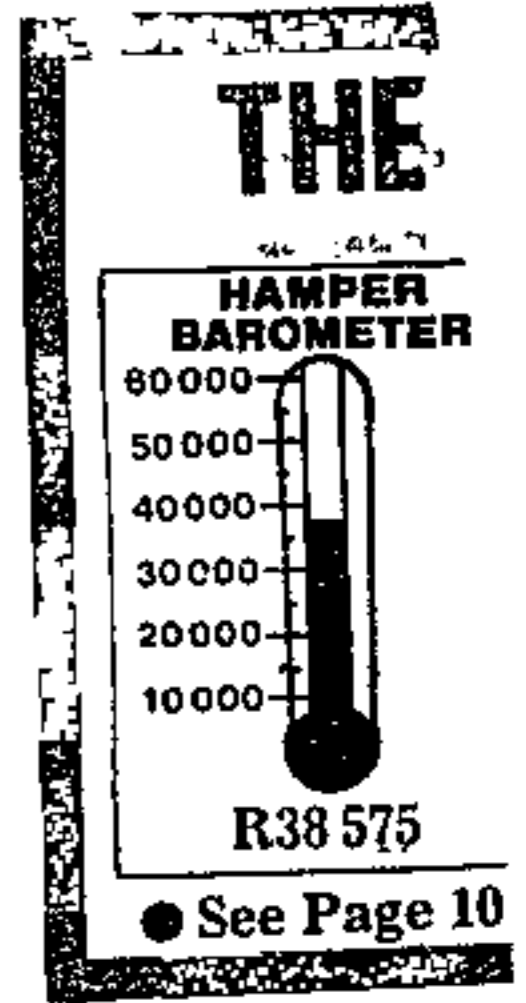
# The Star

Established 1887

JOHANNESBURG TUESDAY DECEMBER 10 1985



STOP PRESS



By Michael Chester

The Government today came under intense pressure from big business to scrap influx control within two months.

It said the final deadline should be no later than the opening of the 1986 session of Parliament — either January 24 or 31.

Big business has also demanded an immediate halt to all shack demolitions and forced removals. It is also pushing for black leaders to be drawn into talks on hammering out a new urbanisation strategy.

The urgent action programme has been outlined by the new Private Sector Council on Urbanisation created by the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and the Urban Foundation.

The council said the final policy on urbanisation must be negotiated by the State, the private sector and black leadership

## Big business puts pressure on Govt to end influx control

While negotiations on a new strategic plan would take time, certain steps needed to be taken now. Among them.

- The Government should make a commitment to removing influx control by the start of the next session of Parliament and expedite the development of an urbanisation strategy
- An immediate halt should be called to all shack demolitions, forced removals and freezes on urban growth.
- Underutilised facilities should be reallocated or opened to all races.
- The Government should speed up the acquisition and servicing of land at affordable prices for the expansion of existing cities

and towns and the creation of new urban areas.

- Instructions should be issued to all authorities to facilitate in formal housing at standards affordable to the existing urban population and new immigrants.
- Plans should be laid to increase the densities of existing townships — “in formal and informal ways”.
- The Government should launch a programme to lift the barriers hindering the informal sector in transport, housing and manufacturing.
- An urgent reassessment was needed of the 1982 White Paper on Industrial Development Strategy.
- The 1913 and 1936 Land Acts

had to be reassessed.

The council said: “The successful development and implementation of a positive and comprehensive urbanisation strategy will require the active involvement and commitment of the State, the private sector and a broad spectrum of black leadership.

“Not only will a negotiated policy have a greater chance of finding acceptability, but the process of negotiating the policy itself will have substantial additional benefits in the social, economic and political development of the country

“The productivity of industry, services and commerce located in the cities will be heavily influenced by the efficiency and the equity with which urban infrastructure and opportunities are planned, financed, built and maintained

“The well-being of the cities is critical for future economic growth and improved race relations”



# Cosatu would call a strike over migrants

By Amrit Manga

THE militant black trade-union confederation, the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), will call on left-leaning trade unions in Africa to support a national strike if migrant workers are repatriated

The Cosatu general secretary, Jay Naidoo, issued the warning after a five-day visit to Harare, where he campaigned for support against the possible repatriation of migrant workers

The president of the Zimbabwean Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) and secretary of the Southern African Mineworkers Federation, Jeffery Mutandare, said his union would back a national strike in South Africa but did not say what form the support would take

The Cosatu-ZCTU link is an indication that the SA super-union is determined to extend its links and unite workers throughout Africa

Says Mr Naidoo "Our commitment to forging links with democratic African trade unions must be viewed in the context of multinational corporations operating throughout the continent.

## Unite all workers

"The meeting with the ZCTU must therefore be seen as the first in a series of talks with trade unions outside South Africa."

Cosatu's treasurer, Maxwell Zulu, meets the British Trades Union Congress this week

Responding to an earlier attack on Cosatu by Inkatha that the union was a front for the African National Congress, Mr Naidoo pointed out that the congress emerged from painstaking, democratic discussions and not as result of orders from the ANC.

"However, it was apparent that representatives of organisations outside SA agreed with the necessity for Cosatu to unite all workers while remaining independent and accountable to the working class

"Cosatu's existence must also be viewed as a direct response to the exploitation of workers which has also given birth to the fraudulent bantustan policies

## Balance the equation

"We are therefore committed to reversing the dispossession of land and wealth orchestrated through the separation of workers into these bantustans. In short, we aim to balance the profit/wage equation," Mr Naidoo said.

"Criticism that Cosatu's intention to link wages to inflation will work against the interests of its members in the long term ignores the fact that the ills of the economy — including high inflation — are directly linked to SA's politics

"We believe that the poverty of the workers can be overcome only through a system based on the democratic leadership of the workers. This is one sure way of guaranteeing an equitable distribution of wealth among workers," he added

Mr Naidoo also had meetings with the ANC and exiled officials of the SA Congress of Trade Unions, with whom he discussed the recent meetings between the ANC and big business

# Influx-control agony recounted

STAR 18/12/85 - 206

Influx control should be one of the first discriminatory measures to be abolished if the Government is serious about political reform. That is the opinion of health experts and migrant workers interviewed by *The Star*.

They blame influx control for the spread of infectious diseases, drug and alcohol abuse, illegitimacy and crime.

A community-health expert, who did not want to be named, said the migrant labour system in South Africa entailed prolonged family separations, which had serious physical and psychological effects on those involved.

Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan said "The system of migrant labour can only be described as evil. Because children are denied the right to live with both their parents, they are often deprived of role models. Many of them grow up with no idea of family life. If the family is destroyed, the fabric of the society is destroyed."

Several black migrants visiting the offices of the Black Sash agreed to speak to *The Star* about their lives.

"Simon", from Transkei, whose father was also a migrant worker, said "When my father returned home he was like a stranger to me. I avoided his efforts to get close to me because I knew he would leave me soon to go back to the city."

## 'CHILDREN SCARED'

Another worker, "Solomon", said "The first few days at home are very difficult. The children are frightened even if I speak to them."

Migrants are bitter about their living conditions. Hostels in which the workers are accommodated are often structurally inadequate, unhygienic and chronically overcrowded — conditions which often contribute to the spread of infectious diseases.

"It is bad enough not having my wife and children with me, but I cannot choose my com-

pany and I have no privacy living in a hostel," Simon said.

He added that the strain of leading a double life was often too much for migrants.

"I know that my family relies on me for money and I do what I can to send them some every month, but I cannot make ends meet on my labourer's wages and some months I cannot send any money home."

Alcohol abuse is rife among hostel dwellers who see liquor as a way of obliterating an unbearable and lonely existence.

Dr Silvain de Miranda, director of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sanda), described influx control as "a social disaster".

## SUPPORT SYSTEM

It contributed to alcohol abuse because it interfered with the support system of the family.

He said many alcohol-related problems among workers would be eased if influx control were abolished.

A health worker said "Many hostels do not provide meals and many people spend their money on alcohol and do not eat properly. Workers' resistance to disease is decreased because of their poor diet."

Disruptions of the economic and personal foundations of family life have led to the disintegration of established marital and sexual patterns.

"When I return home for a few weeks every year I feel like a stranger in my own home. My wife and I quarrel and I leave for the city again knowing there is no peace at home," Simon said.

Among male migrants, the absence of wives means that homosexuality is common and there is increased prostitution, a high number of illegitimate births and a spread in venereal disease.

Mrs Duncan said "If a husband wants to remain faithful to his wife it means a celibate existence."

# Labour MPs back Cosatu's influx control ultimatum

STAR 18/12/85

The Star Bureau

LONDON — At least 50 British Labour Party MPs are supporting Cosatu's ultimatum to President Botha to abolish influx control within six months or workers will burn their passes

Their campaign may coincide with that of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, but in an interview yesterday Mr Dave Nellist, MP for Coventry South East, who has tabled a motion in the House of Commons welcoming the formation of Cosatu and supporting the pass-burning campaign, said Cosatu had "teeth", but the Commonwealth group was "a dog with rubber teeth".

Once Cosatu had set a date for burning passes,

"we will take political and industrial action to support them", Mr Nellist said

He added "That so many MPs have put their names to the motion, in such a short time, is a telegram to the workers of South Africa that they have support in the Labour movement," Mr Nellist said

The campaign would be supported especially by the 12 000-strong Labour Young Socialists group

## SANCTIONS

His motion has little chance of being debated in the House of Commons because of the preponderance of Government business, but it allows MPs to express support and is an indication to business

managers of the parties what MPs would like to discuss

"British trade unionists have a special responsibility because 40 percent of foreign investment in South Africa is British. Over 400 British firms have subsidiaries or partnerships in South African firms and many Tory MPs are directors of those companies"

He put down reports that Mrs Thatcher would not impose sanctions because 120 000 British jobs were at stake

"Totally false. The 3-million unemployed in Britain have been used as a weapon in an attempt to crush organised trade unions into accepting lower wages and conditions of work."

# PASS RAID AS SHOPPERS COME TO TOWN

SCORES of black consumers in Pretoria who heeded a call by police that they would be protected when doing their Christmas shopping — in defiance of the consumer boycott call — were arrested for pass offences last Friday.

Most of the arrests were made at the Bloed Street Taxi rank. Shoppers were arrested as they alighted

from the taxis arriving from the townships.

According to a member of the Pretoria United Taxi Association (Putu), some of those arrested were released after his organization had contacted senior police officials in Pretoria.

Those interviewed said they had been "cheated" into coming into the city by some of

the "safe shopping" pamphlets which were distributed in black townships last week. The pamphlets were distributed by the Pretoria business community and security forces. SOWETAN

"A statement that our shopping would be "free and peaceful" made us take the police into our confidence," said Mr Philemon Mo-

koena of Soshanguve.

"The protection that we were promised turned out to be a campaigning against the very so-called peace-loving citizens."

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria yesterday said he would not comment as the matter could have been part of the routine crime prevention measures.



cally every township and settlement. The internal reticulation in the townships and settlements is being undertaken by several organizations among which the KwaNdebele Department of Works. This work should be completed by middle 1986. It is impossible to predict when the regional water supply scheme will be extended to the areas to be added to KwaNdebele as many factors exist factors about which there is still uncertainty.

- (2) (a) 2 700 erven have each been provided with an own water connection and approximately 650 standpipes have been installed.
- (b) (i) 2 700
- (ii) 31 750

*2017 Howard*  
*Q. 61, 1731 10/6/85*  
 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) What was the total (a) amount in fines and (b) number of days in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available in the (i) Cape Peninsula and (ii) rest of the Western Cape for offences relating to influx control and identity documents.
- (2) (a) how many persons had paid fines and (b) what was the total amount paid in such fines in that year or as at the said date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) (i) (a) R171 090
- (b) 171 090
- (ii) Courts that adjudicate these charges in the rest of the Western Cape do not fall under the

Department of Co-operation and Development

(1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984)

*Howard*  
*Q. 61, 1732 10/6/85*  
 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) (a) What is the present size of KwaNdebele in hectares and (b) what area of land was (i) bought for and (ii) added to KwaNdebele in 1984 in terms of the consolidation proposals for this national state.
- (2) whether any land remains to be added to KwaNdebele, if so, (a) how many hectares, (b) from which areas will such land be taken and (c) when in each case.
- (3) what was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of KwaNdebele living (aa) within and (bb) outside the boundaries of this national state as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) (a) 103 370 hectares
- (b) (i) 71 924 hectares
- (ii) 370 hectares
- (2) Yes. There remains land to be added to KwaNdebele about which a final decision still has to be announced.
- (3) The figures for 31 December 1984 are not available. The 1980 census figures are as follows

- (aa) (a) 75 620
- (i) 30 200

*Howard*  
*Q. 61, 1733 10/6/85*  
 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

What was the (a) average daily number of cases heard in respect of reference books and identity documents in each specified commissioner's court, and (b) total amount of money which accrued to the State in fines as a result of convictions in these cases, in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(Period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984)

(a)		
Benoni	14	
Brakpan	2	
Nigel	2	
Springs	4	
Germiston	47	
Boksburg	12	
Krugersdorp	4	
Rooдеpoort	17	
Alexandra	27	
Randfontein	9	
Johannesburg	114	
Bloemfontein	6,7	
Welkom	8,6	
Kroonstad	less than 1	
Vaal Triangle	24,7	
Botshabelo	0	
Tzaneen	1,09	
Barberton	less than 1	
Nelspruit	less than 1	

Potgietersrus	2
Ermeelo	3,96
Louis Trichardt	less than 1
Phalaborwa	less than 1
Pietersburg	3,16
Langa	22
Port Elizabeth	7
East London	16
Grahamstown	0
Queenstown	9
Kimberley	2 only for period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984

Swartruggens	0
Koster	less than 1
Groblersdal	less than 1
Potchefstroom	11,67
Rustenburg	0
Carltonville	10,16
Witbank	6,49
Lichtenburg	2,04
Zeerust	4,34
Brits	less than 1
Pretoria	19,26
Middelburg	2,64
Klerksdorp	7,54
Lydenburg	less than 1
Pietermaritzburg	less than 1
Durban	13
Empangeni	2
Vryheid	2
Umzinto	1
Port Shepstone	less than 1
Ladysmith	0
Dundee	less than 1
Estcourt	0
Newcastle	2
Stanger	0
Inanda	0
Pinetown	3
Es'hove	0
Paulpietersburg	1
Grevtown	1

(b) R207 615  
*Howard*  
*Q. 61, 1734 10/6/85*  
 Mr R SIVE asked the Minister of Communications

What the total amount has been budgeted by his Department for interest subsi-

call every township and settlement. The internal reticulation in the townships and settlements is being undertaken by several organizations among which the KwaNdebele Department of Works. This work should be completed by middle 1986. It is impossible to predict when the regional water supply scheme will be extended to the areas to be added to KwaNdebele as many factors exist factors about which there is still uncertainty.

- (2) (a) 2 700 erven have each been provided with an own water connection and approximately 650 standpipes have been installed.
- (b) (i) 2 700  
(ii) 31 750

*206*  
*Q. 51, 1731 10/6/85*  
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- (1) What was the total (a) amount in fines and (b) number of days in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available in the (i) Cape Peninsula and (ii) rest of the Western Cape for offences relating to influx control and identity documents,
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**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

- (1) (i) (a) R171 090  
(b) 171 090

(ii) Courts that adjudicate these charges in the rest of the Western Cape do not fall under the

**Department of Co-operation and Development**

- (2) (a) 3 240  
(b) R162 905
- (1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984)

*206*  
*Q. 51, 1732 10/6/85*  
*Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.*

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- (3) what was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of KwaNdebele living (aa) within and (bb) outside the boundaries of this national state as at 31 December 1984?

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- (1) (a) 103 370 hectares  
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(ii) 370 hectares.

- (2) Yes There remains land to be added to KwaNdebele about which a final decision still has to be announced
- (3) The figures for 31 December 1984 are not available. The 1980 census figures are as follows

- (aa) (a) 75 620  
(i) 30 200

- (ii) 45 420  
(b) 80 640  
(bb) (a) 147 380  
(i) 78 640  
(ii) 68 740  
(b) 88 780

*206*  
*Q. 51, 1733 10/6/85*  
*Reference books/identity documents*  
*901 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education*

What was the (a) average daily number of cases heard in respect of reference books and identity documents in each specified commissioner's court, and (b) total amount of money which accrued to the State in fines as a result of convictions in these cases, in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

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(Period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984)

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Pretoria	19 26	
Middelburg	2,64	
Klerksdorp	7,54	
Lydenburg	less than 1	
Pietermaritzburg	less than 1	
Durban	13	
Empangeni	2	
Vryheid	2	
Umzimto	1	
Port Shepstone	less than 1	
Ladysmith	0	
Dundee	less than 1	
Estcourt	0	
Newcastle	2	
Stanger	0	
Inanda	0	
Pinetown	3	
Eshowe	0	
Paulpietersburg	1	
Greytown	0	

(b) R207 615

*206*  
*Q. 51, 1734 10/6/85*  
*Mortgage loans: subsidies*  
*95R May R SIVE asked the Minister of Communications*

What the total amount has been budgeted by his Department for interest sub-

# Influx control to be <sup>206</sup> relaxed further

By BRIAN POTTINGER  
Political Correspondent

INFLUX control measures are to be radically softened. The Government has decided to reduce the period of time required by blacks to qualify for the treasured Section 10 rights of permanent urban residence.

A softening of the clause which deals with the qualifying conditions of employment is also on the way. Both reforms will bring influx control more into line with the Grosskopf Commission's recommendations which were shelved four years ago as "too radical".

The move is only the first in a much broader attempt to rewrite the controversial influx control laws which have been identified in numerous surveys as one of the most hated apartheid measures among South African blacks.

Present legislation requires a black person to live continuously in the same area for 15 years or work for the same person for 10 years before qualifying for Section 10 rights.

Now the Government is to reduce the qualifying residency period and allow employment with more than one employer to count as credit towards qualifying.

The tight influx control legislation has been watered down by successive Supreme Court judgments — the most important of which was the Rikhotso judgment which allowed migrant workers with 10 years' service with the same employer to qualify for Section 10 rights.

## Benefits

A court judgment presently pending, the Mthiyane case, rests on the same claim that a migrant worker who has taken three periods of rest in a homeland during that period should still qualify for the rights.

An estimated 40 000 migrant workers have benefited in terms of the Rikhotso judgment and tens of thousands more will benefit in terms of present Government proposals to allow people living in black states bordering urban areas to also qualify.

Another proposal allows already-qualified blacks to move around more easily between major urban cities.

The Government's moves to rework influx control come amid an overwhelming weight of demands from organised commerce, industry, mining, the Urban Foundation, academic and political quarters.

## Key elements

New draft legislation is due for tabling in July or early August and although the detail is being kept secret, the following key elements are already apparent.

- Influx control will not be scrapped entirely but will be considerably softened in its terms and application.

- The Riekert Commission's recommendations that housing and jobs be the criteria for urban settlement will be retained, but the definitions of "acceptable accommodation" and "employment" will be relaxed to take account of Government-controlled squatting and self-employment in the informal economic sector.

- Qualifying time spans for permanent urban residence will be reduced.

- Offences under the laws will be decriminalised.

- Provisions about the production of documents will be changed.



Hostel dwellers of the Cape unite (206)



Officials have forgotten Rikhoto's victory 9/16/85 C. Press (206)

# DEAF TO THE LAW

"UNITE families" is the war cry of the Western Cape Mens' Hostel Association, which was launched this week.

WCMHA is the first community organisation formed to fight for a better life for Western Cape's 25 000 hostel dwellers.

Publicity secretary Johnson Mpukumpa told the launch meeting that hostel residents paid some of the highest rents in the Western Cape.

"No houses in the township earns the council as much money, yet facilities are poor - our rooms are without ceilings and streets are without lights.

"People living under these conditions must have one united voice which those in power will listen to," he said.

## 'This square is not for squares'

A "LIBERATED ZONE" has been discovered in one of Cape Town's hostels - and authorities have dubbed it H Block, saying "it is invaded by unemployed youth".

Hostel residents, on the other hand, have dubbed the area Freedom Square. They say even the administration board cops are afraid to enter.

Freedom Square was seized in 1976 by local youngsters who took advantage of the nationwide uprising.

**By MOIRA LEVY**  
THE Rikhoto Supreme Court ruling - once hailed as paving the way for up to 140 000 contract workers to gain urban rights - has proved to be a let-down.

A study by the Southern African Labour and Development Research

unit shows that only 21,3 percent of Western Cape contract workers who applied for urban rights under the Rikhoto ruling have gained them

The ruling granted Section 10 (I) (B) rights to contract worker Tom Rikhoto in 1981

The judge decided that annual vacations to renew employment contracts did not break the continuous employment Workers who had been with one employer for 10 years or in the same area for 15 years were required by law to gain a Section 10 (I) (B) stamp

But the author of the study, Mandla Seleokane, writes that out of 10 474 applications received by the Western Cape Administration Board over 20 months since then, only 2 226 were approved

Sixty-nine percent (7 230) were rejected and 9,7 percent (1 018) were still being investigated

Mr Seleokane's study was commissioned by the Western Cape Mens' Hostel Association for use in its campaign for improved living conditions for hostel residents

He found that almost 10 percent of the hostel dwellers live with their wives in the hostels. There is at least one woman living in every second room

Ninety-three percent of the hostel dwellers said they had children - and of these 19 percent had their children living with them in the hostels

"If so many women and children already live in these hostels, it becomes a farce to insist on them staying single quarters," Mr Seleokane said

Sixty-five percent of married men at the hostels said if influx control laws were changed and reasonable accommodation provided, they would choose to stay with their wives and children in Cape Town

In most hostels about 22 people share one toilet. Thirty-seven people interviewed said toilets at their hostels were broken - and some had been broken for

five years  
● Of the 96 rooms visited, only seven had electricity. Paraffin users spent about R13 a month to light their rooms

● Half the hostel dwellers said they do their own repairs. Eighty percent pay for the repairs even those done by administration board of the employer

Mr Seleokane found serious overcrowding in the hostels, which are home to more than 25 000 people in the Western Cape

At one hostel 356 people occupied 245 beds. Clearly some hostellers have to share beds, Mr Seleokane writes



Tom Rikhoto: Won urban rights in Supreme Court . . . but was it in vain?

APC Tm is 10/1/85 (206) *[Signature]*

# Time to ditch the influx control laws

INFLUX control has now clearly emerged as a major issue affecting the stability of South African society and it needs to be attended to urgently.

In view of the fact that influx control forms a key element of the policy of separate development as pursued by the state, its removal can only be achieved if a drastic reconceptualization of the policy of separate development is effected.

There is now an imperative need for such a reconceptualization. For this, it is necessary to consider that the policy of separate development has served (and still serves) as the basis of the national development plan of the state for the past several decades. Its basic aim was to preserve the identity and autonomy of originally the Afrikaner and later the white community in South Africa.

In view of its failure, an alternative national development plan now needs to be formulated. A national development plan must have as its goal the restructuring of the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the societal structure so as to promote the realization of the reasonable aspirations of the population within a democratic system.

## Modernizing

On the political front it calls for a restructuring that would allow for all persons living within any particular area of jurisdiction of any political system to participate in the decision-making process at local, regional and national levels. The economic system must cater for growth and development in order to accommodate a growing and modernizing population. The social order must allow for people to maintain personal, family and

community relations as far as possible. Cultural values as expressed in peoples' preferences for lifestyles must be protected.

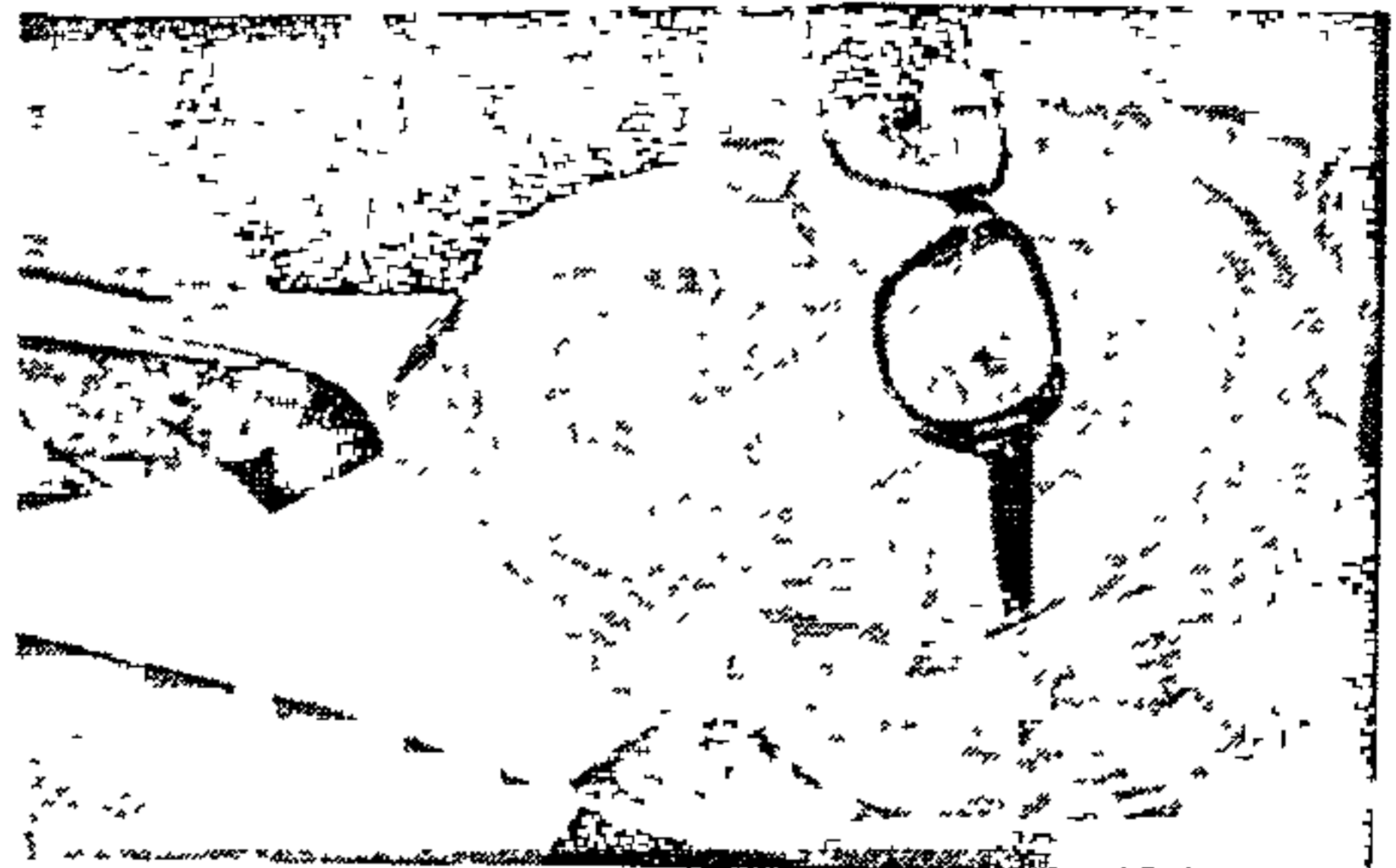
From the preceding, specific concrete goals and guidelines may be derived in terms of which an overall development strategy and specific strategies for urban growth and urbanization may be evaluated. Thus it should be clear that the above goals require that the strategy should aim at the eventual institution of complete freedom of movement and settlement.

In the absence of such freedom no effective political participation can be achieved, economic growth and development cannot be maximally achieved, people cannot have normal family and community relations, and preferences with regard to lifestyles cannot be realized in practice.

## Influx control

The specific mechanisms of control envisaged in past proposals and those contained in the present system are based on the negative presumption which denies the existence of claims to permanent rights of residence to black persons in white-controlled areas of South Africa. It therefore denies black persons — even those with South African citizenship — one of the basic rights of citizenship, i.e. the right to freedom of movement. It follows from the above that it is desirable to replace the present system of influx control with a national strategy for urban growth and urbanization designed as part of a national development plan. A development plan must consist of a strategy which facilitates the realization of the stated goals. As a strategy it must consist of enabling mechanisms rather than of limiting or coercive measures.

By S P CILLIERS



ban systems. The aim must be to eliminate the existing monopoly of whites over the economic growth potential of urban areas and to maximize the use of existing infrastructure.

## Suburban

□ Dormitory towns must be allowed to develop into balanced suburban communities, work-places and living areas must be allowed to develop in closer proximity to one another, sources of revenue for local services must be allowed to develop in local communities so that local authorities can become viable entities. This requires the opening of commercial and industrial areas to entrepreneurs of all population groups.

Deconcentrated growth points with existing urban complexes must be promoted.

□ A review of the system of zoning of land use in urban areas and of the system of control over the licensing of commercial and industrial activities so as to create maximal opportunities for informal economic activity.

□ The institution of inter-mediate systems of urban and regional authority to structure total urban and regional systems effectively.

□ The institution of a comprehensive housing strategy to cater for rapid urban growth and to prevent urban congestion and overpopulation.

## This requires

- Controlled informal urban settlement with security of tenure in the place of uncontrolled illegal squatting.
- Adopting the Slums Act, extending its applicability to black townships, and applying it strictly in order to contain overpopulation, congestion and decay in the formal sectors of urban areas.

tion and decay in the formal sectors of urban areas.

- Further extension of the housing policy to maximize participation by the private sector, including the end user in the housing process.

□ The systematic dismantling and eventual scrapping of the Group Areas Act so as to facilitate intra- and inter-urban migration and circulation of the growing developed sector of the population.

□ Rural and agricultural reform and development programmes for both black states (national as well as independent) and white rural areas to facilitate and promote both subsistence and commercial agriculture maximally.

This requires a systematic placement of communal land rights by individual land tenure in black areas and the re-institution of land tenure rights of blacks in white rural areas. In final analysis it calls for a major revision of the Black Land Act (1913) and of the Black Land and Trust Act (1936).

□ The extension of full civil rights to blacks and the basis of domicile, as in the case of whites, coloureds and Asians. This means that blacks living in white controlled areas (such as those with Section 10(1) a-c rights in urban areas and those living as permanent workers on white farms) must be recognized as full citizens of these areas with full freedom of movement. Influx control and pass laws for such people must be scrapped.

The principle of domicile must also form the basis of the allocation of political rights for all citizens at local, regional and national levels.

*(Professor Cilliers teaches sociology at the University of Stellenbosch.)*

*Afrikaner  
academic  
looks at*

*separate  
development*

Influx control has now clearly emerged as a major issue affecting the stability of South African society and it needs to be attended to urgently.

In view of the fact that influx control forms a key element of the policy of separate development as pursued by the state, its removal can only be achieved if a drastic revision of the policy of separate development is effected.

There is now an imperative need for such a revision. For this, it is necessary to consider that the policy of separate development has served (and still serves) as the basis of the national development plan of the state for the past several decades. Its basic aim was to preserve the identity and autonomy of originally the Afrikaner and later the white community in South Africa.

In view of its failure, an alternative national development plan now needs to be formulated.

# Drastic policy changes needed to end influx control

A national development plan must have as its goal the restructuring of the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the societal structure so as to promote the realisation of the reasonable aspirations of the population within a democratic system.

On the political front it calls for a restructuring that would allow for all persons living within any particular area of jurisdiction of any political system to participate in the decision-making process at local, regional and national levels.

The economic system must cater for growth and development in order to accommodate a growing and modernising population. The social order must allow for people to maintain personal, family and community relations as far as possible. Cultural values as expressed in peoples' preferences for lifestyles must be protected.

From the preceding, specific concrete goals and guidelines may be derived in terms of which an overall development strategy and

specific strategies for urban growth and urbanisation may be evaluated. Thus it should be clear that the above goals require that the strategy should aim at the eventual institution of complete freedom of movement and settlement.

In the absence of such freedom no effective political participation can be achieved, economic growth and development cannot be maximally achieved, people cannot have normal family and community relations, and preferences with regard to lifestyles cannot be realised in practice.

The specific mechanisms of control envisaged in past proposals and those contained in the present system are based on the negative presumption which denies the existence of claims to permanent rights of residence to black persons in white-controlled areas of South Africa.

It therefore denies black persons — even those with South African citizenship — one of the basic rights of citizenship, i.e. the right to freedom of movement.

It follows from the above that it is desirable to replace the present system of influx control with a national strategy for urban growth and urbanisation designed as part of a national development plan.

A development plan must consist of a strategy which facilitates the realisation of the stated goals. As a strategy it must consist of enabling mechanisms rather than of limiting or coercive measures.

It is to be expected that the institution of freedom of movement and settlement will, at

least initially, lead to higher rates of migration into urban and white-controlled rural areas.

In order to minimise the negative effects of such developments a restructuring of present systems of organisation and control needs to be achieved along the following lines.

● The promotion of industrial and commercial decentralisation in existing urban and in particular metropolitan areas in order to restore the present imbalanced urban systems. The aim must be to eliminate the existing monopoly of whites over the economic growth potential of urban areas and to maximise the use of existing infrastructure.

● Dormitory towns must be allowed to develop into balanced suburban communities, work-

places and living areas must be allowed to develop in closer proximity to one another, sources of revenue for local services must be allowed to develop in local communities so that local authorities can become viable entities. This requires the opening of commercial and industrial areas to entrepreneurs of all population groups. Decentralised growth points with existing urban complexes must be promoted.

● A review of the system of zoning of land use in urban areas and of the system of control over the licensing of commercial and industrial activities so as to create maximal opportunities for informal economic activity.

● The institution of intermediary systems of urban and regional authority to structure total urban and regional systems effectively.

● The institution of a comprehensive housing strategy to cater for

rapid urban growth and to prevent urban congestion and overpopulation. This requires

(a) Controlled informal urban settlement with security of tenure in the place of uncontrolled illegal squatting;

(b) Adopting the Slums Act, extending its applicability to black townships, and applying it strictly in order to contain overpopulation, congestion and decay in the formal sectors of urban areas,

(c) Further extension of the housing policy to maximise participation by the private sector, including the end-user, in the housing process.

● The systematic dismantling and eventual scrapping of the Group Areas Act so as to facilitate intra and inter-urban migration and circulation of the growing developed sector of the population.

● Rural and agricultural reform and development programmes for both black states (national as

well as independent) and white rural areas to facilitate and promote both subsistence and commercial agriculture maximally.

This requires a systematic replacement of communal land rights by individual land tenure in black areas and the reinstitution of land tenure rights of blacks in white rural areas. In final analysis it calls for a major revision of the Black Land Act (1913) and of the Black Land and Trust Act (1936).

● The extension of full civil rights to blacks and in the case of whites, coloureds and Asians. This means that blacks living in white-controlled areas (such as those with Section 10 (1) a-c rights in urban areas and those living as permanent workers on white farms must be recognised as full citizens of these areas with full freedom of movement.

Influx control and pass laws for such people must be scrapped.

The principle of domicile must also form the basis of the allocation of political rights for all citizens at local, regional and national levels.

*206*  
*D. Singh*  
*14/11/85*  
*the university of Stellenbosch*

*By PROFESSOR S. P. CILLIERS*  
*lecturer in sociology at*  
*the university of Stellenbosch*

206 RDM 16/1/85

# Minister's promise on raid police

By DAVID CAPEL

THE Minister of Law and Order has promised that in future all police crime prevention duties — including pass raids — will be performed in uniform "unless prior permission to wear civilian clothes has been obtained from a commanding officer".

Mr Louis le Grange was responding to complaints by Mr John Simpson, of Parkhurst, who wrote to the Minister objecting to policemen carrying out pass raids in plain clothes and hanging on the back of moving vehicles during the raids.

In his reply, Mr Le Grange also gave the assurance that all members of the Witwatersrand Police

Division had been warned that either departmental steps or charges under the Traffic Ordinance would be instituted against policemen who violated any provisions of the ordinance.

The Rand Daily Mail put the following questions to a spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

● At which police stations in Johannesburg itself have policemen taking part in crime prevention duties — including "pass raids" — been given permission by their commanding officers to do these duties in civilian clothes?

● At which stations in Johannesburg are these duties carried out in uniform?

● Does the Minister's letter

to Mr Simpson indicate a change in police standing orders in this regard, or have policemen always had to obtain permission from their commanding officers to carry out such duties in plain clothes?

● At which police stations in Johannesburg are crime prevention duties carried out daily or on a regular basis by a squad or team of policemen specially assigned for this task?

The spokesman said "All police stations have crime prevention operations from time to time."

"For each such operation the commanding officer determines whether civilian dress or uniform shall be worn."

"In some station areas a

permanent squad of men are detailed to perform crime prevention tasks.

"Here again the commanding officer determines the dress that is to be worn."

Mr Edmund Ehas, Johannesburg regional chairman of the New Republic Party, said yesterday the Minister's letter indicated a "shift in direction" regarding the enforcement of influx control laws.

He said he hoped the letter indicated a "more reasonable approach" to the implementation of the laws in future.

"To change the uniform of a man and prevent him hanging on the back of a van is not enough," he said.

206 D. Aspatch  
19/1/85

# Late-night raid on servants' quarters

EAST LONDON — An angry Cove Ridge couple have complained that East Cape Development Board officials woke them in the "middle of the night" to get permission to raid their servants' quarters

Mrs Krystyna Nicholl said yesterday that she and her husband, Mr Sam Nicholl, were woken "at about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning by loud hammering on the front door"

"My husband spoke to the two men and they asked him for permission to search the servants' rooms. My husband refused because he was upset at having been woken up at such an hour. The men then left.

"When I spoke to one of the farm workers later that morning he told me the men had returned and forced their way into his room. They also questioned him."

Mrs Nicholl said she thought the officials had acted on complaints from neighbours.

"What really annoyed me was that they hammered on our door in the middle of the night. I was not afraid because my husband was home. But we live on a small holding and I would have been scared out of

my wits if I had been alone"

A board official, Mr Peter Kietzman, said he was not allowed to comment on the incident and referred inquiries to the director of the board, Mr Louis Koch, in Port El-

zabeth  
An official at the director's office said Mr Koch was on leave and that the deputy director would return the call to make a statement. He had failed to do so by yesterday afternoon —  
DDR

# Transkeians warned about influx control

EAST LONDON. — Transkeians living in Duncan Village were warned at a meeting yesterday at the Civic Centre that influx control regulations would be more strictly applied in future

The warning was made by Mrs Muriel Mtshengu, a member of the consultative committee, who warned Transkeians to be prepared for an "invasion" as many who do not qualify would be endorsed out depending on which category was endorsed in their pass books.

Mrs Mtshengu also warned that even those who qualified to be in the urban area of East London, and who owned houses, would not be free from prosecution if they harboured people who did not qualify. She said the owner of a house could be prosecuted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment or fined up to R500

Mrs Mtshengu also warned that there would be raids by police in Duncan Village because of the selection to be done in sorting out who could remain and enjoy

urban rights when Duncan Village was retained. She said Transkeians would suffer most when this selection was done, and they should have their pass books in order

She said it was time for Duncan Village residents to elect community councillors who were prepared to fight for the basic rights of the people who voted for them. It was time that officers well-versed in these topics were invited by the councillors to meetings where residents were educated about the regulations and how they were applied

A member of the Transkei Consular Advisory Board, Mr R. Ramncwana, explained to the meeting how the board would handle irregularities reported to members, and how it would safeguard the public from being exploited by individuals, organisations and administrators

Mr Ramncwana told the audience about the Transkei development tax of R10 a year, where it was paid, and how it assisted Transkeians —  
DDR

*21/1/85*  
*P. D. D. D. D.*  
*206*

INFLUX CONTROL

(206)

## Criticism mounts

fm 2/11/75

Pressure on government to scrap influx control is growing. In the same week that PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert proposed an end to influx control in favour of "planned urbanisation," a leading Stellenbosch University academic condemned the policy.

Professor S P Cilliers of the department of sociology at Stellenbosch says that in view of the failure of the policy of separate development as the basis of a national plan for SA, a new strategy is urgently required. Central to this must be complete freedom of movement and settlement.

"In the absence of such freedom no effective political participation can be achieved, economic growth and development cannot be maximally achieved, people cannot have normal family and community relations, and preferences with regard to lifestyles cannot be realised in practice," says Cilliers.

Influx control, he says, has clearly emerged as a major issue affecting the sta-

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206

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"In the absence of such freedom no effective political participation can be achieved, economic growth and development cannot be maximally achieved, people cannot have normal family and community relations, and preferences with regard to lifestyles cannot be realised in practice," says Cilliers.

Influx control, he says, has clearly emerged as a major issue affecting the sta-

bility of society, and needs to be replaced with a "national strategy for urban growth and urbanisation designed as part of a national development plan." As a strategy it must consist of enabling mechanisms rather than limiting or coercive measures.

Cilliers says that allowing freedom of movement will lead to higher rates of migration to urban and white-controlled rural areas. Thus he calls for the promotion of industrial and commercial deconcentration, particularly in metropolitan areas; to "restore the present unbalanced urban systems. The aim must be to eliminate the existing growth potential of urban areas and to maximise the use of existing infrastructure."

Allied to this, says Cilliers, is the need for the systematic dismantling and eventual scrapping of the Group Areas Act to facilitate intra- and inter-urban migration and circulation of the growing developed sector of the population.



Development Board concerned, if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto,

Whether any action has been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) No

(2) Yes

*How many Black contract workers were taking in the Cape Peninsula in 1984 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?*  
*DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION*  
*21st December 1984*  
*Mr C W EGLIN Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he advise the House whether in the application of this policy of contract labour his facilities are still applying the Coloured labour preference policy in this area?*

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (for the Minister of Manpower)

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 30 March 1984, the investigation by the National Manpower Commission into the working conditions of farm and domestic workers has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, what were the findings?

*Dr A L BORRAINE asked the Minister of Manpower*

*Mr CHAIRMAN Order! The hon member can have his additional question taken up in the Question Paper*

*Western Cape: Black labour*

- (1) How many applications for employment of Black labour in the Western Cape were refused in 1984,
- (2) how many potential Black workers were affected by these refusals?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (for the Minister of Manpower)

(1) 244

(2) 1 524

*Farm/domestic workers: working conditions*

*Dr A L BORRAINE asked the Minister of Manpower*

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 30 March 1984, the investigation by the National Manpower Commission into the working conditions of farm and domestic workers has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, what were the findings?

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (for the Minister of Manpower)

A provisional copy of the report of the National Manpower Commission was presented to me towards the end of last year. At present the language of the report is being edited and it is being translated by the Language Services Bureau. It is anticipated that the final report in both official languages will be available towards the end of April 1985.

*Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education*

- (1) Whether the final results of all Black candidates who wrote the National Senior Certificate examinations in 1984 were made known by way of one general announcement on or about 24 December 1984, if not, (a) how many such candidates were unable to obtain final results at that time, (b) when did they obtain their final results and (c) what were the reasons for the delay,
- (2) whether any action has been taken (a) against those responsible for the delay and (b) to prevent recurrences

of such delays, if not, why not, if so, what action in each case?

(1) No

(a) 3 086

(b) Systematically after 24 December 1984, as additional information was obtained and decisions were taken.

(c) (i) Due to the unrest at certain schools, candidates were allowed to write examinations at other centres than those where they were registered

(ii) Alleged irregularities that had to be investigated

(iii) The late submission of examination points in approximately 1 000 cases by examiners

(2) (a) Yes The delays by examiners are being investigated.

(b) Yes The existing directives in cases of irregularities, namely investigation and action, are being enforced

*Mr K M ANDREW Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, will he tell the House when the last of these 3 086 candidates received their final results? Have they already received them, and if so, when?*

*The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I shall have to obtain that information for the hon member*

*National Senior Certificate examinations*

*Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education.*

What percentage of Blacks who wrote the National Senior Certificate examinations in 1984 (a) passed and (b) obtained matriculation exemption?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(a) 50,13%

(b) 11,45%.

*Mr K M ANDREW Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask him, in view of the ongoing unsatisfactory results in these examinations, whether he thinks that there is a good case for calling a national conference of people concerned with Black education to try to remedy this situation and other problems?*

*The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the department and all the people involved are continuously exerting every possible effort to improve education for Black communities. I should like to point out to hon members that I think the fact that both these figures which I have quoted show an improvement on the figures for the previous year, is most encouraging in view of the unrest and school boycotts that took place in many parts of the country during the last part of 1984.*

*How many (a) schools and (b) pupils under the control of his Department were affected by boycotts or disturbances in 1984?*

*THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION.*

*It is not possible to determine how many schools and children were affected in some or other way, but*

(a) 130 schools and

(b) 113 990 pupils' educational programmes were seriously disrupted

# blacks — Motlana rejoices

Question: How do you see the President's speech? Have you taken 'cautious encouragement' from it as initially reported?

Answer: The President made a bland statement. What could I have found encouraging about it. It lacked everything that could be called a statement of intent. Mr Botha might have tried to placate his rightwing by being vague. But what has it left us, the black people?

It was a vague and highly qualified statement. He could have said all blacks could qualify for freehold tenure. Yet, he qualified it by saying it would apply only to those who qualified for leasehold rights. And we all know how difficult it is to even get leasehold

## Debating society

I don't know what this debating society is that he is offering us where the Government is supposed to talk to invited blacks. We've been doing that since 1910. We don't need it.

In black society the statements have been rejected almost with contempt. For the moment it has given us no hope whatsoever. We'll have to see what the enabling legislation on freehold rights and influx control says

Q. What do you think would break the logjam between white and black?

A. Many black people have said to me to break the logjam, to end mistrust, the government needs to do something dramatic

I suggest two minor things that could be done towards that end and that would not affect the power structure — in other words white minority rule. The government needs to say, 'We abolish the pass laws with all their ramifications forthwith,' and

'We abolish the Group Areas Act forthwith'

If it is prepared to do that it will create so much goodwill that it will be possible to start negotiations towards a constitutional agreement. Many blacks would sit down and talk. But that is the bottomline — abolition of the Group Areas Act and the pass laws

I was once invited by Dr Piet Koorhof to serve on a regional committee for urban blacks. Before agreeing, I called a public meeting to consult the ordinary people. There were two things they said should be done before I could serve on the committee: first abolish the Group Areas Act and the pass laws

The question is whether the government has the political courage to do that

The problem is that the longer they delay, the more difficult it will become for negotiations. Black demands are growing, not diminishing. First

PRESIDENT P W BOTHA'S pronouncements on black freehold rights, citizenship and influx control and his offer to them of a negotiating forum have sparked major political interest. Argus Political Editor LEON MARSHALL spoke to Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten and key black political figure on the Reef, on how he saw the President's statements.



Dr Nthato Motlana



President P W Botha

they demanded one department of education, not caring whether it was under a white minister or not. Now there are already those demanding not only one department but also that the minister should be black.

misunderstanding about, we'll not go to the negotiating table carrying our passes. The Government must show its bona fides first. We've been negotiating too long.

A. Of course. There are those who have grown fat on the system — the elite created by the government and who owe everything they have to government patronage. They will rush to Cape Town.

Q. Do you think the President's offer of negotiation might eventually cause a division in black politics, with some — say the ANC — favouring talks and others — say Azapo — continuing to reject it?

A. The debating chamber offered to us is almost laughable. We're all working for power equality, one man one vote. We'll stand united on these things. There will be no real split in black society as long as that remains our common aim.

You see, it is Government policies that unite us

Identity documents/influx control/curfew regulations *7/2/85*  
*Howard Q. 601. 31*  
 28 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many Blacks in (a) the Sandton municipal area and (b) Alexandra Township were charged in 1984 with offences relating to (i) identity documents, (ii) influx control and (iii) curfew regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a)	(b)
(i) 1 263	170
(ii) 961	347
(iii) None	None

Patrol vehicles

30 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many serviceable patrol vehicles (a) with and (b) without radio equipment installed are stationed on a daily basis at the (i) Sandton, (ii) Bramley, (iii) Wynberg/Alexandra and (iv) Lombardy East police station?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a)	(b)
(i) 3	—
(ii) 2	—
(iii) 2	2
(iv) 3	1

The crime prevention unit is still being used daily on crime prevention and patrol duties

Sandton: special crime prevention unit

31 Mr D J DALLING asked the Ministers of Law and Order

With reference to his reply to Question No 42 on 8 February 1984, how many arrests in respect of each specified type of suspected offence were effected in 1984 by the special crime prevention unit stationed in Sandton?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Murder and attempted murder	15
Robbery	4
Rape	8
Housebreaking and theft	31
Illegal possession of fire-arms and ammunition	6
Theft of motor vehicles	37
Theft from motor vehicles	9
Theft	37
Possession of stolen property	15
Serious assault	9
Possession of pornographic material	1
Fraud	4
Possession of and dealing in dagga	71
Possession of dangerous weapons	16
Possession of and dealing in prohibited concoctions	136
Bribery	1
Registration and production of documents/Foreign Blacks entering urban areas	283
Contravention of the Road Traffic Ordinance	4 507
Pointing a fire-arm	41
Crimes injuria	1
Stock theft	2
Escaping from custody	7
Stock theft	2

Sandton: pollution of rivers/streams

36 Mr D J Dalling asked the Minister of Water Affairs

Whether his Department took any action in 1984 in regard to the pollution of rivers and streams which flow through Sandton, if so, (a) what action, (b) in respect of which rivers and streams and (c) with what result?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS.

Yes

- (a) and (b) The hon member is referred to the reply by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries to his question 35 (for written reply) in 1984 The action in respect of the rivers and streams mentioned in that reply is being continued.
- (c) The results of the monitoring and sampling in 1984 again revealed no

significant deviation from normal water quality.

*Howard Q. 601 33*  
*7/2/85*

37 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) How many applications to train as air hostesses were received in 1984 from (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds persons, (iii) Asians and (iv) Blacks and (b) how many of these applications were successful in respect of each race group?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a)	(i) 2 601
	(ii) 123
	(iii) 90
	(iv) 1 138

(b)	(i) 322
	(ii) 1
	(iii) 3
	(iv) 0

*Howard Q. 601 33*  
*7/2/85*  
 50 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) What was the total amount of loans granted to farmers by the Land and Agricultural Bank as at 31 December 1984 and (b) to how many farmers had these loans been granted?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) On 31 December 1984 farmers were indebted to the Land Bank for the total amount of R1 884 405 506 under long-, intermediate- and short-term loans.

(b) The foregoing total debt is in respect of 42 675 loans granted by the Land Bank to farmers Joint loans, which were granted to two or more farmers,

make up a large percentage of these loans *Howard Q. 601. 34*  
*7/2/85*

55 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(1) How many persons are detained at present under section 29 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982,

(2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 135 Persons as on 31 January 1985.

(2) Yes.

(a) 59.

(b)	1 for 225 days
	1 for 170 days
	2 for 163 days
	3 for 133 days
	1 for 130 days
	1 for 129 days
	4 for 128 days
	2 for 121 days
	10 for 120 days
	1 for 119 days
	10 for 112 days
	1 for 111 days
	1 for 102 days
	7 for 102 days
	3 for 99 days
	3 for 97 days

Note: Five cases in which 56 persons are, involved are already in the possession of the attorney-general for a decision. The investigation of two cases in which three persons are involved, has not yet been concluded.

Internal Security Act

56. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many visits to detainees held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act were made by (a) inspectors and (b) magistrates in 1984,

Development Board concerned, if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto.

- (2) whether any action has been taken as a result if not, why not, if so, what action?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

*Howmond Q. 617 X*  
*Cape Peninsula: contract workers 5/2/85*  
\*13 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Black contract workers were working in the Cape Peninsula in 1984 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION**

22 080 during the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984

Mr C W EGLIN Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he advise the House whether in the application of this policy of contract labour his officials are still applying the Coloured labour preference policy in this area?

Mr CHAIRMAN Order! The hon member can have his additional question taken up in the Question Paper

**Western Cape: Black labour**

\*14 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) How many applications for employment of Black labour in the Western Cape were refused in 1984,

- (2) how many potential Black workers were affected by these refusals?

**THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY** (for the Minister of Manpower)

- (1) 244

- (2) 1 524

*X*  
Farm/domestic workers: working conditions

\*15 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 30 March 1984, the investigation by the National Manpower Commission into the working conditions of farm and domestic workers has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, what were the findings?

**THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY** (for the Minister of Manpower)

A provisional copy of the report of the National Manpower Commission was presented to me towards the end of last year. At present the language of the report is being edited and it is being translated by the Language Services Bureau. It is anticipated that the final report in both official languages will be available towards the end of April 1985

*Howmond Q. 618*  
*National Senior Certificate examinations 5/2/85*

\*16. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

- (1) Whether the final results of all Black candidates who wrote the National Senior Certificate examinations in 1984 were made known by way of one general announcement on or about 24 December 1984; if not, (a) how many such candidates were unable to obtain final results at that time, (b) when did they obtain their final results and (c) what were the reasons for the delay,

- (2) whether any action has been taken (a) against those responsible for the delay and (b) to prevent recurrences

of such delays, if not, why not, if so, what action in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION**

- (1) No

- (a) 3 086

- (b) Systematically after 24 December 1984, as additional information was obtained and decisions were taken

- (c) (i) Due to the unrest at certain schools, candidates were allowed to write examinations at other centres than those where they were registered

- (ii) Alleged irregularities that had to be investigated

- (iii) The late submission of examination points in approximately 1 000 cases by examiners

- (2) (a) Yes. The delays by examiners are being investigated

- (b) Yes. The existing directives in cases of irregularities, namely investigation and action, are being enforced

Mr K M ANDREW. Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, will he tell the House when the last of these 3 086 candidates received their final results? Have they already received them, and if so, when?

The MINISTER. Mr Chairman, I shall have to obtain that information for the hon member

**National Senior Certificate examinations**

\*17 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

What percentage of Blacks who wrote the National Senior Certificate examinations in 1984 (a) passed and (b) obtained matriculation exemption?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION**

- (a) 50.13%

- (b) 11.45%

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask him, in view of the ongoing unsatisfactory results in these examinations, whether he thinks that there is a good case for calling a national conference of people concerned with Black education to try to remedy this situation and other problems?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the department and all the people involved are continuously exerting every possible effort to improve education for Black communities. I should like to point out to hon members that I think the fact that both these figures which I have quoted show an improvement on the figures for the previous year, is most encouraging in view of the unrest and school boycotts that took place in many parts of the country during the last part of 1984

*Howmond Q. 61.10*  
*Boycotts/disturbances at schools 5/2/85*  
\*18 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

How many (a) schools and (b) pupils under the control of his Department were affected by boycotts or disturbances in 1984?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION**

It is not possible to determine how many schools and children were affected in some or other way, but

- (a) 130 schools and

- (b) 113 990 pupils' educational programmes were seriously disrupted

*7/2/85*  
 Identify documents/influx control/curfew regulations *Q. 601. 31*  
 28 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Blacks in (a) the Sandton municipal area and (b) Alexandra Township were charged in 1984 with offences relating to (i) identity documents, (ii) influx control and (iii) curfew regulations?

DER THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a)	(b)
(i) 1 263	170
(ii) 961	347
(iii) None	None

Patrol vehicles

30 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many serviceable patrol vehicles (a) with and (b) without radio equipment installed are stationed on a daily basis at the (i) Sandton, (ii) Bramley, (iii) Wynberg/Alexandra and (iv) Lombardy East police station?

DER THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a)	(b)
(i) 3	—
(ii) 2	—
(iii) 2	2
(iv) 3	1

The crime prevention unit is still being used daily on crime prevention and patrol duties

Sandton: special crime prevention unit

31 Mr D J DALLING asked the Ministers of Law and Order

With reference to his reply to Question No 42 on 8 February 1984, how many arrests in respect of each specified type of suspected offence were effected in 1984 by the special crime prevention unit stationed in Sandton?

DER THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Murder and attempted murder	15
Rape	4
Housebreaking and theft	8
Illegal possession of fire-arms and ammunition	31
Theft of motor vehicles	6
Theft from motor vehicles	37
Theft	9
Possession of stolen property	37
Serious assault	15
Possession of pornographic material	9
Fraud	1
Possession of and dealing in dagga	4
Possession of dangerous weapons	71
Possession of and dealing in prohibited concoctions	16
Bribery	136
Trespassing	1
Registration and production of documents/Foreign Blacks entering urban areas	283
Contravention of the Road Traffic Ordinance	4 507
Pointing a fire-arm	41
Crimes injuria	1
Stock theft	1
Escaping from custody	2

Sandton: pollution of rivers/streams

36 Mr D J Dalling asked the Minister of Water Affairs

Whether his Department took any action in 1984 in regard to the pollution of rivers and streams which flow through Sandton, if so, (a) what action, (b) in respect of which rivers and streams and (c) with what result?

DER THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

Yes

- (a) and (b) The hon member is referred to the reply by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries to his question 35 (for written reply) in 1984. The action in respect of the rivers and streams mentioned in that reply is being continued.
- (c) The results of the monitoring and sampling in 1984 again revealed no

significant deviation from normal water quality

*Howard Q. 601 33*  
*7/2/85*  
 Air hostesses

37 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) How many applications to train as air hostesses were received in 1984 from (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds persons, (iii) Asians and (iv) Blacks and (b) how many of these applications were successful in respect of each race group?

DER THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a)	(i) 2 601
	(ii) 123
	(iii) 90
	(iv) 1 138
(b)	(i) 322
	(ii) 1
	(iii) 3
	(iv) 0

*Howard*  
 Land and Agricultural Bank: loans

50 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Finance

(a) What was the total amount of loans granted to farmers by the Land and Agricultural Bank as at 31 December 1984 and (b) to how many farmers had these loans been granted?

DER THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (a) On 31 December 1984 farmers were indebted to the Land Bank for the total amount of R1 884 405 506 under long-, intermediate- and short-term loans
- (b) The foregoing total debt is in respect of 42 675 loans granted by the Land Bank to farmers. Joint loans, which were granted to two or more farmers,

make up a large percentage of these loans

*Howard Q. 601 34*  
*7/2/85*  
 Internal Security Act

53 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many persons are detained at present under section 29 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982.
- (2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

DER THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1)	135 Persons as on 31 January 1985
(2)	Yes
(a)	59
(b)	1 for 225 days
	1 for 170 days
	2 for 163 days
	3 for 133 days
	1 for 130 days
	1 for 129 days
	4 for 128 days
	2 for 121 days
	10 for 120 days
	1 for 119 days
	10 for 112 days
	1 for 111 days
	1 for 100 days
	17 for 102 days
	1 for 99 days
	3 for 97 days

Note Five cases in which 56 persons are involved are already in the possession of the attorney-general for a decision. The investigation of two cases in which three persons are involved, has not yet been concluded

Internal Security Act

56 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many visits to detainees held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act were made by (a) inspectors and (b) magistrates in 1984.

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# 'Cops beat us up'

206 C. Press 10/2/85

BY DERRICK LUTHAYI

SERIOUS allegations of police assaults on dompas detainees to force them to denounce their families have been made by a Nelspruit firm of attorneys

The allegations are contained in a 40-page memorandum addressed to Mozambique president Samora Machel, the Ministers of Justice and Law and Order, the International Red Cross, Human Rights lawyers, Black Sash, SA Council of Churches and PFP's Helen Suzman

The memorandum

calls for a commission of inquiry, "because the situation must not be left to continue unabated".

"We are calling all the movements concerned about human rights to address themselves to this situation

"We are calling upon the legal profession to be involved and the Government to do something about this situation

"Most of the detainees are deported - especially to Mozambique"

The memorandum,

highlights the plight of more than 20 dompas detainees languishing in jails at Eastern Lowveld police stations since December last year

The memorandum drawn up by attorney Pheneas Mojapelo, draws attention to the appalling erosion of the basic and fundamental rights of civilian freedom and liberty"

It states that police officers known as passport control officers assault detainees to force them to admit they are foreigners in South Africa.

Mr Mojapelo says he

was in court when a detainee told the presiding officer, a Mr Bakkes, that he had been beaten by police to admit that he was a prohibited immigrant and to deny his real mother

Mr Mojapelo says he saw the detainee in court His face was swollen and police were allegedly involved in the assault

Many of the detainees were arrested next to the borders of South Africa and Mozambique, apparently on allegations that they are prohibited persons in terms of the Admission of

Persons to SA Act 59 of 1972.

Several were arrested on the Reef and, for some unknown reasons, were brought to Eastern Transvaal

The period of detention seems to always be the guess of the officers who detained them

One of the detainees, Samuel Ziva Ngomane, was dumped across the border of Mozambique - only a few days after City Press published allegations that he and other suspected immigrants were being used as slave farm labour.

1321

township, say residents

carrying paraffin were

were burnt down as

# Lawyers unhappy over border arrests

By Jon Qwelane

Police have been accused of arresting many blacks near the border of South Africa and Mozambique and then repatriating them under immigration laws

The charge is levelled in a memo sent to the Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs

The memo was sent by a group of South African black lawyers and the charge, if true, could have far-reaching implications

The group, the Black Lawyers' Association, bitterly complains about what it calls the appalling erosion of the basic and fundamental rights to civilian freedom and liberty, and the great injustice with impunity in Nelspruit and surrounding areas

The South African Police say people believed to be illegal immigrants are detained on a warrant

If investigations show the people to be illegally resident in the country, a court issues repatriation orders

But the lawyers say

blacks are arrested and kept at police stations for unreasonably long periods without access to the courts

The practice, say the lawyers, is contrary to any claim of civilised administration of justice and constitutes a harsh and blatant undermining of the universal and fundamental human rights to freedom and liberty

The lawyers tell Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetzee and Home Affairs Minister Mr F W de Klerk that a special immigration squad of police officers has been formed, certainly from Nelspruit police station, which goes around on a hunt for prohibited immigrants

The squad is said to bring into Eastern Lowveld police stations even innocent people from Reef townships

The police are criticised for allegedly refusing to allow visits to detainees by relatives and lawyers, except in the presence of the officers who arrested them

The usual story is said to be that the officers are away in Johannesburg or on the Reef

The lawyers' memo states "There is, to the extent that we have established, no basis in law (the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act) for denying these people access to families, relatives and legal representatives

"It may very well be easy to dismiss the matter by saying that in such an event the courts of law are open to detainees to enforce rights

"The fact is that there are at least two major and insurmountable hurdles"

● The first hurdle is that all the detainees are black and very poor

In contrast, say the lawyers, not a white person has to date been detained in the Lowveld police stations as an illegal immigrant, leading to the conclusion that the law is therefore pertinently being used here as an instrument for the perpetration of racial injustice

● The second hurdle is

that law drastically curtails the powers of the court to interfere with passport control officers

To prove their point, the lawyers have supplied the two Cabinet Ministers with copies of letters they wrote to police stations in the Lowveld concerning the detention of many people

Some of them have already been repatriated to Mozambique, despite having pointed out their homes and relatives to the South African Police

Some are said to be still in detention

● Mr Samuel Ziva Ngomane, suspected of being in South Africa illegally, was arrested at a hostel in Barberton by Sergeant Drake in October 1983

He was said to have been detained at Barberton for some days and the following month taken to a farm to work

Mr Ngomane, a miner at the time of his arrest and holder of a South African reference book, was later transferred to another farm where he earned less than half his mine wages

He has since been repatriated to Mozambique  
● Mr James Qhibi is said to be held at Kanyamazane police station near Nelspruit in the KaNgwane homeland

He was detained in January and family and lawyers have repeatedly been refused permission to see him

He has not been taken to court to face charges

● Mr Joseph Khonjwa was said to have been arrested at Komatipoort early in December 1984 and is now said to be detained at Nelspruit police station in the cells

He has not been charged

The lawyers say police have tried to ward off all legal representation for the detainees, and have actually opened a docket against a lawyer said to have interfered with officials by trying to help detainees

The lawyers are asking the Government for a commission of inquiry

They call on all human rights movements to address themselves to the plight of the illegals.

Star 18/2/85

206

100-1000

\*THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(1) Yes

(a) An average of 50 per day.

(b) Prisoners are made available to hirers at a fixed tariff approved by the Treasury. The prisoners concerned are not employed by the hirer and therefore conditions of employment are not laid down, but prisoners are to be treated in accordance with the stipulations of the Prisons Act 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and the regulations promulgated in terms thereof. Prisoners are collected at the prison by the temporary warders in the employ of the hirer at 06h45 and are returned to the prison at 16h30. They have breakfast and supper in the prison and have lunch, which is provided by the prison, at their places of work. A lunch-time is provided for this purpose from 12h00 to 13h00.

(c) Mr Norman Hirschowitz

(2) Yes Prison personnel periodically visit prisoners' working places

(3) Yes The most recent visits paid to the Sandhurst Estates took place on the following dates:

27 October 1984

14 November 1984

17 December 1984

13 January 1985

13 January 1985

7 February 1985

(4) No (a) and (b) as well as (5) fall away

(6) No

*Q-61-156 19/2/85*  
Citizens of Black states: employment in Republic  
30 Mr P G SALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) Whether citizens of national and/or independent black states require any authorization or documentation from his Department or any Development Board when taking up employment in the Republic; if so, (a) what specified documentation or other authorization or authorization obtained and (c) what are the conditions attached to their taking up employment in the Republic.

(2) whether a check is kept on (a) such persons and (b) their employers or places of employment, if so, what is the nature of this check.

(3) whether any member of his Department or the relevant Development Board received any complaints from employees of a certain potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department of the purpose of his reply, concerning (a) working conditions, (b) pay and (c) any other specified matter, if so, (i) who received such complaints, (ii) when were these complaints received, (iii) what was the nature of the complaints and (iv) who are the owners of this farm.

(4) whether any action was taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Yes

(a) A valid identity document and a service contract, attested in the country of origin, as well as the approval of the Chief Commissioner concerned

(b) Documentation in the country of

origin and approval at the Chief Commissioner concerned

(c) A firm offer of employment and the necessary documentation and approval

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. The Development Board does keep record of every case.

(3) Yes The Magistrate, Bethal who is an official of the Department of Justice and who also functions as a Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development

(a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) Yes It was stated that the contract period of the workers concerned had expired and that they wished to return home, but that the farm manager refused to send them home.

(i) The Magistrate, Bethal

(ii) 6 December 1984

(iii) Complaints were made about working conditions and remuneration

(iv) Mr N Hirschowitz

over as soon as the calculations have been made

At 14h47, Questions on General Affairs interrupted in accordance with Joint Rule No 57

Unsolicited Christmas cards

\*31 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Trade and Industry.

(1) Whether his Department (a) has been informed of and/or (b) has received representations concerning a certain commercial company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, which allegedly requests payment from the public for unsolicited Christmas cards posted to them, if so, what is the name of this company.

(2) whether he will furnish the House with information on the (a) number of incapacitated beneficiaries receiving assistance from this company in South Africa and (b) total amount paid to such beneficiaries by this company concerned is the Association of Mouth and Foot Painters (Pty)

(3) whether he will investigate this matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(1) (a) and (b) No, but the name of the company concerned is The Association of Mouth and Foot Printers (Pty) Ltd

(2) (a) en (b) The information is not available. This is a private company operating on a purely commercial basis. As a private company it is under no obligation to submit annual financial statements to the Registrar of Companies

(3) The Trade Practices Advisory Committee has been requested to investigate the matter



**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(1) No. There is no professional occupational classification for computer scientists in the SA Defence Force.

(2) No Computer scientists do not have a professional status in the RSA since no statutory body exists which can grant such a status. Consequently, computer science is not recognized as a profession in the public service.

(3) No

(a) The person firstly has to furnish proof that he is in possession of qualifications as required by his controlling statutory body and secondly, the officer commanding the unit/section where he is serving, has to certify that the person is fully utilized in a recognized professional capacity and is employed against a fitting post, after which authority is granted for the payment of a daily allowance

(b) The person does not have to apply for the allowance. In accordance with requirements and availability of posts, the person who possesses the laid down qualifications is selected for professional utilization, after which authority for the payment of the daily allowance is granted

**Foreign citizens who became South African citizens**

109 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) (a) How many foreign citizens with permanent residence permits became citizens of the Republic in October 1984 in terms of the South African Citizenship Amendment Act and (b) of which countries had they previously been citizens,

(2) whether any persons signed declarations to the effect that they did not

wish to become South African citizens, if so, how many?

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(1) (a) Separate figures for October 1984 are not readily available. According to the Population Register 46 004 immigrants automatically became South African citizens during the period 11 April 1984 to 11 October 1984 in terms of section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949, as amended

(b) Statistics are not kept of their countries of origin

(2) Yes, 982 for the period 11 April 1984 to 11 October 1984

*X* Q. 6/188 19/2/85 *X*  
Citizens of Black states who became South African citizens

130 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many citizens of independent Black states have become South African citizens by becoming citizens of a territorial authority area in terms of section 3 (3) of the National States Citizenship Act, No 26 of 1970, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) (a) of which states were such persons citizens before so becoming South African citizens and (b) how many in respect of each such state obtained South African citizenship,

(3) (a) of which territorial authority areas did such persons become citizens in order to obtain South African citizenship and (b) how many became such citizens in respect of each such territorial authority area?

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(1) 11 887 as at 31 December 1984

(2) (a) (b) **The MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

Transkei	6 079	(a) 1 205
Bophuthatswana	1 772	(b) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Venda	240	Zimbabwe
Ciskei	3 796	Zambia

Ciskei (Before 1 December 1981)	2 319	Federal Republic of Germany
Kwazulu	4 039	Portugal
Owawa	4 210	The Netherlands
Lebowa	511	Australia
Gazankulu	109	Mozambique
KwaNdebele	699	Kenya
		Angola
		United State of America
		Belgium
		Madera
		Italy
		Canada
		Austria
		Cyprus
		Mauritius
		Swaziland
		Tanzania
		Switzerland
		Czechoslovakia
		Israel
		France
		New Zealand
		Spain
		Greece
		Malawi
		Brazzaville
		Yemen
		Norway
		Finland
		Denmark
		Zaire
		Ethiopia
		Uganda
		Malaysia

**Blacks who regained South African citizenship**

131 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January 1984 and 31 December 1984 in terms of the provisions of the National States Citizenship Amendment Act,

(2) whether any applications were refused, if so, (a) how many from each state and (b) why in each case?

**The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(1) Transkei—780  
Bophuthatswana—883  
Venda—182  
Ciskei—2 336

(2) No (a) and (b) Fall away

**National service**

186 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Defence

(a) How many citizens of foreign countries registered for national service in 1984 and (b) of which countries were they citizens in each case?

Above mentioned statistics cover the period 1 January 1984 up to and including 10 October 1984. Persons who registered from 11 October 1984, registered as South African Citizens

**Public Service recruitment programme**

188 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

## †THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Citizens of Black states' employment in

(1) Yes

30 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Republic  
Huma and

(a) An average of 50 per day

(b) Prisoners are made available to hirers at a fixed tariff approved by the Treasury. The prisoners concerned are not employed by the hirer and therefore conditions of employment are not laid down, but prisoners are to be treated in accordance with the stipulations of the Prisons Act 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and the regulations promulgated in terms thereof. Prisoners are collected at the prison by the temporary warders in the employ of the hirer at 06h45 and are returned to the prison at 16h30. They have breakfast and supper in the prison and have lunch, which is provided by the prison, at their places of work. A lunch-time is provided for this purpose from 12h00 to 13h00.

(c) Mr Norman Hirschowitz

(2) Yes. Prison personnel periodically visit prisoners' working places.

(3) Yes. The most recent visits paid to the Sandhurst Estates took place on the following dates:

27 October 1984

14 November 1984

17 December 1984

13 January 1985

13 January 1985

7 February 1985

(4) No (a) and (b) as well as (5) fall away.

(6) No

(1) Whether citizens of national and/or independent black states require any authorization or documentation from his Department or any Development Board when taking up employment in the Republic, if so, (a) what specified documentation or other authorization or authorization obtained and (c) what are the conditions attached to their taking up employment in the Republic,

(2) whether a check is kept on (a) such persons and (b) their employers or places of employment, if so, what is the nature of this check;

(3) whether any member of his Department or the relevant Development Board received any complaints from employees of a certain potato farm in Bethal, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department of the purpose of his reply, concerning (a) working conditions, (b) pay and (c) any other specified matter, if so, (i) who received such complaints, (ii) when were these complaints received, (iii) what was the nature of the complaints and (iv) who are the owners of this farm;

(4) whether any action was taken as a result; if not, why not, if so, what action?

## THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(a) A valid identity document and a service contract, attested in the country of origin, as well as the approval of the Chief Commissioner concerned

(b) Documentation in the country of

origin and approval at the Chief Commissioner concerned

(c) A firm offer of employment and the necessary documentation and approval

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. The Development Board does keep record of every case

(3) Yes. The Magistrate, Bethal who is an official of the Department of Justice and who also functions as a Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development

(a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) Yes. It was stated that the contract period of the workers concerned had expired and that they wished to return home, but that the farm manager refused to send them home,

(i) The Magistrate, Bethal

(ii) 6 December 1984

(iii) Complaints were made about working conditions and remuneration

(iv) Mr N Hirschowitz

over as soon as the calculations have been made.

At 14h47, Questions on General Affairs interrupted in accordance with Joint Rule No 57

## Unsolicited Christmas cards

\*31 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) Whether his Department (a) has been informed of and/or (b) has received representations concerning a certain commercial company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, which allegedly requests payment from the public for unsolicited Christmas cards posted to them, if so, what is the name of the company;

(2) whether he will furnish the House with information on the (a) number of incapacitated beneficiaries receiving assistance from this company in South Africa and (b) total amount paid to such beneficiaries by the company concerned is the Association of Mouth and Foot Painters (Pty)

(3) whether he will investigate this matter?

## THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

(1) (a) and (b) No, but the name of the company concerned is The Association of Mouth and Foot Painters (Pty) Ltd

(2) (a) en (b) The information is not available. This is a private company operating on a purely commercial basis. As a private company it is under no obligation to submit annual financial statements to the Registrar of Companies

(3) The Trade Practices Advisory Committee has been requested to investigate the matter

(b) Physical Science	1983	1983	1983	1984	1984	1984
	HG	SG	TOTAL	HG	SG	TOTAL
Education and Culture	170	31	201	144	27	171
Iron Board	565	88	653	858	311	1 169
Transvaal	7 967	4 678	12 645	8 172	5 104	13 276
Orange Free State	813	486	1 299	811	520	1 331
Natal	1 800	1 347	3 147	1 822	1 086	2 908
Cape Province	2 810 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 457 <sup>(1)</sup>	5 267 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 857 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 480 <sup>(1)</sup>	5 337 <sup>(1)</sup>
Total	14 125	9 087	23 212	14 664	9 528	24 192

(1) Including S W A *19/2/85*  
*Howard* Q. 61. 195  
 15 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

(a) What is the number of social pensioners, based on the latest available figures, who are White and (b) in respect of what date is the figure given?

(a) Old age pensions	143 010
Blind Pensions	729
War Veterans Pensions	12 618
Disability Pensions	29 333
Total	185 690

(b) February 1985

WEDNESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 1985

†Indicates translated version  
 For written reply

*General Affairs*  
 206 *Howard*  
 Q. 61. 195 *20/2/85*  
 54 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

Hoa

of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Cape Town police district in 1984?

DER	The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER										
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Cape Town	28	29	296	453	53	—	525	1 232	488	155	55
Camps Bay	3	5	17	19	8	—	6	56	12	198	1
Maitland	9	23	87	146	12	—	71	193	117	557	6
Milnerton	8	13	121	105	19	—	34	192	91	527	14
Pinelands	3	12	23	37	4	—	30	237	48	485	2
Sea Point	8	12	96	98	20	—	44	313	149	866	7
Kensington	11	10	177	128	21	—	53	118	136	333	84
Woodstock	19	18	107	177	24	—	137	362	213	1 164	62
Tableview	13	12	38	34	22	—	21	51	36	192	9
Melkbosstrand	2	4	11	10	2	—	1	6	10	26	2

Note For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code

*Howard* Q. 61. 197  
 97 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft

of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pietermaritzburg police district in 1984?

DER	The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER										
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Pietermaritzburg	90	20	451	580	42	—	525	473	264	1 607	21
Inchanga	27	27	185	63	30	—	54	12	23	154	—
Mid-Illovo	32	6	74	32	15	—	6	7	9	63	—
Alexandra Road	44	32	170	208	23	—	26	330	109	441	3
Bishopstowe	17	1	151	47	13	—	16	5	28	84	—
Boston	6	7	53	13	2	—	6	3	3	38	—
Camperdown	35	31	268	153	25	—	47	48	65	344	—
Cramond	14	7	92	50	8	—	9	8	10	76	—
Hilton	3	15	52	36	8	—	35	13	18	218	—
Howick	31	32	361	169	23	—	46	62	98	254	—
Impendle	8	1	166	48	6	—	21	1	26	77	—
Mourtain Rise	84	36	630	1 540	92	—	276	372	840	900	13
Nottingham Road	8	9	69	50	5	—	9	19	20	133	—
Plessislaer	467	83	1 866	1 775	286	—	643	231	1 052	1 569	—
Presbury	3	1	15	31	2	—	9	43	9	196	—
Richmond	48	12	298	151	24	—	51	51	75	358	—
Thorntville	13	9	94	59	8	—	18	5	20	63	—
Town Hill	4	11	45	38	8	—	25	72	16	256	—
Hammersdale	141	31	437	245	77	—	195	92	159	571	—

Note For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code

Hoa

(b) Physical Science	1983	1983	1983	1984	1984	1984
	HG	SG	TOTAL	HG	SG	TOTAL
Education and Culture	170	31	201	144	27	171
Joint Matriculation Board	565	88	653	858	311	1 169
Transvaal	7 967	4 678	12 645	8 172	5 104	13 276
Orange Free State	813	486	1 299	811	520	1 331
Natal	1 800	1 347	3 147	1 822	1 086	2 908
Cape Province	2 810 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 457 <sup>(1)</sup>	5 267 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 857 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 480 <sup>(1)</sup>	5 337 <sup>(1)</sup>
Total	14 125	9 087	23 212	14 664	9 528	24 192

X  
*Howard*  
 15 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

- (1) Including S W A *19/2/85*
- (1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1984,
- (2) how many of these infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

(a) Old age pensions	143 010
Blind Pensions	729
War Veterans Pensions	12 618
Disability Pensions	29 333
Total	185 690

(b) February 1985

WEDNESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 1985

†Indicates translated version  
 For written reply

*General Affairs*  
*206 Howard*  
 54 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a)	1 205 670
(b)	882 396
(2) (a)	11 688
(b)	116 872
(c)	83 945
(d)	16 302

*Howard*  
 96 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) pos-

session of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Cape Town police district in 1984?

Station	The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER										
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Cape Town	28	29	296	453	53	—	525	1 232	488	185	55
Camps Bay	3	5	17	19	8	—	6	56	12	198	4
Marland	9	23	87	146	12	—	71	193	117	557	6
Milnerton	8	13	121	105	19	—	34	192	91	527	14
Pinelands	3	12	23	37	4	—	30	237	48	485	—
Sea Point	8	12	96	98	20	—	44	313	149	866	—
Kensington	11	10	177	128	21	—	53	118	136	333	—
Woodstock	19	18	107	177	24	—	137	362	213	1 164	6
Tableview	13	12	38	34	22	—	21	51	36	192	—
Melkbosstrand	2	4	11	10	2	—	1	6	10	26	—

Note For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code

*Howard*  
 97 Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Station	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Pietermaritzburg	90	20	451	580	42	—	525	473	264	1 607	21
Inchanga	27	27	185	63	30	—	54	12	23	154	—
Mid-Illovo	32	6	74	32	15	—	6	7	9	63	—
Alexandra Road	44	32	170	208	23	—	26	330	109	961	3
Bishopstowe	17	1	151	47	13	—	16	5	28	84	—
Boston	6	7	53	13	2	—	6	3	3	38	—
Camperdown	35	31	268	153	25	—	47	48	65	344	—
Cramond	14	7	92	50	8	—	9	8	10	76	—
Hilton	3	15	52	36	8	—	35	13	18	218	—
Howick	31	32	361	169	23	—	46	62	98	254	—
Impende	8	1	166	48	6	—	21	1	26	77	—
Mourtan Rise	84	36	630	1 540	92	—	276	372	840	900	13
Nottingham Road	8	9	69	50	5	—	9	19	20	133	—
Plessislaer	467	83	1 866	1 775	286	—	643	231	1 052	1 569	—
Prestbury	3	1	15	31	2	—	9	43	9	196	—
Richmond	48	12	298	151	24	—	51	51	75	358	—
Thornville	13	9	94	59	8	—	18	5	20	61	—
Town Hill	4	11	45	38	8	—	25	72	16	256	—
Hammersdale	141	31	437	245	77	—	195	92	159	571	—

Note For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

- (1) No There is no professional occupational classification for computer scientists in the SA Defence Force
- (2) No Computer scientists do not have a professional status in the RSA since no statutory body exists which can grant such a status. Consequently, computer science is not recognized as a profession in the public service
- (3) No

wish to become South African citizens, if so, how many?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

- (1) (a) Separate figures for October 1984 are not readily available. According to the Population Register 46 004 immigrants automatically became South African citizens during the period 11 April 1984 to 11 October 1984 in terms of section 11A of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949, as amended
- (2) Yes, 982 for the period 11 April 1984 to 11 October 1984  
*X R. G. 188 19/2/85*  
Citizens of Black states who became South African citizens  
*4900 306 Nam and*  
130 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs
- (3) (a) of which territorial authority areas did such persons become citizens in order to obtain South African citizenship and (b) how many became such citizens in respect of each such territorial authority area?

109. Mr. S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs.

- (1) (a) How many foreign citizens with permanent residence permits became citizens of the Republic in October 1984 in terms of the South African Citizenship Amendment Act and (b) of which countries had they previously been citizens,
- (2) whether any persons signed declarations to the effect that they did not

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

- (1) 11 887 as at 31 December 1984

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(2) (a)	(b)	(a) 1 205	(b)
Transkei	6 079	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Bophuthatswana	1 772	Zimbabwe	
Venda	240	Zambia	
Ciskei	3 796	Federal Republic of Germany	
Ciskei (Before 1 December 1981)	2 319	Portugal	
Kwazulu	4 039	The Netherlands	
Owagwa	4 210	Australia	
Lebowa	511	Mozambique	
Gazankulu	109	Kenya	
KwaNdebele	699	Angola	
		United State of America	
		Belgium	
		Maderra	
		Italy	
		Canada	
		Austria	
		Cyprus	
		Mauritius	
		Swaziland	
		Tanzania	
		Switzerland	
		Czechoslovakia	
		Israel	
		France	
		New Zealand	
		Spain	
		Greece	
		Malawi	
		Brazzaville	
		Yemen	
		Norway	
		Finland	
		Denmark	
		Zaire	
		Ethiopia	
		Uganda	
		Malaysia	

131 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January 1984 and 31 December 1984 in terms of the provisions of the National States Citizenship Amendment Act,
- (2) whether any applications were refused, if so, (a) how many from each state and (b) why in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

- (1) Transkei—780
- Bophuthatswana—883
- Venda—182
- Ciskei—2 336

- (2) No (a) and (b) Fall away

186 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Defence

- (a) How many citizens of foreign countries registered for national service in 1984 and (b) of which countries were they citizens in each case?

Abovementioned statistics cover the period 1 January 1984 up to and including 10 October 1984. Persons who registered from 11 October 1984, registered as South African Citizens.

**Public Service: recruitment programme**

188 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

206 Howard Q. 6/1. 303  
Rikhotso judgment 26/2/85  
125 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential

rights in 1984 under section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in consequence of the Rikhotso judgment?

DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

	(a)	(b)
Central-Transvaal	2 051	1 667
Western-Transvaal	85	77
Highveld	1 026	1 055
West-Rand	9 671	12 367
East-Rand	5 510	5 143
Northern-Transvaal	15	4
Eastern-Transvaal	2 599	1 807
Orange Vaal	74	73
Southern OFS	1 390	1 382
Natalia	21	8
Northern-Cape	473	317
Eastern-Cape	3 230	428
Western-Cape		2
Walvis Bay		

Reference books/influx control

126 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice

What was the total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

Illegal employment

129 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many persons were arrested for illegally employing Blacks in each De-

for the members of the President's Council, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

1 for 28 days  
4 for 18 days  
(c) None

(2) what was the estimated cost of the (a) building work on Stalplein, (b) alterations and structural changes to Tuynhuys and (c) extension of the existing Parliamentary complex, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

Internal Security Act

142 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) (a) R4 380 000  
(b) R3 700 000.

(1) Whether any persons detained in 1984 under section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, were charged, if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the charges;

(2) whether any of those charged were (a) acquitted and (b) found guilty, if so, (i) how many, and (ii) in respect of what charges, in each category?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(2) (a) R10 376 000  
(b) R3 350 000

(1) Yes  
(a) 59

(c) R23 000 000  
(d) None.

(b) Terrorism, Treason, Participating in the activities of an unlawful organization, Furthering the objects of an unlawful organization, Subversion, Intimidation, Public violence, Illegal possession of a fire-arm

Howard Q. 6/1 305  
Internal Security Act 26/2/85  
139. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 under section 28(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

(2) (a) Yes.  
(i) and (ii) Three were acquitted on a charge of terrorism

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 25 Persons.

(b) Yes

(b) 1 for 305 days  
3 for 194 days  
1 for 113 days  
5 for 112 days  
2 for 111 days  
3 for 84 days  
1 for 70 days  
4 for 36 days

(i) Terrorism  
(ii) Terrorism  
Participating in the activities of an unlawful organization.  
Furthering the objects of an unlawful organization  
Intimidation.  
Illegal possession of a fire-arm

*206* *Huiswereld* Q. 1. 303  
 129 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential

DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

Central-Transvaal	(a) 2 051
Western-Transvaal	85
Highveld	1 026
West-Rand	9 671
East-Rand	5 510
Northern-Transvaal	—
Eastern-Transvaal	15
Orange Vaal	2 599
Southern OFS	74
Natalia	1 390
Northern-Cape	21
Eastern-Cape	473
Western-Cape	3 230
Walvis Bay	2

rights in 1984 under section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in consequence of the Rikhotso judgment?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a)	1 667
(b)	77
(a)	1 055
(b)	12 367
(a)	5 143
(b)	—
(a)	4
(b)	1 807
(a)	73
(b)	1 382
(a)	8
(b)	317
(a)	428
(b)	2

126. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice

What was the total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation

Illegal employment

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(a) How many persons were arrested for illegally employing Blacks in each De-

HoA

for the members of the President's Council, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) what was the estimated cost of the (a) building work on Stapleyn, (b) alterations and structural changes to Tuyenhuys and (c) extension of the existing Parliamentary complex, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) (a)	R4 350 000
(b)	R3 700 000
(c) (i)	R2 978 000
(ii)	None
(aa)	R4 600 000
(bb)	R1 348 000
(d)	None
(2) (a)	R10 376 000
(b)	R3 350 000
(c)	R23 000 000.

139 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 under section 28(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a)	25 Persons
(b)	1 for 305 days 3 for 194 days 1 for 113 days 5 for 112 days 2 for 111 days 3 for 84 days 1 for 70 days 4 for 36 days

HoA

1 for 28 days  
4 for 18 days  
(c) None

Internal Security Act

142 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any persons detained in 1984 under section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, were charged, if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the charges,

(2) whether any of those charged were (a) acquitted and (b) found guilty, if so, (i) how many, and (ii) in respect of what charges, in each category?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes.  
(a) 59

(b) Terrorism, Treason; Participating in the activities of an unlawful organization, Furthering the objects of an unlawful organization, Subversion, Intimidation; Public violence, Illegal possession of a fire-arm

(2) (a) Yes  
(1) and (ii) Three were acquitted on a charge of terrorism

(b) Yes

(i)	6
(ii)	2
(i)	1
(ii)	1

Terrorism  
Participating in the activities of an unlawful organization  
Furthering the objects of an unlawful organization  
Intimidation  
Illegal possession of a fire-arm

HoA

the circumstances pertaining to each case

(3) Yes, personally by the investigation officer

Burglaries

229 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many burglaries were reported to the South African Police in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

156 289 Burglaries

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

236 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many employers were charged in terms of the provisions of section 10(b) (1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in (i) each of the main urban areas and (ii) the Republic in 1983 and 1984, respectively, and (b) (i) how many employers were convicted or admitted guilt and (ii) what total amount was collected in fines from them in each such year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

255. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 276.

(b) 127

Telephones

258 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications.

(1) What was the total number of (a) private and (b) public telephones in use in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many new telephones were installed in the 1983-84 financial year;

(3) how many telephone applications were outstanding (a) in the Republic, (b) on the Witwatersrand, (c) in Pretoria, (d) in Durban, (e) in Port Elizabeth and (f) in Cape Town as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) (a) 3 804 672 and

(b) 33 939,

as at 31 December 1984;

(2) 176 176,

(3) (a) 225 858,

(b) 82 387,

(c) 21 513,

(d) 18 666,

(e) 7 982 and

(f) 16 610,

as at 31 December 1984

Note: The figures furnished in respect of items (1)(a) and (b) reflect the total number of telephone instruments connected to the system, and those in respect of item (2) represents only net additions to the system

(g) Pretoria 21 513 and

(h) Soweto 20 891

Vacant posts

Telephones

259. Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

How many applications for telephones were outstanding in (a) each departmental region, (b) Johannesburg, (c) Cape Town, (d) Durban, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f) East London, (g) Pretoria and (h) Soweto as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Western Cape 21 097,

Eastern Cape 14 377,

Northern Transvaal (previously Transvaal) 44 169,

Central Transvaal, including Soweto (previously Witwatersrand) 42 340,

South Eastern Transvaal (a new region which incorporates the East Rand and a portion of the Transvaal country area) 54 647,

Orange Free State 9 393,

Northern Cape 2 195,

Natal 37 640,

Central Transvaal, excluding Soweto, and the East Rand (separate statistics for Johannesburg are not available) 21 449,

Cape Town (Peninsula) 16 610,

Durban 18 666,

Port Elizabeth 7 982,

East London 1 300,

as at 13 February 1985

266 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many policemen of each rank resigned from the Police Force from 1 January to 31 December 1984 and (b) how many new recruits were there during the same period,

260 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

How many posts on the establishment of his Department were vacant as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

2 136—based on the authorized establishment of the Department

262 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(a) How many (i) flats and (ii) housing units were owned by his Department and (b) how many such (i) flats and (ii) housing units had been allocated to non-White employees as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) (i) 1 131,

(ii) 1 769, and

(b) (i) 53 and

(ii) 26,

as at 13 February 1985

266 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many policemen of each rank resigned from the Police Force from 1 January to 31 December 1984 and (b) how many new recruits were there during the same period,

206 *Henwood Q. 61. 319*  
*Reference books/influx control*  
*26/2/85*

*Henwood Q. 61. 322*  
*Resignations/recruits/shortage*  
*26/2/85*

HoA

HoA



Gardens constituency; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Yes,

- (i) Barrack Street (a) 2, (b) 2,
- Leusig exchange 3, 2, and

(ii) in both cases it is expected that the applicant, will be provided with service within two or three months

182 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) How many (a) men (b) women and (c) children were deported to (i) Transkei and (ii) Ciskei in each month from January to December 1984,
- (2) whether any such (a) men, women and (c) children qualified for permanent residence in the Western Cape in terms of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, if so, how many in each category?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) (i) and (ii) None
- (2) Falls away.

183 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

How many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there in the White areas of the Republic at the end of 1984?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

- (a) 5 331

- (b) 11 113.
  - (c) 468 619
- Statistics for March 1984

Influx control/identity documents

196. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) What was the total (a) amount in fines and (b) number of days in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1984 in the (i) Cape Peninsula and (ii) rest of the Western Cape for offences relating to influx control and identity documents;
- (2) (a) how many persons paid fines and (b) what was the total amount paid in such fines?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation

Cape Town Gardens: post boxes

197. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether any applications for private post boxes were outstanding in the Cape Town Gardens Parliamentary constituency as at the latest specified date for which figures are available; if so, (a) at which post offices, (b) how many in each case, (c) what is the longest period for which any such application has been outstanding and (d) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Yes, as at 13 February 1985,

- (a) Mill Street post office (b) 28 (c) Since 8 March 1984,
- Vlaeberg post office (b) 65 (c) Since 25 November 1983, and

(d) during March 1985 when boxes in respect of which rentals have not been renewed for 1985 will become available for reallocation at both offices. The Mill Street and Vlaeberg post offices will be amalgamated during the latter half of 1985 and accommodated in new premises. Sufficient private boxes will then be available to meet future demand

212. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many (i) males and (ii) females of each race group were executed in the Republic in 1984 and (b) for what crime or crimes had each death sentence been imposed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) (i) 2 White males  
87 Black males  
24 Coloured males.  
1 Indian male
- (ii) 1 Black female

(b) MURDER

- 2 White males.
- 72 Black males.
- 22 Coloured males
- 1 Indian male
- 1 Black female.

RAPE

- 2 Black males.
- 1 Coloured male.

HOUSEBREAKING WITH THE INTENT TO ROB, ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES AND RAPE  
1 Black male.

MURDER AND ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES  
4 Black males

ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES  
4 Black males

MURDER AND RAPE

- 2 Black males
- 1 Coloured male

KIDNAPPING AND RAPE  
1 Black male

HOUSEBREAKING WITH THE INTENT TO ROB AND ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES  
1 Black male

213 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons were convicted in 1984 of offences under the Intimidation Act, No 72 of 1982, if so, how many persons in each race group?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Centralized statistics are not maintained. All the Attorneys-General were approached. The following four of them had the statistics that are given below on record. It cannot however with certainty be said that these were the only convictions.

Place	Number	Race Group
Johannesburg	2	Black
Grahamstown	4	Black
Bloemfontein	None	
Pietermaritzburg	None	

*206 Howard Q. 6/1. 311  
26/2/85*

*Howard Q. 6/1. 311  
26/2/85*

*Howard Q. 6/1. 313  
26/2/85*

*Howard Q. 6/1. 314  
26/2/85*

the circumstances pertaining to each case

(3) Yes, personally by the investigation officer

Burglaries

229 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many burglaries were reported to the South African Police in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER  
156 289 Burglaries

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act  
236 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many employers were charged in terms of the provisions of section 10(b) (1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in (i) each of the main urban areas and (ii) the Republic in 1983 and 1984, respectively, and (b) (i) how many employers were convicted or admitted guilt and (ii) what total amount was collected in fines from them in each such year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics of offences in general is at present the subject of an investigation

*206*  
*Heussend Q. 6/1. 319*  
*Reference books/influx control*  
*26/2/85*  
255 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 276.  
(b) 127.

Telephones

258 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) What was the total number of (a) private and (b) public telephones in use in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many new telephones were installed in the 1983-84 financial year,

(3) how many telephone applications were outstanding (a) in the Republic, (b) on the Witwatersrand, (c) in Pretoria, (d) in Durban, (e) in Port Elizabeth and (f) in Cape Town as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) (a) 3 804 672 and  
(b) 33 939,

as at 31 December 1984;

(2) 176 176;

(3) (a) 225 858,  
(b) 82 387,  
(c) 21 513,  
(d) 18 666,

(e) 7 982 and  
(f) 16 610,

as at 31 December 1984

Note:

The figures furnished in respect of items (1)(a) and (b) reflect the total number of telephone instruments connected to the system, and those in respect of item (2) represents only net additions to the system.

Telephones

259. Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

How many applications for telephones were outstanding in (a) each departmental region, (b) Johannesburg, (c) Cape Town, (d) Durban, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f) East London, (g) Pretoria and (h) Soweto as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Western Cape . . . . . 21 097,  
Eastern Cape . . . . . 14 377,  
Northern Transvaal (previously Transvaal) . . . . . 44 169,  
Central Transvaal, including Soweto (previously Witwatersrand) . . . . . 42 340,  
South Eastern Transvaal (a new region which incorporates the East Rand and a portion of the Transvaal country area) . . . . . 54 647,  
Orange Free State . . . . . 9 393,  
Northern Cape . . . . . 2 195,  
Natal . . . . . 37 640;

(b) Central Transvaal, excluding Soweto and the East Rand (separate statistics for Johannesburg are not available) . . . . . 21 449,

(c) Cape Town (Peninsula) . . . . . 16 610,  
(d) Durban . . . . . 18 666,  
(e) Port Elizabeth . . . . . 7 982,  
(f) East London . . . . . 1 300,

(g) Pretoria . . . . . 21 511,  
(h) Soweto . . . . . 20 891

Vacant posts

260 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

How many posts on the establishment of his Department were vacant as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

2 136—based on the authorized establishment of the Department

262 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(a) How many (i) flats and (ii) brown units were owned by his Department and (b) how many such (i) flats and (ii) brown units had been allocated to non-VA employees as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) (i) 1 131,

(ii) 1 769, and

(b) (i) 53, and  
(ii) 26,

as at 13 February 1985.

*255*  
*Heussend Q. 6/1*  
*Resignations/recruits/shortage*  
*26/2/85*  
266. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many policemen of each rank resigned from the Police from 1 January to 31 December 1984 and (b) how many new recruits there during the same period

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Gardens constituency; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

(b) 11 113.  
(c) 468 619

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Statistics for March 1984

Yes,

(1) (a) (b)

Barrack Street exchange 2, 2,  
Leeusig exchange 3, 2, and

(ii) in both cases it is expected that the applicants will be provided with service within two or three months.

*206* *Howland* *Q. 6/1. 311* *26/2/85*

182 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) How many (a) men, (b) women and (c) children were deported to (i) Transkei and (ii) Ciskei in each month from January to December 1984;

(2) whether any such (a) men, women and (c) children qualified for permanent residence in the Western Cape in terms of Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act; if so, how many in each category?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a), (b) and (c) (i) and (ii) None.

(2) Falls away

*Howland* *Q. 6/1. 311* *26/2/85*  
183 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

How many (a) farm schools, (b) farm school teachers and (c) farm school pupils were there in the White areas of the Republic at the end of 1984?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

(a) 5 331.

HoA

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Yes, as at 13 February 1985.

(a) (b) (c)

Mill Street post office . . . . .  
Vlaeberg post office . . . . .

28 Since 8 March 1984,  
65 Since 25 November 1983, and

(d) during March 1985 when boxes in respect of which rentals have not been renewed for 1985 will become available for reallocation at both offices

The Mill Street and Vlaeberg post offices will be amalgamated during the latter half of 1985 and accommodated in new premises. Sufficient private boxes will then be available to meet future demand

*Howland* *Executions* *Q. 6/1. 313* *26/2/85*

212. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females of each race group were executed in the Republic in 1984 and (b) for what crime or crimes had each death sentence been imposed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) (i) 2 White males.  
87 Black males.  
24 Coloured males.  
1 Indian male

(ii) 1 Black female.

(b) MURDER

2 White males.  
72 Black males.  
22 Coloured males.  
1 Indian male.  
1 Black female.

RAPE

2 Black males.  
1 Coloured male.

HOUSEBREAKING WITH THE INTENT TO ROB, ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES AND RAPE  
1 Black male.

HoA

MURDER AND ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

4 Black males

ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

4 Black males.

MURDER AND RAPE

2 Black males.  
1 Coloured male.

KIDNAPPING AND RAPE

1 Black male.

HOUSEBREAKING WITH THE INTENT TO ROB AND ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

1 Black male

*Howland* *Intimidation Act* *Q. 6/1. 314* *26/2/85*

213 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons were convicted in 1984 of offences under the Intimidation Act, No 72 of 1982; if so, how many persons in each race group?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Centralized statistics are not maintained. All the Attorneys-General were approached. The following four of them had the statistics that are given below on record. It cannot however with certainty be said that these were the only convictions:

Place	Number	Race Group
Johannesburg	2	Black
Grahamstown	4	Black
Bloemfontein	None	
Pietermaritzburg	None	



INFLUX control has failed to prevent a large inflow of rural blacks into the main metropolitan areas and has inhibited development of a strategy to cope with urbanisation, Ms Ann Bernstein, of the Urban Foundation, said yesterday

"What it has done is to influence where South Africa's urbanisation is taking place," she told a conference in Johannesburg on city problems

Instead of concentrations of people building up in the main metropolises, informal settlements sprang up on the peripheries of these areas

The densely populated camps on the edges of main cities were often situated in

# 'Influx control is self-defeating . . .'

**PATRICK LAURENCE, Political Editor**

the "homelands" Winter- veld, in Bophuthatswana, near Pretoria, Onverwacht, in Qwaqwa, near Bloemfontein, and Inanda and its environs, in KwaZulu, near Durban

"Present policy ensures that the impact of rapid urbanisation falls most heavily on those public authori-

ties least able to deal with it," Ms Bernstein said

"The homeland authorities are the least able to deal with the economic, technological and management resources required to maintain and improve a complex, concentrated urban environment"

As a result, rapid urban-

sation became a more difficult and costly process for both the individual and the society

Implementation of influx control diverted resources and energy away from dealing with the challenge of developing a coherent urban policy, Ms Bernstein said

Moreover, the unlawful entry of people into prescribed urban areas meant that official planners were

never sure how many people were in the different townships

Ms Bernstein challenged the official view that blacks lawfully resident in urban areas saw migrants as a threat and supported influx control

An Urban Foundation survey showed that, with one exception, black councillors were strongly opposed to influx control

As township councillors constituted the "most conservative leadership group in urban black South Africa," their lack of support for influx control is particularly significant

Influx control is paradoxical and self-defeating in so far as it is successful, it turned blacks back to the "homelands," causing population pressures to increase in these already densely populated territories and thus giving new impetus to urban migration

Ms Bernstein rejected the Riekert Commission proposal for a system of influx control based on the availability of employment and housing rather than one based on the pass laws per se

There is an urgent need for a new strategy to meet the challenge of urbanisation, one which should involve negotiations with Government, the private sector and authentic black leaders

## 'Certainty to uncertainty'

THERE has been change in South Africa from "certainty to uncertainty" With that, Nigel Mandy, chairman of Johannesburg's Central Business District Association (CBDA), had the last word at yesterday's lively debate on influx control and urbanisation

The multiracial panel which concluded the first day's proceedings of the Copping with City Problems conference of the CBDA and the Johannesburgse Afrikaanse Sakekamer sharply exposed the difference in black and white perspectives

"South Africa of 1985 is no different to South Africa of the Fifties," thundered Dr Nthato Motlana, president of the Soweto Civic Association. Only last week he had been in Jorissen St, Braamfontein, when there was a pass raid in progress

He rejected West Rand Development Board chairman John Knoetze's claim that the mobility of labour was now accepted. The real-

**LIN MENGE**

ity, said Dr Motlana, was pass raids and the man who had lost his job because his employers had moved to Springs and he could not

He castigated "this Christian Government" for moving "excess" blacks from white farms and for converting black peasants, who used to be able to feed themselves, into black proletariat "Where there is land, people will not migrate," he said

Mr Hennie Klerck, a past president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, said influx control was not the making of this Government alone

To which Daveyton Mayor, Mr Tom Boya, asked sweetly "Then why burden yourselves with it, why put this baby on your back?"

Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils Association, coupled influx control with birth control those who were born did not want

others to be born and those who had jobs in the green pastures did not want others to come there

"When you control people in their own land, but not people who come from other lands, then I don't know what you are talking about," he said. He had not taken part in the making of such laws, so why should he respect them?

Where Mr Klerck saw the State President's recent reform proposals as extending the hand of friendship, where he foresaw the 72-hour clause being changed and the compulsion to produce identity books on demand falling away, black speakers stayed with the realities why must the old woman have a licence to sell apples, could kombi taxis please be allowed to carry 10 passengers

Ms Bernstein asked the key question why, after all the facts presented to the conference, all the evidence of the influx control's failure why retain it?

There are two schools of thought when it comes to the future of greater Johannesburg. One says let it grow, the other says it must be curbed.

At a conference in Johannesburg this week — *Coping with City Problems*, organised by the Johannesburg CBD Association and the Sakekammer — a top public servant made it clear that the policy of his department (Constitutional Development and Planning) was to curb Johannesburg's growth and force work-seeking blacks to go to Brits, Bronkhorstspuit and other out-of-town spots.

The other school, exemplified by economists as well as urban institutions, and, of course, almost every black man, Indian and coloured person, says that everybody, regardless of race, should be free to work where they like.

#### MUTUAL CONSENT

Curiously, when the two schools met at the conference, the collision one might have expected was muted by an unspoken mutual consent. The manner in which black and white, Nat and anti-Nat discussed was one of the more hopeful signs in a conference which was illuminating but not conclusive.

Black delegates were very frank. But they all spoke with a rich, sometimes cynical, humour which drew much laughter. "J.C." Mahunshu, big, ebullient Diepsvlei councillor, said it was good that blacks had been invited to speak. "It shows you are thinking of us. One day, when we take over, we will do the same." Thus drew slightly less laughter. One black view was that if influx control were genuinely a good thing then whites would have it too.

Hennie Klerck, past president of the Afrikaanse

# Speakers call for an end to all influx control

Influx control, carried to its logical conclusion, could break the Witwatersrand's economy and, in turn, the national economy. But a Government spokesman says there could be a change of mind. **JAMES CLARKE writes . . .**



Nihato Mollana . . . "Blacks are hamstrung."



Nigel Mandy . . . "things are changing."



Hennie Klerck . . . "influx control laws not Nats"

Sakekammer, said influx control laws were invented in the Cape in 1760 and not by the National Party. Right, said Tom Boya, East Rand councillor. "Then get rid of it. Why carry a baby that isn't yours?"

Dr Nihato Mollana, president of the Soweto Civic Association said influx control was like birth control — "It is those who have been born who don't want others to be born."

The conference was well attended by bureaucrats and politicians, including many from greater Johannesburg councils. Many conservative politicians gave the distinct impression of being uncomfortable.

The Government's main speaker, popular Pieter Roussouw (Department of Constitutional Development and Planning) was at pains to say that, while he believed influx control could not be dropped and greater Johannesburg's growth should be curbed, the Government could change its mind.

"No policy statement or long term plan can be regarded as

static. Changes in the physical and socio-economic structure of the area should, accordingly, be monitored and evaluated continuously even existing policy statements regarding the PWV complex should be looked at critically."

But, apart from that, his message seemed uncompromising and, coming as it did, directly after the keynote speakers, it brought a lot of people back to reality.

#### THE COST

Speaker after speaker had been calling for an end to influx control and set to show that it was unworkable and cruel. And even if it did work, said Hermann Gilhomme (UCT), the black urban population, in the year 2000, would not be appreciably smaller — 7,76 million instead of 9,52. Taxpayers will fork out R1,3 billion in the next 15 years to reduce the black urban population by a factor of 2 in 10. "It does not merit the cost," he said.

Thus did the evidence against influx control build. But in the wings sat Pieter Roussouw with his bucket of cold water.

Keynote speaker, Melvin Webber, Californian professor of planning and director of the Institute of Urban and Regional Development, pointed out how surveys had shown that rural migrants were not shambling peasants but "highly rational individuals who worked hard and spent little."

Ann Bernstein of the Urban Foundation, in a brilliant paper which drew as much applause as Webber's, pointed out that the picture was similar in South Africa. It took initiative and courage to migrate to a strange city and many who came did not consider themselves urban for ever. They were simply seeking work to keep their families going. Most rural people did not aspire to live in cities, she said, and the abolition of influx control was unlikely to bring urban chaos.

"Across the world the vast majority of attempts to create

counter-magnets to the large cities (such as the "new towns" of Britain) have been unsuccessful, expensive and their impact very small," said Ann Bernstein.

She showed how, in the South African context, "influx control does not prevent the development of 'third world urbanisation', but merely relocates it. In effect, present policy ensures that the impact of rapid urbanisation falls most heavily on those public authorities (in the homelands) least equipped to deal with it."

Both Ann Bernstein and Melvin Webber emphasised that this is the age of urbanisation. The forces at play were irrepressible. Webber pointed out 90 percent of Britain was urbanised and 80 percent of the populations of the world's other most prosperous and stable nations were urbanised.

Several speakers called for a free market system in Johannesburg and for the informal sector (street vendors and so on) to be encouraged

Keith Beavon, professor of geography at Wits, warned that informal sector trading was not a panacea for the city's economic ills — blacks must be allowed to graduate to shop-keeping in the city. The Government was still some distance from genuine capitalism, said Beavon — it allowed blacks to have permits to trade in the central area as long as they were out before 7 am and not back before 6 pm.

#### COMPETITIVE

The unanimity was becoming heady. And then it was Pieter Roussouw's turn. "The primary objective of the Government's regional development policy is to achieve a more equal distribution of economic activity within Southern Africa as a whole and not, as is sometimes claimed, to inhibit growth in the metropolitan areas (but) it is necessary to promote the development of specific towns or regions on a priority basis."

Such areas would be given "competitive advantages" over places like greater Johannesburg.

He claimed the central Witwatersrand was in any event declining industrially and in its population ratio. All the same, he said, "provision will be made for the controlled creation of job opportunities in this area."

But everybody knew what he meant. As the ubiquitous conference-goer, Pamela Solarsh muttered, "He's from another planet."

Nihato Mollana became gloomy and declared the black man was as hamstrung now as he was in 1950. "Things are not changing," he boomed.

No, said Nigel Mandy, chief architect of the conference, "things are changing. In place of certainty there is now uncertainty."



**A DAVEYTON schoolboy who was an unwilling guest of the Law and Order and Interior Ministers in jail for a month, is suing them for R55 000**

Lawyers acting for former dompas detainee Anthony Ngomane (above) have submitted notices to both ministers — they will institute civil proceedings within 30 days if the Ministers fail to pay up.

Mr Ngomane claims he was wrongfully and unlawfully arrested in Daveyton on January 14 by four members of the SA police "without reasonable cause".

"The unlawful arrest constitutes an aggression upon his dignity and infringement on his rights to freedom of movement, privacy and tranquility of mind," says the letter written by his attorney Pheneas Mojapelo (right).

"Our client lost one academic year at school and suffered R50 000 worth of damages."

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

2/3/85 C.P.M.

206  
P.M.

S. Express 2/10/83 (206) (327)

# THE BOOK OF NO JOB

*We know the pass laws are inhuman. We know they don't work. What else do we know? Too little...*

INFLUX control is so integrated into South Africa's 'traditional way of life' that there is seen to be little need ever to evaluate the principle of the policy or to assess whether it does in fact achieve what the policymakers claim it to do

Over the past three years, the Urban Foundation has been involved in a significant amount of research and discussion concerning urbanisation and influx control

Survey after survey has shown that migration to the cities occurs primarily for economic reasons

Migration is a selective process and the cities are gaining people who are above national average for education level, skills and acquaintance with urban ways

In short, migrants are an asset to the urban economy

In the 1960s and 1970s many countries adopted policies to try to stop the flow of migrants to the cities through indirect migration policy — such as rural development or industrial decentralisation, and direct migration policy

Contrary to initial expectations, rural development programmes resulted in large numbers of people moving off the land and into the cities

## Decentralisation

So having a rural development policy or a decentralisation policy does not mean that you are automatically reducing the flow of people to the cities. On the contrary, it has been the international experience that such policies frequently increase the rate of migration to the urban centres (especially in the short and medium term)

Across the world the vast majority of attempts to create counter-magnets to the large cities, such as new towns, have been unsuccessful, expensive and their impact on the rate of migration very small

When migrants residing in informal settlements are relocated they usually return. When recent arrivals are forcibly turned back, the tide of arrivals keeps on coming

In its research, the Urban Foundation took as its base the perceptions of the participants in the process of influx control. We surveyed

**By ANN BERNSTEIN**  
(SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICER, URBAN FOUNDATION)

An edited version of a paper presented to the conference 'Coping with City Problems', held this week in Johannesburg

three important groups — employers, trade unions and black community councillors

Both the employers and the trade unionists believed influx control had a serious negative effect on industrial relations

All but one community councillor expressed strong feelings about the serious negative effects of influx control on the quality of life of black people

It is generally thought that influx control affects only new migrants to the urban areas. In fact, in a number of different ways through the housing policy and shack demolitions, through urban people not obtaining their legitimate rights, through police raids — influx control affects all black people

Influx control has failed to stop a substantial movement of people into our metropolitan areas. What it has done is to influence where South Africa's urbanisation is taking place. The growth of the large informal settlements just outside our metropolitan areas (Winterfeld, Kwandebele, Onverwacht, Inanda/Kwazulu) is the direct result of the influx control policy. Influx control does not prevent the development of Third World urbanisation but merely relocates it.



● The notorious pass, even with a valid one, a black worker can still face arrest

There are already well over 5-million black people in the urban areas of 'white' South Africa and through natural growth they will provide the major source of future urban population growth. Irrespective therefore of the success of influx control in preventing migration to the cities, realistic forward planning for the development of South Africa's existing urban areas is a critical necessity

As we've all been made tragically aware over the past months, the quality of life in black town-

ships is fundamentally affected by our inability to plan ahead

The rapid growth in the population of the homelands has caused a substantial decline in the material conditions of life in these areas which has in turn increased the pressure for migration to the metropolitan centres

## Unlocking

The first step to unlocking our present impasse is the removal of influx control

The Urban Foundation's conclusions about direct migration policy in other countries and about influx control in South Africa would apply to all forms of direct control over movement. So when we argue on the basis of our research for the removal of influx control we could include any variant of the present system of control

Ever since the Riekert commission in 1979, there has been talk of moving to a system of control based on controls at the workplace and at the place of residence. We

would argue that this would merely be a variant of the system, not a fundamental change

In any way controls over movement are the same as pregnancy: you either are or you aren't. If you control some black people, you need to control all black people. And there is no way around that

It is widely agreed that if South Africa is to cope with the tremendous demands for jobs and employment entailed by the rapid urbanisation we have described then we need to allow the market to operate. All the barriers to work must be removed and people must be able to create their own jobs — the so-called informal sector — hawking, trading on street corners, backyard manufacturing, and so on

Similarly controls must be lifted so that people are allowed to live in their own houses at a standard that they can afford without endangering the health of the neighbourhood or city

At this time in South Africa history there could be no better indication of the government's serious commitment to reform than for them to announce urgently and unambiguously that influx control will go

## Education and wages top the priority list

The following are some research findings the subject of influx control revealed in a survey of a book by two of South Africa's noted academics\*

Pass law frustration ranks third after education and wages in the concerns of rank and file black people in Durban and on the Witwatersrand

Influx control laws is the most frequently cited factor causing hardship amongst the class Sowetans

Freedom to seek work anywhere is mentioned by 56% of black factory workers in Durban as the factor that would be most valuable to them — above all other issues,

including better education, training and the vote

● The pass laws are mentioned by 52% of migrant workers as the issue with which they are most "angry and impatient" — above all other issues, including "life as a whole" (33%) and "job conditions" (31%)

● 18% of black workers in Durban see the function of influx control as a means of political control. The other 82% see its purpose in practical or bureaucratic terms, such as channelling labour, recording identity, controlling access to housing. That is, the issue is not yet fully 'politicised'

● 33% of Zulu migrants would like to take their families with them to town. Amongst

those without land, the proportion is 50%

● 12% of Transkeian migrants want the right to live and work in the cities permanently. Only 6% would want that right if it meant they might lose their right to own land in the rural area

● 74% of married men feel they see their families often enough

● 83% do not wish their wives and children to come to live in town with them. Even temporary residence for their families was rejected by 81%. Fear of losing their land and the effect of the city on the morals and manners of their wives and children are the overwhelming reasons given

● 93% of rural Zulu people would not part

with their land if they were offered a "good monthly pension when they get old", and 88% would not do so even if they obtained a house in town "which no-one could take away"

● 73% of migrants in Durban describe themselves as "a rural person forced to work in the city"

● 18% see their real home as being in the white urban areas

\* 'Up Against the Fences — Poverty, Passes and Privilege in South Africa', by Hermann Gilhorne and Lawrence Schlemmer, published by David Philip (R17.90), was launched in Johannesburg this week and will be on sale in bookshops from the middle of this month

IN a major reversal of National Party policy, strict influx control is to be replaced by a policy which encourages "orderly" urbanisation by blacks

This is a remarkable new development in the reform policy initiated by State President P W Botha in his opening address to Parliament just over a month ago

Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, confirmed the new approach in an interview with the Sunday Express this week

"Influx control has not stopped blacks streaming to the towns," he said.

"Black urbanisation is a fact of life and we have to learn to live with it. It is far better to have orderly urbanisation instead of uncontrolled squatting, which is what we have now

"Moreover urbanisation raises black living standards. If blacks want to become urbanised, we should encourage them"

Mr De Beer confirmed the policy switch could also mean that the government intends dropping the so-called Riekert criteria for black urbanisation — a job and a house

It is widely believed among sources close to the government that if this happens it will in future be unnecessary for a black to have found employment in order to qualify for Section 10 rights

Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Act lays down employment and residential qualifications for blacks who live in towns

**Informal**

The envisaged change, it is said, will allow blacks to make a living in towns by running their own businesses in the informal sector

It will also return to 'site and service' housing which was abolished by the Nationalists when they came to power

This means that blacks may build shacks in special areas in towns until they can afford to build or buy their own houses on the sites

First hints of the new deal came this week from Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development and Education, during snap debates in the House of Assembly and the House of Delegates on the Crossroads situation

Dr Viljoen told the House of Assembly that Crossroads squatters would be provided with sites in Khayelitsha which would be provided with basic services such as water and refuse removal and on which they might erect their own temporary houses

He also said that self-supporting informal sector businesses would be encouraged in Khayelitsha

Later Dr Viljoen told the House of Delegates that he was committed to redrafting the controversial Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill and to introducing a new Bill on orderly urbanisation later in the session



● Mr Sam de Beer

**PC report supports black urbanisation**

NEW initiatives in influx control are said to be based on the new Population Development Project.

This in turn arises out of the report of the science committee of the President's Council on demographic trends in South Africa

The report — published last year — was put on ice until the tricameral Parliament came into being.

One of the main thrusts of the report is that only the rapid urbanisation of blacks will stabilise South Africa's population at a manageable 80-million by the year 2020

If the population increased beyond this figure, the country would run out of resources to support them, said a PDP briefing document

Dr F G L Quint, vice-chairman of the council's committee on social affairs, said: "I see the 100-year plan envisaged by the PDP as virtually South Africa's last chance."

"The rapid and controlled urbanisation of blacks will preclude the growth of uncontrolled squatter camps and at the same time provide for the hundreds of thousands

Minor adjustments to the present pass laws were announced later in the week to allow greater freedom of movement to blacks who have Section 10 rights

Housing experts, economists and the Urban Foundation have long stressed the need for informal sector business and site and service housing in black urban areas

**Strategy**

Ms Ann Bernstein said at an Urban Foundation seminar in Johannesburg this week that influx control had largely inhibited the development of a strategy to cope with urbanisation

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, said that proposed policy changes — if they came about — would make a major contribution towards achieving a measure of peace in black areas

"It is the sensible thing to do economically and politi-

**Political Correspondent**

of blacks who cannot be accommodated in the homelands

"Giving them a stake in the towns will, I think, make for peace and stability," he said

The committee found that black urban populations increased at a lower rate than rural blacks.

The chief components of the PDP are:

● An acceleration of social, economic and physical development including health, education, housing, and rural development

● A community development programme in towns which relies largely on self-help and is administered by local authorities in combination with second-and third-tier input.

The PDP was launched in Cape Town by Dr Bert Schoeman, chief director of population development in the Department of Health and Welfare

The emphasis in the initial briefing was on achieving a lower total fertility rate.

cally — if it comes off

"It is time to start carrying out all these new ideas instead of just talking about them"

However many people are cynical that the proposed changes will amount to anything concrete as far as blacks are concerned

The Riekert options, which slightly relaxed the pass laws, were accompanied by increased penalties for employers and blacks, they said

A member of a black urban council who refused to be named said bluntly "Stop talking and start doing"

Mr Graham McIntosh, chairman of the PFP's urbanisation committee, issued a statement expressing cynicism at the proposed changes to the pass laws announced by Dr Viljoen

The concessions to Crossroads and minor changes in Section 10 were "tiny steps forward tinkering with an ideologically based and demonstrably failed policy of excluding blacks from urban areas," he said

The new approach is one of a series of dramatic policy switches which have taken place within the last few months

Now Nats encourage 'orderly' influx

S. E. F. News 9/3/85

206

influx



# New thoughts on influx control

ROM 4/3/85 (206)

**CALLS for planned black urbanisation are growing in the Afrikaans Press.**

*Die Volksblad's* political columnist, Willem, said all that remained from the millions of rands that had been spent on influx control was 'bruised feelings and relations'. A conscious urbanisation programme to guarantee a higher standard of life for urban blacks was clearly essential.

'There will be those,' said Willem, 'who will claim that to break away from stringent influx control will be to create chaos. Is the present policy of building dikes against the flood, with the accompanying frustrations and disruption of family life, not perhaps also heading for chaos?'

In an editorial on the Crossroads squatter camp, *Die Burger* saw a satisfactory solution of that problem as part of an urbanisation process covering the whole of South Africa.

Dawie, political columnist of the Nasionale group, said that before the monstrous problem of Crossroads grew even bigger, fresh thought could well be given to solutions in which the element of compulsion played no part.

## Hammering

THE Government's handling of the court action against Archbishop Denis Hurley took an all-round hammering from the Afrikaans newspapers.

*Beeld* said the end of the case had decidedly not closed the dossier on Koevoet and other allegations. The situation was now back to Archbishop Hurley's original statements based on what he said he had heard about atrocities by Koevoet.

'Add to this the Archbishop's statement after his release that his legal advisers possessed "damning evidence" about atrocities in South-West Africa and it is clear that the public has a right to know exactly what is going on.'

Justice and morality demanded that the Hurley-Koevoet episode be taken further and satisfactorily concluded, said *Beeld*.

'We just won't learn,' exclaimed *Die Transvaler* in an exceptionally sharp editorial.

One simply did not take a spiritual leader of Archbishop Hurley's status to court in a case bound to arouse great interest without being absolutely certain about the crucial evidence.

One of the worst features of the case, said *Die Transvaler*, was that the known views of Archbishop Hurley and other Roman Catholic leaders on Koevoet had not been tested in court.

*Rapport* columnist Pollux said he had heard all sorts of disturbing things about Koevoet, among them that the local population in SWA were much more scared of Koevoet than of Swapo.

Another look should be taken at the section of the Police Act under which the Archbishop had been charged.

'No-one — and that includes the police — must be elevated above criticism,' concluded Pollux.

## The Afrikaans Press

by James McClurg



### Sayings of the week

● We — Afrikaners, coloureds, Asians, Zulus, Tswanas, etc — are one South African nation which must develop South Africa in our diversity and in what we have in common. — Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of *Rapport*.

● After the publication of Dr H F Heese's family tree of Afrikanerdom, we foresee that it will become a status symbol to be able to claim a female ancestor from Java or Bengal. — *Die Vaderland*.

● Immoral teenage girls should be given fertility pills. Twins or even quintuplets at an early age might bring them to their senses. — Mrs J Potgieter, of Allanridge, in a letter to *Die Volksblad*.

## Afrikaans

IS Afrikaans on the decline as one of Parliament's languages? *Die Transvaler* thinks it is, and fears it will suffer even further in the future.

With the establishment of the new constitutional system, under which communities that were not Afrikaans-speaking had been admitted to the central government, English had received a 'by no means negligible shot in the arm,' said *Die Transvaler*.

As the system developed further it could no doubt be expected that other groups, even if on other levels of representation, would stamp their language on Parliament. With few exceptions that language would be English.

*Die Transvaler* endorse the view of Professor Gawie Cillie, chairman of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings, that under the new dispensation Afrikaners would have to work harder than ever for equal rights for Afrikaans.

## Dialogue

'PLAUSIBLE deniability' has been said to be an important element in the American CIA's planning. Something similar seems to have been in the mind of *Die Vaderland* columnist Voorslag when he wrote about possible long-range discussions between the South African Government and the ANC.

Olivier Tambo, leader of the ANC, had declared that he would never talk to a Nationalist government, said Voorslag. On the other side, it had been strenuously maintained that no-one had officially spoken to the ANC on behalf of the Government.

'But one doesn't need to talk directly. For instance, use can be made of someone who is not formally within the Government structure — then both sides can talk through the go-between and later deny that they have been talking to each other.'

Voorslag reckoned that this was quite an acceptable way of getting a dialogue going — and had even heard that it had already taken place.

## Escom

WITH Escom so much in the news, *Die Burger* columnist Vryburger thought this a good time to tell the story of an earlier era when Escom sought the help of a university in drawing up a management training plan to meet its specific needs.

One question gave the earnest academics much scope for debate. Was Escom a manufacturer or did it provide a service?

At last someone announced that he had the answer. 'Escom provides a shocking service.'

# Pass law reforms don't go far enough

POM 4/3/85 206

*Given the outspoken calls by organised commerce and industry for the scrapping of influx control, Dr Viljoen's reforms appear rather meagre, and would directly benefit at most a few thousand people, writes PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK.*

THE pending changes to the pass laws will benefit some workers — but they really only amount to entrenching rights which in most cases have existed for years.

The central thrust of Dr Gerrit Viljoen's proposed reforms is to remove all barriers to the freedom of mobility of the urban insiders, those blacks with section 10 (i) (a), (b) and (c) rights.

This is not a great step forward because, in terms of the black labour regulations, blacks wanting to move from one prescribed area to another have been allowed to since 1980, providing they had a job and approved accommodation.

The amendment could, however, make it easier for people to get accommodation in a new area and would guarantee they would not lose their section 10 rights by moving.

The proposal that they be allowed to retain section 10 rights if they move into the national states provides a greater sense of permanence for blacks with city rights.

However, Dr Viljoen nearly spoilt that one by referring to section 10 qual-

ifications as a "privilege".

This section is at least partly framed to defuse the tension in areas such as Lamontville and Hambanath over their likely incorporation into Kwazulu, and the consequent loss of section 10 rights.

The other reform — allowing workers to qualify for Rikhoto rights if they have served their qualifying time in different prescribed areas — could give a few thousand more workers access to city rights.

After years of resisting what the country's highest court eventually found was a right by law, the Government seems no longer threatened by the notion that after a 10 or 15 year qualifying period black workers can acquire the right to live permanently in the city.

That might be linked to figures released in Parliament last week, which showed 24 330 workers were granted Section 10 (i) (b) rights last year. That is hardly the "black stream" that some commentators predicted would flow into the cities following the Rikhoto judgement.

Given the outspoken calls by organised commerce and industry for the scrapping of influx control, Dr Viljoen's reforms appear rather meagre, and

would directly benefit at most a few thousand people

(3) As on 11 February 1985

(6) No.

- (a) 22.
- (b) 4.
- (c) 3.

(a) and (b) fall away  
 Howard Q. 61.364  
 Crossroads 4/3/85  
 190. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(4) Yes. Their names will be divulged to the honourable member personally in each case the stabling of their horses at the Centre takes place with the approval of the Treasury.

(5) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes

In both cases the following levies are payable

- (i) R3,42 per day for rations,
- (ii) R2,00 for shoeing per hoof,
- (iii) R2,00 per hoof for cutting and grating of hooves

(2) what is the date of this estimate?  
 The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a) Old Crossroads 87 572

New Crossroads 16 690

Figures in respect males, females and children are not available

(b)	(1)	Adult	(aa) males	(bb) females	(ii)	Children
Old Crossroads			3 412	4 416		9 744
New Crossroads			2 327	3 039		6 324

(2) De jure figures—30 May 1984.

De facto figures—15 February 1985

Howard Q. 61.363  
 Langa-Commissioners' Courts  
 4/3/85  
 193. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any women convicted at the Langa Commissioners' Courts were accompanied to gaol by dependent children

(b)

- Under 1 year
- 1 year up to 2 years

(a)	Male	Female	Total
Male	22	17	39
Female	14	16	30
Total	36	33	69

in 1984, if so, (a) how many children were involved and (b) into what age categories did they fall?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes.

	Male	Female
Under 1 year	22	17
1 year up to 2 years	14	16

(b)	Male	Female
2 years up to 3 years	9	7
3 years up to 4 years	None	None
4 years up to 5 years	5	2
5 years up to 6 years	3	3
6 years up to 7 years	4	None
7 years up to 8 years	3	1
8 years up to 9 years	4	1
Total	64	47

Total

64

47

Howard Q. 61.365  
 Crimes against security of State  
 4/3/85  
 221 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The figures were as follows on 11 February 1985

(a) Whites	16
(b) Coloureds	6
(c) Asians	1
(d) Blacks	314
	337

(3) whether these loans are subsidized, if so, (a) what is the nature of the subsidy and (b) what is the total monthly cost of this subsidy to the South African Transport Services?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) (a) R1 408,3 million

(b) R20,2 million

(c) R9,3 million

(d) R1,5 million

The differences in the amounts owed by the different groups can be attributed to the fact that home ownership schemes for Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks were introduced at different dates viz 1938, 1973, 1977 and 1984 respectively

Howard Q. 61.365  
 Home-ownership schemes: loans  
 4/3/85  
 239 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What total amount was owing to the South African Transport Services by (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons in respect of loans in terms of home-ownership schemes as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

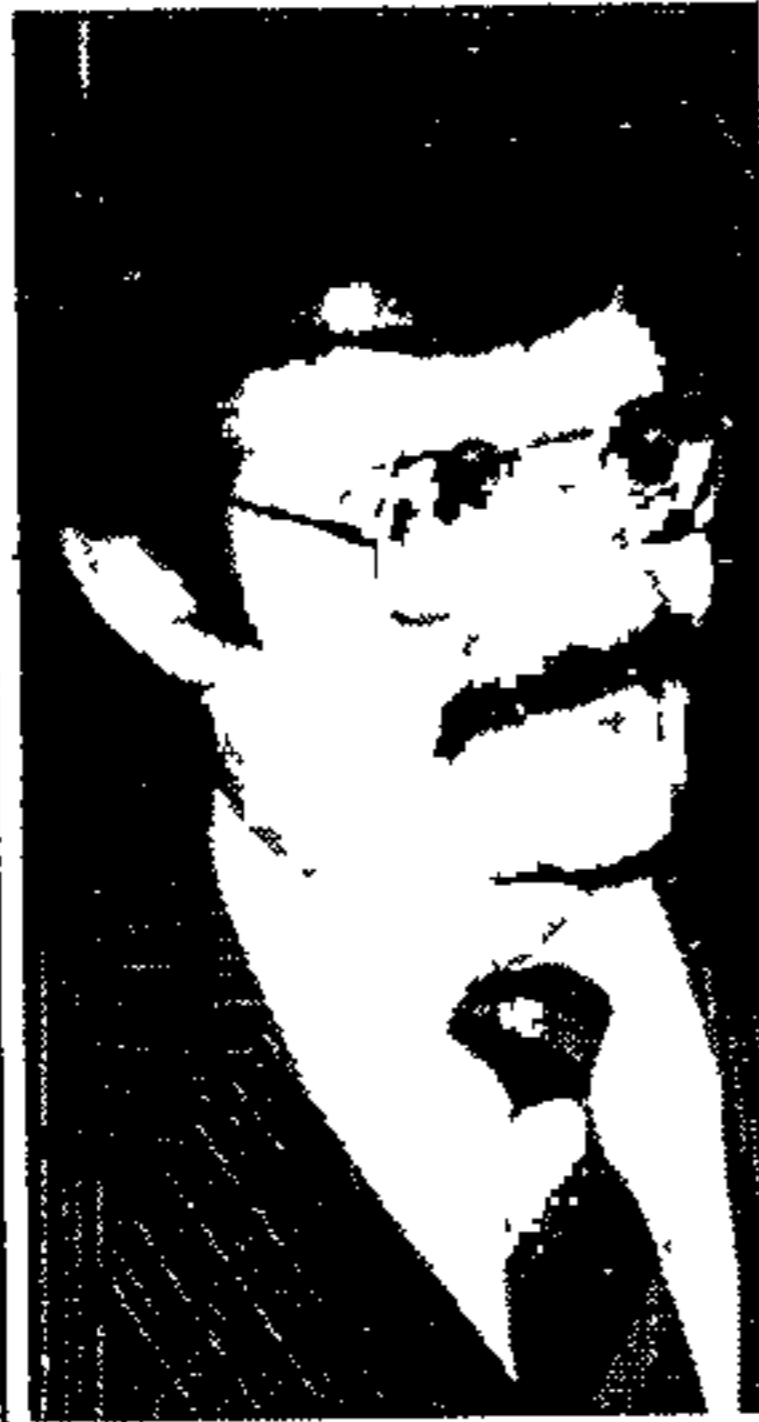
(2) Yes, at rates varying between 1,25 and 5 per cent per annum depending on the amount of the loan and the employee's salary. Loans in excess of R65 000 bears interest at the average rate which Transport Services obtains on fixed investments

(3) Yes

(a) Loans not exceeding R65 000 are subsidized by the difference between the rate of interest paid by the employee and the average interest rate which Transport

(2) whether interest is charged on these loans, if not, why not, if so, what interest,

# Pass laws <sup>(206) D. Disputch</sup> opposed by <sup>5/31/85</sup> community leaders



MR DE PONTES . . . pass laws should be changed.

EAST LONDON — Political and business leaders interviewed here are unanimous in their opposition to influx control and the pass laws

Mr Peet de Pontes, the National Party MP for East London City, said the pass laws were "not the most effective way of controlling people's movement from the rural areas into the cities"

Central to the issue was the problem of urbanisation, which was a "fact of life all over the world"

This was a problem if it was allowed to occur without control. It could result in squatting, a breakdown of services and other socio-economic problems

In principle, people should be allowed to move around freely, "obviously within the framework of orderly development," Mr De Pontes said. "People should be allowed to move wherever there is proper housing and employment"

There should be controls to ensure this, "in the interests of those moving"

The pass laws were not adequate for this, and "for that reason they should be changed to deal with the problem of urbanisation"

Mr George Orsmond, the chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce, said the pass laws "must ultimately go"

They had created a lot of resentment and people moved into towns despite them, he said

There had been a place for the pass laws in the past. "There are a lot of people who would make use of the situation to commit crimes if they could go around without authority from anybody"

"While there is discipline they think twice, but as education spreads there could be a different approach"

Whether the laws should be abolished "immediately or only tomorrow," however, he did not feel qualified to say

Mr Andrew Hendricks, Border publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, rejected the pass laws out of hand and said he found them "abhorrent"

He called them "a political tool used to separate, control and subjugate the African people for the benefit of the white rulers"

"As long as they are used arbitrarily on only one section of the population, for so long will we refuse to believe that they're in the interests of the country"

Mr Hendricks said they were open to abuse and added that their repeal would "bring about some relief, but is no substitute for a people's will to make their own laws and govern themselves"

Mr Donald Card, a city councillor and former chairman of the Progressive Federal Party in East London, said it was a "waste of time enforcing a law that can never be enforced"

The law was being broken in any case and "a lot of money is being spent on checking whether it's working, and yet it's not."

"It's natural to move to the bright lights if you're starving," he said. If the money spent on policing the pass laws was saved, more money could be spent on development

There would be no great movement of people if the laws were abolished. People were already becoming squatters in large numbers because they could find no work in the rural areas

At the moment there was a lot of sympathy with squatters because of the existence of the laws

"If the laws are removed you can be strict on health and housing. There are lots of ways of controlling people," he said.

There was a lot of corruption in the application of the pass laws, he said. People paid to get the documents allowing them to remain in urban areas

"A man comes in and pays a lot of money to get documents. He's then penniless and has to start stealing to stay alive," Mr Card said

Mr Mike Strong, the President of the Border Chamber of Industries, said "the whole idea can't work ultimately"

"It's a natural drift to the urban areas that causes squatter camps. The long term objective must be to provide proper facilities"

He said the pass laws had "caused a lot of resentment among blacks, and rightly so."

"We are burying our heads in the sand if we pretend it's not a major problem internationally"

Mr Strong said he had recently returned from a trip overseas. "There was a general attitude that South Africa was moving in the right direction"

"But then there were the events at Crossroads and the arrests of UDF leaders, and the reaction turned violently the other way."

"The attitude was that all the reforms were a sham, and the real truth was now coming out"

Such events tended to negate all the good the government was doing, Mr Strong said.

He expressed the hope that influx control would disappear by the end of the year. He had not had a chance to study the announcement by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, with regard to certain amendments to the influx control system

"How far half a step is better than nothing at all is a moot point," Mr Strong said

Mr Eric Whitaker, a city councillor and the chairman of the New Republic Party in East London, said the NRP had repeatedly called for the Book of Life to replace the present pass system.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I want to ask the hon member to address the question to the hon the Minister on whose behalf I have answered the question

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE, Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should like to ask whether Prof Van der Walt is also going to investigate the riots at Kroonstad

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I ask the hon member also to address that question to the hon the Minister concerned

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, is he of the opinion that rectors have the time to do this sort of work?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I think the hon member should know better whether the person to whom the matter has been referred can do it. It is impossible for me, to whom it has not been referred, to give an opinion on it and I request the hon member to put that question to the hon the Minister

*Hansard Q. 61. 391*  
*Orange Free State: Indians 5/3/85*  
\*5 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice †

- (1) Whether the Government recently appointed a committee to investigate right of ownership for Indians in the Orange Free State, if so, (a) when and (b) who are the members of the committee; if not,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) No, (a) and (b) fall away
- (2) No

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him if he did not tell the House on a previous occasion

HOA

that a committee of inquiry had been appointed for this purpose

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I do not deem it necessary to repeat what is already recorded in Hansard I refer the hon member to Hansard, col 361, of 31 January 1985. However, if the hon member does not believe Hansard, I gladly refer him to Mr Jaap Marais' newspaper, to the edition of 3 February 1985, which is apparently better informed than the hon member. I would recommend that the hon member rather read that newspaper than his own newspaper

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask whether an investigation has been held on behalf of the NP and whether other members in the Free State have no say as far as the investigation is concerned

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I again refer the hon member to my Hansard, and I do not wish to add anything to it

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I take it he is referring to last year's Hansard

†HON MEMBERS No, 1985's

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE I want to ask the hon the Minister in any case if he does not think it is a good thing that the issue be investigated as a matter of urgency and that steps be taken in this regard

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member for Green Point is apparently living in the past. The matter has been discussed as a matter of urgency in the debate to which I have referred

*Hansard Q. 61 392*  
*Russik/Arcadia: Indians 5/3/85*  
\*6 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

Whether any Indians were resident in the (a) electoral division of Russik and (b) suburb of Arcadia as at the latest specified

date for which figures are available, if so how many in each category?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING Mr Speaker, the hon member apparently does not go to his constituency so often any more. The reply is (a) No, (b) No

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he is aware of the implications of the reply of the hon the Minister of Justice in regard to this matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER What has that got to do with this question?

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE You just keep quiet, man [Interjections]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING Mr Speaker, the hon member cannot jump from the Free State to Russik like a spring-hare

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I should like to ask him whether he is serious when he answers questions of hon members [Interjections]. The hon the Minister of Justice said in his speech at the time that there are Indians living in the Russik constituency and in the Hatfield and Arcadia areas

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE You were last asleep

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE You are asleep [Interjections] Mr Speaker, I want to ask whether the hon the Deputy Minister consulted the hon the Minister of Justice when he replied to this question

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING Mr Speaker, I want to tell the hon member that I am very serious when I

HOA

reply and that I cannot change a "no" to a "yes"

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask whether he intends to take any steps to see that Indians are allowed to live in these desirable areas?

*206 Hansard Q. 61 394*  
*Reference books 5/3/85*  
\*7 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) What methods are employed by members of his Department to determine whether applicants for reference books are entitled to a reference book issued by the Republic of South Africa or by a national state,
- (2) whether his Department is involved in the issuing of reference books on behalf of any national states, if so, on behalf of which national states?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2) The Reference Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs is, in terms of the provisions of the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act 1952 responsible for the issuing of reference books to Blacks who are South African citizens, thus including Blacks of the national states. Proof of South African citizenship, for instance a birth certificate or some other proof of birth in South Africa, is therefore required. An official may also, in terms of section 5 (2) of the said Act, make such inquiries regarding the identification of a person as he may consider necessary.

Surplus foods

\*8 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

- (1) Whether his Department is informed of the existence of surplus foods in the Republic, if so, what procedure is followed in this regard,

TUESDAY, 5 MARCH 1985

(3) (a) Figures for 1975 are not available.

(b) Langa 25 500  
Guguletu 76 312  
Nyanga 23 978  
on 31 December 1984

*Hansen* Q 61 423  
Teachers' number/shortage  
5/3/85

\*43 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether his Department has undertaken a study concerning the number of teachers required for Black schools, if not, why not, if so, how many teachers in each race group will be required to be trained between now and the year 2000 in order to accommodate the natural growth of the Black community.

(2) whether there is a shortage of Black teachers at present if so, how many Black teachers will have to be trained in the same period to overcome such shortages as might persist?

#### THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) Yes Projections and regular revision of projections in regard to the number of teachers required are part and parcel of the planning functions of the Department

Based on the most recent projection made for the ten year period 1982-1992 and taking into account the actual number of teachers trained at Colleges of Education of this Department and Universities for Blacks from 1982 to 1984 it is estimated that 27 275 additional primary and 12 545 additional secondary school teachers are required for schools of this Department for the period 1985-1992.

These projections are based on a target pupil-teacher ratio of 35:1 in primary and 30:1 in secondary schools and is based on the assumption that an average annual growth

rate of 2.2% in regard to primary school pupils and 7.3% in regard to secondary school pupils will prevail. In the projections provision is also made for the loss of teachers as a result of deaths, resignations and retirements. It is also assumed that all teachers required will have at least 3 years post-Stud 10 training. The projections also makes provision for the upgrading of all teachers in service who are unqualified or underqualified (below Category C)

The projections are relevant to Black teachers only because it is assumed that the needs must be met by departmental Colleges of Education and Universities for Blacks. Teachers of other race groups joining the service of the Department would have a favourable influence on the provision of teachers.

The Department is at present finalizing projections for the next ten year period up to the year 2002 in consultation with the Department of National Education

(2) Yes if a pupil-teacher ratio of 35:1 in primary schools and 30:1 in secondary schools is taken as target and compared with the actual average ratios of 41.79:1 and 32.83:1 in 1984

The answer to the second part of this question is included in the answer to 1 above

*Hansen*  
National servicemen: suicide  
5/3/85

\*44 Mr I K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Defence.

(1) How many national servicemen (a) committed suicide and (b) attempted to commit suicide during the latest specified period for which figures are available,

(2) whether the South African Defence Force have taken cognizance of any trends in the statistics pertaining to suicides which would indicate an increase or decrease in these incidents, if so, what is the nature of the trends?

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#### THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Figures for the half year July to December 1984 are as follows:

(a) 10  
(b) 67

(2) Yes a comparison of the figures for the periods July to December 1983 and January to June 1984 revealed the following trends:

- An increase in the occurrence of fatal cases
- A decrease in the occurrence of attempted suicide
- An increased occurrence of attempted suicide shortly after a new intake of national servicemen

In consultation with a civilian authority it appears that there is no marked difference in the occurrence of suicide *per capita* of the population of the whole RSA and that of the SA Defence Force in the age group 17 to 21 years

#### La Mercy International Airport

\*45 Mr D W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) What is the latest (i) estimate of the amount required to complete the planned La Mercy International Airport and (ii) anticipated date of completion of this project and (b) when was this project initiated?

#### THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(a) (i) R168 million  
(ii) 1995

(b) 1969

*Certain person: illegal immigrant*  
5/3/85  
\*46 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply was detained as a suspected illegal immigrant by any member of the South African Police in 1983 or 1984, if so, (a) when (b) in terms of what statutory provision (c) where was he (i) arrested and (ii) held during his detention, (d) for how long was he detained and (e) what is the name of this person.

(2) whether this person was in possession of a South African reference book when detained, if so.

(3) whether this document has since been returned to him, if not, why not if so, when;

(4) whether he was required to work on any farms during his detention if so, (a) why, (b) to whom did these farms belong in each case and (c) where are these farms located.

(5) whether this case was investigated, if not, why not, if so, (a) who was in charge of the investigation and (b) what were the findings

(6) whether this person's family was informed of his detention, if not why not, if so, when,

(7) whether he was charged if not why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the charges,

(8) whether he was allowed access to his lawyers, if not, why not, if so on what dates,

(9) whether he was brought to trial if not, why not if so, (a) when and (b) with what result

(10) whether he has been deported or repatriated, if so (a) why (b) when

and (c) to which country was he deported or repatriated,

- (11) whether any member of the South African Police received any representations concerning this person, if so, (a) who received such representations, (b) when were they received and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

- (12) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) Yes
- (a) On 14 October 1983
- (b) Regulation 26—Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, No 59 of 1972
- (c) (i) and (ii) Barberton.
- (d) For the first time from 14 October 1983 to 28 November 1983 when he was released on his own cognizance. For the second time from 4 October 1984 to 5 October 1984 when he was repatriated
- (e) S Z Ngomane

- (9) No, for the reason stated in para (7).

- (10) Yes he was repatriated

- (a) Because he is an illegal immigrant
- (b) On 5 October 1984.
- (c) To Mozambique.

- (11) Yes.

- (a) The Station Commander, Barberton
- (b) On 3 October 1984

- (c) (i) The representations related to his detention and the allegation that he was detained on a farm.

- (ii) At that stage an order for his repatriation was already issued and he was repatriated on 5 October 1984.

- (12) No

Deportation of South African Blacks to Zimbabwe

\*47. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 19 on 6 June 1984, the investigation into allegations concerning the deportation of South African Blacks to Zimbabwe has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, (i) when was the investigation completed and (ii) what were the findings;
- (2) whether the report on this matter will be made available to members of parliament; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether any action has been taken as a result of this report; if not, why

- not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) Yes

- (a) Falls away
- (b) Falls away
- (1) 4 June 1984

- (ii) The more important findings were as follows: South African Blacks are not deported. Some persons had in the past been detained for rather long periods. The primary reason being problems experienced in the investigation of cases.

- (2) No. The investigation and report deal with alleged irregularities in respect of foreign Blacks in general and is not restricted only to the allegations made in connection with the deportation of "South African Blacks to Zimbabwe", as was stated. The matter was disposed of departmentally.

- (3) Yes

- (a) Discussions at high level were held with the South African Police and other authorities in connection with the detention of foreign Blacks. Steps have been taken to obviate delays.

- (b) During September 1984 and on 3 October 1984.

- (4) No.

\*48. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether Escom has suffered any foreign exchange losses as a result of the fall of the rand, if so, (a) what total amount and (b) over what period were these losses incurred,

- (2) whether there is a standing instruction by the Escom Management to the finance and loans sections to consider forward cover on foreign transactions, if not, why not, if so, why was such forward cover not taken out in respect of these transactions,

- (3) whether any action has been taken as a result of these losses, if not, why not, if so, what action,

- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) and (b) Escom's accounts for 1983 included a realized profit of R11,7 million on foreign exchange transactions which was credited to finance charges and the unaudited accounts for 1984 indicate that a net profit of R72 735 will be realized on foreign exchange transactions for 1984. Unrealized losses, valued at the rate of exchange ruling at 31 December 1984 amounted to R137,2 million. This unrealized loss is in respect of commitments payable at various times up to 1989.

- (2) The general policy of the Electricity Supply Commission is to cover all foreign commitments. Recommendations are made each month by Escom management to the Commission with regard to the hedging strategy for the following month for each type of commitment and the decision of the Commission in this regard is then implemented by the foreign exchange section of the financial department. Depending on market conditions, expectations regarding exchange rates and economic forecasts the Commission may find it prudent to leave certain commitments temporarily un-

contribution be repaid to the Equalization Fund

- (iii) 7 743, and
- (iv) 561

(b) In order to create an improved utilization of local refining capacity thus decreasing production unit costs and to earn foreign exchange for the RSA

Note: The figures under (b) reflect the position on 31 January 1985 and include all electrician grades except learners

Commissions/departmental committees

399 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence.

- (2) (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) No

(i) and (ii) The South African Government has no say in the prices offered which differs from consignment to consignment as offers are made in competition with foreign refineries. Suppliers must, however, certify that exports will not be to the detriment of local consumption and that it would be a foreign exchange gain for the RSA

390 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications.

*Hansen*  
Telephone electricians  
5/3/85  
R.61/443

(a) How many (i) Coloured, (ii) Asian, (iii) White and (iv) Black learner telephone electricians completed their training in 1984 and (b) how many electricians in each race group are employed by his Department at present?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) (i) 162,
- (ii) 104,
- (iii) 489,
- (iv) 186, and
- (b) (i) 809,
- (ii) 493,

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) (a) None
- (b) One

(2) No (a) and (b) Fall away

(3) Falls away.

(4) R74 000

Commissions/departmental committees

407 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Transport in 1984,

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(1) (a) None.

(b) One

(2) No

(a) and (b) fall away

(3) No

(a) and (b) fall away.

(4) R1 450 in respect of subsistence and travel allowances of officers of the Department of Transport serving on the Committee of Enquiry into Bus Passenger Transport in Kangwane and Adjacent Areas

Field's Hill bypass road: Toll Plaza

441 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether the National Transport Commission has secured a loan to finance the proposed Toll Plaza on the Field's Hill bypass road, if so, (a) when was the loan obtained, (b) what was the amount of the loan, (c) what is the period of the loan and (d) for what purpose is the loan intended,

(2) Whether the anticipated revenue from this project will be used to defray the loan and the interest on the loan, if not, (a) why not and (b) in what manner will the said loan and interest be defrayed;

(3) what amount in revenue does his Department estimate will be obtained from this toll road annually?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes.

(a) Between January 1984 and January 1985

(b) Five separate loans totalling R32 510 673,19 An additional loan for an amount of R1 650 000 will be negotiated at a later stage to complete the project

(c) Various redemption periods extending between 3 and 20 years have been negotiated

(d) To finance the construction of the last road contract of the project namely the section between the Umhlatuzana viaduct and Key Ridge including the toll collection facilities

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) fall away.

(3) R2 400 000 during the first year thereafter increasing gradually.

WEDNESDAY, 6 MARCH 1985

†Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs

Blacks moved from urban areas to Black

161. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(a) How many Blacks were moved from





urban areas in the Republic to Black states in 1984 or during the latest specified period for which figures are available and (b) (i) from which urban areas and (ii) to

which Black states were they moved in each case?  
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) 5 122 during 1984.

(b) (i) Louis Trichardt  
Pretoria  
Witbank

(ii) Venda (415)

KwaNdebele (13)  
KwaNdebele (528)  
KaNgwane (53)  
Lebowa (62)  
Gazankulu (5)  
Bophuthatswana (5)  
Bophuthatswana (17)  
Bophuthatswana (6)  
KwaZulu (14)  
KaNgwane (9)  
KwaNdebele (5)  
Transkei (5)  
Bophuthatswana (8)  
Lebowa (2)  
KaNgwane (5)  
Owaqwa (9)  
KwaZulu (1)  
KwaNdebele (38)  
KwaNdebele (14)  
KwaNdebele (13)  
KwaNdebele (8)  
KwaZulu (6)  
KwaNdebele (6)  
KwaZulu (6)  
KwaNdebele (26)  
KaNgwane (5)  
Bophuthatswana (2)  
Bophuthatswana (5)  
Owaqwa (11)  
KwaZulu (4)  
Transkei (3)  
KaNgwane (6)  
Transkei (25)  
Bophuthatswana (12)  
Lebowa (15)  
KwaNdebele (52)  
KaNgwane (27)  
Owaqwa (4)  
Ciskei (2)  
Owaqwa (6)  
Lebowa (7)  
KwaZulu (15)  
KwaZulu (77)  
KwaZulu (4)

Boksburg  
Benoni  
Delmas  
Heidelberg  
Krugersdorp  
Nigel  
Roodepoort  
Soweto (Johannesburg)

Springs

Evaton (Vereniging)

Pinetown  
Howick  
Sinkwazi

Hoa

Hluhluwe  
East-London  
Jan Kempdorp  
Barkly-West  
Delporthoop  
Salt Rock  
Darnall  
Umhlali  
Allanridge  
Luckhoff

KwaZulu (5)  
Ciskei (2 566)  
Bophuthatswana (336)  
Bophuthatswana (2)  
Bophuthatswana (6)  
Bulwer (5)  
Bulwer (8)  
Bulwer (12)  
Botshabelo (357)  
Botshabelo (264)

*Howard R. 6/3/85*  
Amounts paid to disabled persons

273 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What amount is paid per month to persons who served in (a) wars prior to World War I, (b) World War I, (c) World War II, (d) the Korean War and (e) post-Korean wars and who are (i) 100, (ii) 70, (iii) 50 and (iv) 30 per cent disabled as a result of injuries sustained in action?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nil.

(iii) Nil.

(iv) Nil.

(b) (i) R545,47

(ii) R981,81

(iii) R1 051,96

(iv) R2 711,72

(c) (i) R82 257,15.

(ii) R48 586,38.

(iii) R11 652,06.

(iv) R177 742,56

(d) (i) Nil

Hoa

(ii) Nil.

(iii) Nil

(iv) Nil.

(e) (i) R81 454,39

(ii) R21 881,09.

(iii) R50 400,98

(iv) R56 754,29.

Communities/townships to be removed

297. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) (a) How many Black communities or townships remain to be removed in each province, (b) what is the (i) nature and (ii) total population of each such community or township and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(2) (a)(i) where and (ii) when will the inhabitants of each such township or community be resettled and (b) what is the total estimated cost of resettling these communities?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF EDUCATION

(1) (a), (b) and (c) In view of my recent announcement that the Government is at present reviewing previous decr-

# Viljoen: People detained 'rather long periods'

Political Staff

A GOVERNMENT inquiry into the detention of black people prior to deportation to Zimbabwe had found that some people had in the past been detained "for rather long periods", the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen said this week.

He also said the report of the inquiry would not be made available to MPs. The inquiry was ordered after newspaper reports that law-abiding black people with valid South African reference books and other documents were being detained without trial by the Commissioner at Alexandra for up to 13 months to make them confess that they were aliens.

Dr Viljoen said in reply to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that the most important findings of the investigation were that South African blacks "are not deported". It had also found that "some persons had in the past been detained for rather long periods".

The primary reason being problems experienced in the investigation of cases." Dr Viljoen said the report of the investigation, which dealt with alleged irregularities in respect of foreign blacks, would not be released to MPs and that "the matter was disposed of departmentally".

He also said discussions at a high level were held with the South African Police and other authorities in connection with the detention of foreign blacks. "Steps have been taken to obviate delays," Dr Viljoen said.

He declined to make a statement on the matter but Mrs Suzman said afterwards "there is something very fishy about this whole matter". "I intend to explore it further because there can be no justification for detaining people up to 13 months in order to exert pressure on them to admit they were aliens with all the subsequent penalties that entails, ie there-after instant deportation.

"One can only wonder about the fate of people who have fallen into this net," she said. Mrs Suzman also attacked the secrecy about the findings of the investigation.

## URBANISATION

# The deluge comes

One of the most hopeful signs of change in SA is that it is now widely accepted that the country's cities will change enormously

over the next 15 years. That change will occur through massive and unstoppable black urbanisation — whatever form government's "orderly urbanisation" policy takes.

A consequence of this realisation is that people are now turning their attention to ways of coping with urbanisation rather than arguing about the merits of influx control and of government's various decentralisation policies.

Government itself is being slow to appreciate that the bulk of urbanisation is certain to occur in the existing metropolitan areas. Pretoria still seems to place much hope in decentralisation, in population "de-concentration points" and in developing the homelands.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that Cabinet Ministers paid some attention to the expert opinions at last week's conference on "Coping with City Problems" which was sponsored by the Johannesburg Central Business District Association and the Afrikaanse Sakekamer. Some of the figures quoted were frightening, but speakers also held out hope that SA could cope with the coming deluge — given a rational and ideologically untainted approach by government.

It seems clear the degree of urbanisation

is going to be considerably greater than many experts have calculated.

Professor Dennis Dewar said the most widely accepted figure was an increase from 6,4m urban blacks at present to 15,1m by the turn of the century. He strongly disagreed with this figure, pointing out that if it were to prove accurate, it would mean that the already massively overcrowded homelands would have to absorb an additional 5,6m people, something "they simply cannot do".

Dewar calculates that the total urban population will increase from 13m to about 27m by the year 2000, an increase equivalent to 10 cities the size of Cape Town.

And the influx will not be to new homeland cities. As Dewar says "Have no illusions about that." He says that if present trends continue, between 80% and 85% of the increase will be in the existing major metropolitan areas.

Can such a flood of people be accommodated? Leaving aside such problems as the provision of water to the PWV, which requires practically a thesis in itself, the answer is probably "Yes".

But to do so will require not only changes in government policy but a complete restructuring of the way SA's cities are planned and developed. Certainly the present, which Dewar calls "blobular development" whereby individual councils plan their areas for their own, usually, white residents on set standards cannot continue.

Future city management will need to be flexible in the extreme and to plan for the fact that the vast bulk of their inhabitants will be extremely poor. It is impossible to lay down hard and fast guidelines of how things should be handled, although Dewar and others gave their ideas, and much will have to be learned simply by doing.

Certainly transport links, health requirements, food distribution and marketing systems, land acquisition, housing policy and standards will all have to be drastically rethought.

It is also certain that much of the employment that will be needed, and many of the services, will have to come from the informal sector — and informal sector businessmen will have to be encouraged by all.

201 9/3/85 (206)

# 'Pass law courts still in action'

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

CONTRARY to widely held beliefs that commissioners' courts were abolished on the recommendation of the Hoexter Commission, they are still functioning and dispensing an inferior quality of justice, Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday

Speaking at the opening of a magistrate's office in Eerstehoek, Mr Mabuza criticised commissioners' courts, labelling them instruments for the enforcement of "racial injustice and social inequality"

In September 1984, these courts were removed from the Department of Co-operation and Development and placed under the aegis of the Department of Justice in accordance with the Hoexter Commission proposal

"News media throughout the country hailed this step

as the abolition of the commissioners' courts," Mr Mabuza said

"This is, however, not what happened. The commissioners' courts are still there and they sit as commissioners' courts and their jurisdiction has not been altered

"In some cases, court officials of the commissioner's court have been reappointed by the Department of Justice in the same capacities, from the court interpreter right up to the presiding officer"

Set up under the Black Administration Act of 1927, the commissioners' courts were empowered to enforce "statutory racial offences" such as the pass laws, Mr Mabuza said

Instead of merely transferring these courts to the Department of Justice, real changes should have been introduced to raise the quality of justice, he said

ROOM 11/3/85 □ □ □ (266)

THERE is much euphoric talk these days about the scrapping of pass laws but, for the people affected by these laws, things are very much the same as ever

A visit to the Black Sash office at Khotso House in central Johannesburg on any day of the week would reassure hard-liners that the pass laws are intact and still being ruthlessly applied

There one sees hundreds of people waiting for legal advice to unravel problems created by the bureaucratic maze of laws that determine if they may live in the city, where they may look for work and if they may live with their families

Meanwhile, the repeal of the "idles and undesirables" section of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Act has not yet been gazetted and unemployed black people in the cities are still liable to be picked up and sent to work colonies

In a Transvaal Supreme Court case last week, decisions deeming two people "idle and undesirable" were reversed on the basis that the inquiry had not been properly conducted

In Bloemfontein, the Western Cape Administration Board recently argued to the Appeal Court that a contract worker, Mr M Mthiya, did not qualify for city rights

This was because, apart from his compulsory annual return to the Transkei between contracts, he took a few holidays during his 10-year qualifying period

If Mr Mthiya wins his case it stands to affect almost as many workers as benefited from the Rikhoto judgement — in fact, many of those workers who have been deprived of their rights because of a strict interpretation of Rikhoto.

Even then workers who have qualified for Section 10 rights are not allowed to bring their families to live with them.

This is the result of an amendment to the Act which sped through Parliament after the Rikhoto judgement, linking the bringing of families to having "approved accommodation" — which is almost impossible to obtain

Mineworkers are not affected by any of this Section 13 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act expressly prevents them from ever being able to obtain Section 10 rights

They have no choice they are migrant workers for life

(2) whether he has received any representations from any landowners in this area, if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS**

(1) Yes

(a) The properties are acquired by way of negotiation and expropriation

(b) Department of Defence

(c) (i) 62 properties,

(ii) 71 properties

(d) The properties involve various characteristics which have a bearing on the value thereof. Furthermore, in terms of the provisions of the Expropriation Act, 1975, amounts have to be added in respect of actual financial loss and the so-called solatium. As will be seen from my reply to question 2(b)(ii) negotiations regarding prices are constantly conducted on a confidential basis with each individual owner. Some of the owners have applied to the courts for the determination of the compensation. Even there negotiation will still be the course to be followed. Only a few owners thus far accepted offers. In the light of these circumstances it is not possible to indicate a price per hectare.

(2) Yes

(a) Since it became known that the land was to be acquired by the State

(b) (1) Representations were received mainly to the effect—

(a) that the acquisition of

the ground be abandoned,

(b) that a right of access or entry be granted to the owners after the land has been acquired,

(c) That the owners may continue to stay on the land after it has been purchased until such time as it will be utilized, and

(d) in certain cases, that the prices offered were too low

(ii) In so far as (a), (b) and (c) are concerned, these are matters which do not fall under my jurisdiction. Representations regarding the prices which were offered are dealt with on the basis that it is throughout the aim to come to an agreement regarding the price with the owner by means of negotiation and he is welcome to submit factual information to motivate a higher compensation. Such motivations are considered most carefully and all aspects which may influence the price are taken into consideration. *Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development*

(1) (a) What is the (i) adult (aa) male and (bb) female and (ii) child population of Zweletemba, Worcester, and (b) how many houses are there in this township,

(2) whether it is intended to build any further housing units in Zweletemba, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) how many units and (c) what is the total anticipated cost involved?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 2 267

(bb) 2 143

(ii) 4 555

(b) 1 036

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) An application by the Western Cape Development Board for funds to build an additional 100 housing units was approved by the National Housing Commission on 5 February 1985

(c) R1 122 471

**Smoking: deaths**

241 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

How many patients in the Republic died from diseases caused by or related to smoking in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE**

It is not possible to answer the Question, because irrefutable correlation of any particular death with smoking as the causative or related agent, does not exist

256 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were (i) arrested, (ii) charged, (iii) acquitted, (iv) fined and (v) deported in connection with offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape in 1984?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

The numbers below are in respect of the period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984. The courts were taken over by the Department of Justice on 1 September 1984

(a) (i) 6 304

(ii) 6 304

(iii) 1 13

(iv) 6 161

(v) None

(b) (i) 6 035

(ii) 6 035

(iii) 363

(iv) 5 672

(v) None

*Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education*

What was the value of the mineral production in each of the national states in 1984?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

	Actual value for period 1/1/84-30/1/84	Projected value for period 1/1/84-31/12/84
Lebowa	R46 055 000	R50 242 000
KwaZulu	R36 564 000	R39 880 000

(2) whether he has received any representations from any landowners in this area, if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:**

(1) Yes

(a) The properties are acquired by way of negotiation and expropriation

(b) Department of Defence.

(c) (i) 62 properties,  
(ii) 24 properties.

(d) The properties involve various characteristics which have a bearing on the value thereof. Furthermore, in terms of the provisions of the Expropriation Act, 1975, amounts have to be added in respect of actual financial loss and the so-called solatium. As will be seen from my reply to question 2(b)(ii) negotiations regarding prices are constantly conducted on a confidential basis with each individual owner. Some of the owners have applied to the courts for the determination of the compensation. Even there negotiation will still be the course to be followed. Only a few owners thus far accepted offers. In the light of these circumstances it is not possible to indicate a price per hectare.

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(b) that a right of access or entry be granted to the owners after the land has been acquired;

(c) That the owners may continue to stay on the land after it has been purchased until such time as it will be utilized, and

(d) in certain cases, that the prices offered were to low

(ii) In so far as (a), (b) and (c) are concerned, these are matters which do not fall under my jurisdiction. Representations regarding the prices which were offered are dealt with on the basis that it is throughout the aim to come to an agreement regarding the price with the owner by means of negotiation and he is welcome to submit factual information to motivate a higher compensation. Such motivations are considered most carefully and all aspects which may influence the price are taken into consideration.

Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) (a) What is the (i) adult (aa) male and (bb) female and (ii) child population of Zweletemba, Worcester, and (b) how many houses are there in this township;

(2) whether it is intended to build any further housing units in Zweletemba, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) how many units and (c) what is the total anticipated cost involved?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 2 267  
(bb) 2 143.

(ii) 4 555

(b) 1 036.

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) An application by the Western Cape Development Board for funds to build an additional 100 housing units was approved by the National Housing Commission on 5 February 1985

(c) R1 122 471.

Smoking: deaths

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How many patients in the Republic died from diseases caused by or related to smoking in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE**

It is not possible to answer the question, because irrefutable correlation of any particular death with smoking as the causative or related agent, does not exist.

Reference books/influx control  
Q. Col. 473 11/3/85  
256 Mr S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were (i) arrested, (ii) charged, (iii) acquitted, (iv) fined and (v) deported in connection with offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape in 1984?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

The numbers below are in respect of the period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984. The courts were taken over by the Department of Justice on 1 September 1984

(a) (i) 6 304

(ii) 6 304

(iii) 143

(iv) 6 161

(v) None

(b) (i) 6 035

(ii) 6 035

(iii) 363

(iv) 5 672

(v) None.

Q. Col. 474 11/3/85  
275 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

What was the value of the mineral production in each of the national states in 1984?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

Actual value for period	Projected value for period
1/1/84-30/11/84	1/1/84-31/12/84
R46 055 000	R50 242 000
R36 564 000	R39 880 000

Work opportunities 547  
 77 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many new work opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in 1983-84 and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

	The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:					
	Commerce, Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport
Minning Corporation	—	—	—	224	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	216	—	742	—	1 950	66
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	349	900	—	—	—	—
KwaZulu Development Corporation	253	3 805	—	—	236	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	105	1 366	207	—	290	—
Owagwa Development Corporation	316	1 713	—	—	134	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	197	289	49	—	878	—
KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	196	—	51	—	—	—
Total	1 632	8 073	1 101	224	3 488	66

	Commerce, Services and Housing					Industrial Settlement industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport
	R	R	R	R	R					
Minning Corporation	—	—	—	40 000	—	—	—	—	—	—
South African Development Trust Corporation	11 000	—	18 900	—	4 000	—	—	—	—	15 700
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	2 715	10 800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KwaZulu Development Corporation	7 676	6 751	—	—	4 240	—	—	—	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	12 941	3 999	732	—	3 572	—	—	—	—	—
Owagwa Development Corporation	15 820	7 600	—	—	12 556	—	—	—	—	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	2 504	2 200	2 500	—	6 249	—	—	—	—	—
KwaNdebele National Development Corporation	5 780	—	910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The KwaNdebele National Development Corporation Limited was established on 1 October 1983 and started functioning on 1 February 1984

206 Persons removed from Sandton area/Alexandra Township 12/3/85

83 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many Black persons were removed to the (a) national states and (b) independent Black states from (i) the Sandton area and (ii) Alexandra Township in 1984,
- (2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were removed (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) One to KwaZulu.

(b) None

(i) One

(ii) None

(2) (a) None

(b) (i) None

(ii) One

(iii) None  
*Howard Q. Col. 12/3/85*  
 Republic/National states: housing

140 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the total number of houses built for Blacks in the 1983-84 financial year in each of the (a) nine main urban areas and (b) (i) urban and (ii) non-urban areas of each national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)	(b)	(c)
Pretoria	36	36
Witwatersrand	6 189	6 189
Bloemfontein	1 500	1 500
Pietermaritzburg	None	None
Cape Town	1 720	1 720
Durban	None	None
Kimberley	146	146
Port Elizabeth	2 085	2 085
Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark/Sasolburg	1 798	1 798
(i) KwaZulu	347	347
KaNgwane	835	835
Owagwa	1 347	1 347
Lebowa	120	120
KwaNdebele	1 147	1 147
Gazankulu	230	230
South African Development Trust areas	212	212
(ii) Unknown	—	—

167 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

How many taxpayers in each income category in respect of the 1983-84 tax year were (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The statistics relate to the period 1 March 1984 to 31 December 1984 and are not complete because ± 23 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Loss	18 008	144	310
Nil	46 686	12 278	4 763
R 1 000	36 694	5 228	6 595
R 1 001—R 2 000	33 242	7 290	6 379
R 2 001—R 3 000	35 722	12 690	11 880



Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
Central-Transvaal	R12 420 000	Bank OFS Boland Bank Barclays Western Bank Finance Bank Merca Bank Nedbank Pretoria Bank Sandam Bank Standard Bank Volkskas Allied Building Society EP Building Society Natal Building Society Saambou Building Society Saambou Building Society United Building Society United Building Society Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 6 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 6 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed)	R2 000 000 R1 840 000 R1 000 000 R2 000 000 R4 000 000 R50 000 R600 000 R1 950 000 R95 000 R150 000 R740 000 R515 000 R250 000 R1 210 000 R150 000 R540 000 R400 000 R1 130 000
Western-Transvaal	R9 825 000	Saambou Building Society Allied Building Society SA Perm Building Society United Building Society Trust Building Society Natal Building Society Trust Bank Trust Bank Trust Bank Bank OFS Sandam Bank	12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 5 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed)	R850 000 R900 000 R500 000 R700 000 R275 000 R100 000 R3 000 000 R2 000 000 R500 000 R500 000 R500 000 R500 000

206 Howard Q. 61.563  
Reference books/influx control  
12/3/85  
217. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984;
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1)	(a)	(b)
Pretoria	19 239	653
Johannesburg	47 554	9 597
Soweto	874	72
Durban	10 087	3 043
Pietermaritzburg	8	0
East London	1 405	126
Port Elizabeth	289	158
Cape Peninsula	276	127
Bloemfontein	2 651	422

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
West Rand	4 145	865	5 persons—12 November 1984 to date	
East Rand	16 556	3 989	1 person—19 November 1984 to date	
	135 752	28 110	4 persons—28 November 1984 to date	
			3 persons—29 November 1984 to date	
			1 person—13 December 1984 to date	
			1 person—14 December 1984 to date	
			4 persons—19 December 1984 to date	
			1 person—20 December 1984 to date	
			1 person—21 December 1984 to date	
			1 person—27 December 1984 to date	
			1 person—28 December 1984 to date	

- (2) How many persons were detained in 1984 under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?
233. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice
- Howard Q. 61.565 12/3/85  
Internal Security Act

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) 47 persons.
  - (b) 3 persons—15 March 1984 until 8 May 1984  
2 persons—15 March 1984 until 11 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 7 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 9 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 10 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 10 May 1984  
1 person—23 March 1984 until 26 September 1984  
2 persons—1 May 1984 until 4 June 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 6 September 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 10 September 1984  
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 10 September 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 20 September 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 17 October 1984  
1 person—22 August 1984 until 17 September 1984  
1 person—15 August 1984 until 28 January 1985  
1 person—11 September 1984 until 28 January 1985  
1 person—11 October 1984 to date  
1 person—19 October 1984 to date  
1 person—25 October 1984 to date
  - (c) 26 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985
- Internal Security Act
- 234 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice
- (1) How many persons are detained at present under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982.
  - (2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?
- The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.
- (1) 28 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985
  - (2) Yes
- | (a) Number | (b) Period           |
|------------|----------------------|
| 5          | 3 months and 3 days  |
| 1          | 3 months and 21 days |
| 1          | 3 months and 27 days |
| 1          | 4 months and 4 days  |
- 270 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education
- Howard Q. 61.566 12/3/85  
Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act
- (1) What total number of Black persons in each province had been granted rights under section 10(1)(a), (b) and (c), respectively, of the Blacks (Urban Areas)

Bedfordnew	—	17	—
Edenvale	2	19	—
Elsburg	—	13	—
Primrose	7	8	—

Note: The police stations not mentioned have a nought return

**Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act**

380 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested in the Pietermaritzburg municipal area in 1984 for contraventions in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 10 Black males

(b) 1 Black female

*Handwritten:* **388 Mr P G SOAL** asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons appearing before commissioners' courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons in each specified commissioner's court (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

**Johannesburg commissioners' courts**

389. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons appearing before the Johannesburg commissioners' courts

in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation

**Commissions/departmental committees**

417 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Co-operation and Development in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(1) (a) and (b) None  
(2), (3) and (4) Fall away.

*Handwritten:* **422 Mr G B D McINTOSH** asked the Minister of Justice

How many Black (a) males and (b) females arrested in the Pietermaritzburg

municipal area in 1984 for contraventions in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, (i) were prosecuted in that year and (ii) had been prosecuted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics for the period 1 September 1984 (the date on which judicial work was taken over from the Department of Co-operation and Development) until 31 December 1984 are as follows

(a) (i) and (ii) 6  
(b) (i) and (ii) 2

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Grahamstown police district in 1984?

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Grahamstown	42	29	463	297	44	—	61	156	303	751	2
Alexandra	2	3	130	108	14	—	5	9	28	59	—
Alcedale	—	1	43	41	3	—	4	4	4	14	—
Balfour	2	—	32	15	1	—	—	—	4	18	—
Bathurst	2	1	48	28	7	—	1	3	6	16	—
Committees	—	2	6	1	1	—	1	3	1	9	—
Doringkloof	—	—	13	5	—	—	—	1	—	6	—
Fort Beaufort	7	4	184	81	5	—	11	24	57	118	—
Fort Brown	—	2	6	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	—
Kaffir Drift	1	—	14	1	1	—	—	1	2	38	—
Kenton-On-Sea	2	2	46	39	2	—	—	4	7	34	—
Kinkelbos	—	2	14	7	3	—	—	1	2	14	—
Paterson	2	4	76	30	7	—	7	10	5	40	—
Port Alfred	9	6	142	128	19	—	16	17	37	158	—
Riebeck East	—	1	19	9	—	—	—	—	2	10	—
Sevenfountains	—	3	7	6	3	—	—	1	3	23	—

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are coded under the same code

**East London police district: offences**

434 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery,

(h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the East London police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

*Handwritten: 547*  
 Work opportunities 12/3/85  
 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in 1983-84 and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

(a) How many new work opportunities The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

	The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
	Commerce, Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport
Mining Corporation South African Development Trust Corporation	—	—	—	224	—	—
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	216	—	742	—	1 950	66
KwaZulu Development Corporation	349	900	—	—	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	253	3 805	—	—	236	—
Owagwa Development Corporation	105	1 366	207	—	290	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	316	1 713	—	—	134	—
kwaNdebele National Development Corporation	197	289	49	—	878	—
Total	1 632	8 073	1 101	224	3 488	66

(b)

	The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
	Commerce, Services and Housing	Industrial Settlement	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport
Mining Corporation South African Development Trust Corporation	—	—	—	40 000	—	—
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	11 000	—	18 900	—	4 000	15 700
KwaZulu Development Corporation	2 715	10 800	—	—	—	—
Lebowa Development Corporation	7 676	6 751	—	—	4 240	—
Owagwa Development Corporation	12 941	3 999	732	—	3 572	—
KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation	15 820	7 600	—	—	12 556	—
kwaNdebele National Development Corporation	2 504	2 200	2 500	—	6 249	—
Total	5 780	—	910	—	—	—

The kwaNdebele National Development Corporation Limited was established on 1 October 1983 and started functioning on 1 February 1984

*Handwritten: 206*  
 Persons removed from Sandton area/Alexandra Township 12/3/85

83 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many Black persons were removed to the (a) national states and (b) independent Black states from (i) the Sandton area and (ii) Alexandra Township in 1984.
- (2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were removed (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) One to KwaZulu
- (b) None

- (i) One
- (ii) None

- (2) (a) None
- (b) (i) None
- (ii) One

*Handwritten: 12/3/85*  
 Republic/National states: housing  
 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the total number of houses built for Blacks in the 1983-84 financial year in each of the (a) nine main urban areas and (b) (i) urban and (ii) non-urban areas of each national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a)	(b)
Pretoria	36
Witwatersrand	6 189
Bloemfontein	1 500
Pietermaritzburg	None
Cape Town	1 720
Durban	None
Kimberley	146
Port Elizabeth	2 085
Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark/Sasolburg	1 788
(b) (i) KwaZulu	347
KaNgwane	835
Owagwa	1 347
Lebowa	120
KwaNdebele	1 147
Gazankulu	230
South African Development Trust areas	212
(ii) Unknown	—

167 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

How many taxpayers in each income category in respect of the 1983-84 tax year were (a) White (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The statistics relate to the period 1 March 1984 to 31 December 1984 and are not complete because ± 23 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed

(a)	(b)	(c)
18 008	144	310
46 686	12 278	4 763
36 694	5 228	6 595
33 242	7 290	6 379
35 722	12 690	11 880

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
Central-Transvaal	R12 420 000	Bank OFS Boland Bank Barclays Western Bank Finance Bank Merca Bank Nedbank Pretoria Bank Standard Bank Volkskas Allied Building Society EP Building Society Natal Building Society Saambou Building Society United Building Society United Building Society Trust Building Society	on call until 3 months 3 to 6 months on call on call 3 months 3 to 12 months on call on call on call	R2 000 000 R1 840 000 R1 000 000 R2 000 000 R4 000 000 R50 000 R600 000 R1 950 000 R95 000 R150 000 R740 000 R515 000 R250 000 R1 210 000 R150 000 R540 000 R400 000 R1 130 000
Western-Transvaal	R9 825 000	Saambou Building Society Allied Building Society SA Perm Building Society United Building Society Trust Building Society Natal Building Society Trust Bank Trust Bank Trust Bank Bank OFS Santambank	12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) on call (24 hour) 5 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed)	R850 000 R900 000 R500 000 R700 000 R275 000 R1 000 000 R3 000 000 R5 000 000 R5 000 000 R5 000 000 R5 000 000

217 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

*206* *Howard Q. 6.1.565*  
*12/3/85*  
Reference books/influx control

- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984;
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

	(a)	(b)
Pretoria	19 239	653
Johannesburg	47 554	9 597
Soweto	874	72
Durban	10 087	3 043
Pietermaritzburg	8	0
East London	1 405	126
Port Elizabeth	289	158
Cape Peninsula	276	127
Bloemfontein	2 651	422

West Rand	4 145	865
East Rand	16 556	3 989

*Howard Q. 6.1.565*  
*12/3/85*  
Internal Security Act  
233. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (2) 135 752 28 110
- (a) How many persons were detained in 1984 under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

- (a) 47 persons
- (b) 3 persons—15 March 1984 until 8 May 1984  
2 persons—15 March 1984 until 11 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 7 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 9 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 10 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 10 May 1984  
1 person—23 March 1984 until 26 September 1984  
2 persons—1 May 1984 until 4 June 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 6 September 1984  
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 21 November 1984  
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 10 September 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 20 September 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 17 October 1984  
1 person—22 August 1984 until 17 September 1984  
1 person—15 August 1984 until 28 January 1985  
1 person—11 September 1984 until 28 January 1985  
1 person—11 October 1984 to date  
1 person—19 October 1984 to date  
1 person—25 October 1984 to date

- 5 persons—12 November 1984 to date  
1 person—19 November 1984 to date  
1 person—28 November 1981 to date  
3 persons—29 November 1984 to date  
1 person—13 December 1984 to date  
1 person—14 December 1984 to date  
4 persons—19 December 1984 to date  
1 person—20 December 1984 to date  
1 person—21 December 1984 to date  
1 person—27 December 1984 to date  
1 person—28 December 1984 to date
- (c) 26 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985

Internal Security Act

234 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many persons are detained at present under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982,
- (2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) 28 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985
- (2) Yes
- | (a) Number | (b) Period           |
|------------|----------------------|
| 5          | 3 months and 3 days  |
| 1          | 3 months and 21 days |
| 1          | 3 months and 27 days |
| 1          | 4 months and 4 days  |

*Howard Q. 6.1.566*  
*12/3/85*  
Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

270. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

What total number of Black persons in each province had been granted rights under section 10(1)(a), (b) and (c), respectively, of the Blacks (Urban Areas)

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
Central-Transvaal	R12 420 000	Bank OFS Boland Bank Barclays Western Bank Finance Bank Merca Bank Nedbank Pretoria Bank Santam Bank Standard Bank Volkskas Allied Building Society EP Building Society Natal Building Society Saambou Building Society United Building Society United Building Society Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 6 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 3 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 6 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed)	R2 000 000 R1 840 000 R1 000 000 R2 000 000 R4 000 000 R50 000 R660 000 R1 950 000 R95 000 R150 000 R740 000 R515 000 R250 000 R1 210 000 R150 000 R540 000 R400 000 R1 130 000
Western-Transvaal	R9 825 000	Saambou Building Society Allied Building Society SA Perm Building Society United Building Society Trust Building Society Natal Building Society Trust Bank Trust Bank Trust Bank Bank OFS Santambank	12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 5 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed) 12 months (fixed)	R850 000 R900 000 R500 000 R700 000 R275 000 R1 000 000 R3 000 000 R2 000 000 R500 000 R500 000 R500 000

217 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- Howard Q. 6.1.563*  
*12/3/85*
- Reference books/influx control
- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984,
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?

	(a)	(b)
Pretoria	19 239	653
Johannesburg	47 554	9 597
Soweto	874	72
Durban	10 087	3 043
Pietermaritzburg	8	0
East London	1 405	126
Port Elizabeth	289	158
Cape Peninsula	276	127
Bloemfontein	2 651	422

Region	1984	1985
West Rand	4 145	865
East Rand	16 556	3 989

(2) *Howard Q. 6.1.565*  
*12/3/85*

233 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

- (a) 47 persons
- (b) 3 persons—15 March 1984 until 8 May 1984  
2 persons—15 March 1984 until 11 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 7 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 9 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 10 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 10 May 1984  
1 person—23 March 1984 until 26 September 1984  
2 persons—1 May 1984 until 4 June 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 6 September 1984  
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 21 November 1984  
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 10 September 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 20 September 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 17 October 1984  
1 person—22 August 1984 until 17 September 1984  
1 person—15 August 1984 until 28 January 1985  
1 person—11 September 1984 until 28 January 1985  
1 person—11 October 1984 to date  
1 person—19 October 1984 to date  
1 person—25 October 1984 to date
- (c) 26 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985
- Internal Security Act
- 234 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice
- (1) How many persons are detained at present under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982,
- (2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?
- The MINISTER OF JUSTICE
- (1) 28 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985
- (2) Yes
- | (a) Number | (b) Period           |
|------------|----------------------|
| 5          | 3 months and 3 days  |
| 1          | 3 months and 21 days |
| 1          | 3 months and 27 days |
| 1          | 4 months and 4 days  |
- 270 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.
- What total number of Black persons in each province had been granted rights under section 10(1)(a), (b) and (c), respectively, of the Blacks (Urban Areas)

Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Province	Section 10(1)(a)	Section 10(1)(b)	Section 10(1)(c)	Total
Orange Free State	180 030	63 618	123 585	367 233
Cape	329 352	137 360	481 727	948 439
Natal	61 216	2 054	36 693	99 963
West Rand	*	*	*	1 495 513
West Transvaal	*	*	*	124 500
Central Transvaal	*	*	*	108 518
Highveld	*	1 312	1 024	2 336
Rest of Transvaal	276 634	200 437	264 614	741 685
Total for Transvaal				2 472 552
TOTAL	847 232	404 781	907 643	3 888 187

\* Not available

Total as at 31 December 1984.

*Howard Q. 6/1. 567*  
Standard 10 examinations 12/3/85

277 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many Black pupils at schools in the (i) East London, (ii) Cathcart, (iii) Queenstown, (iv) King William's Town, (v) Komga and (vi) Stutterheim area entered for the Standard 10 examinations in

1984, (b) how many entrants in each category (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption and (c) how many such entrants passed in (i) mathematics and (ii) physical science in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a)	Entered	Actually wrote
(i) East-London	199	186
(ii) Cathcart	No senior secondary schools	20
(iii) Queenstown	87	
(iv) King William's Town	No senior secondary schools	
(v) Komga	No senior secondary schools	
(vi) Stutterheim	No senior secondary schools	

(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(c) (i)	(ii)
East-London	101	85	17	East-London	49
Queenstown	1	19	0	Queenstown	0

HOA

Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

*Howard Q. 6/1. 569*  
National service 12/3/85

(1) How many national servicemen called up for their initial training in (a) 1984 and (b) January 1985 failed to report for duty,

(2) how many of those who failed to report in 1984 were (a) traced and (b) charged,

(3) in terms of what statutory provisions were they charged?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) 1 596
- (b) 7 589
- (2) (a) 859
- (b) 859
- (3) Sec 64(2) read with Sec 127(c) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) in the case of members who failed to advise their change of address

Sec 126A(1) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) in the case of members who for any other reason except change of address, failed to report.

Voluntary service

338. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Asians and (d) Blacks were rendering voluntary service in the (aa) Citizen Force and (bb) Commandos as at 31 December 1984;

(2) whether persons rendering voluntary service have any distinctive dress or badge signifying that they are rendering such service, if so, what is the nature of such dress or badge,

(3) whether he is contemplating introducing any (a) financial or (b) other incentives for persons who render voluntary service, if so, what incentives, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- | (1) | (a)   | (aa)   | (bb) |
|-----|-------|--------|------|
| (a) | 4 707 | 25 948 |      |
| (b) | 531   | 1 750  |      |
| (c) | 3     | 910    |      |
| (d) | 13    | 431    |      |

These figures do not include White women, Coloureds, and Indians who perform continuous voluntary service

(2) Yes, only in the SA Army and the SA Medical Service. Members who have performed five years and more satisfactory voluntary service wear a badge on the right chest with their uniforms

(3) (a) and (b) No, for financial considerations

*Howard Q. 6/1. 569*  
National Senior Certificate examination

341 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many Blacks who entered for the National Senior Certificate examination in 1984 wrote the said examination in that year,

(2) how many of those who wrote the examination (a) passed, (b) failed and (c) obtained matriculation exemption,

(3) when did the last pupils receive their final results?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

The honourable member is referred to Question 42 and the follow-on question on Question 16

HOA

*Stellenbosch police district: offences*  
*Q. Col. 571 12/3/85*  
 347 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Stellenbosch police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Stellenbosch	25	40	523	461	46	—	99	564	315	724	1
Strand	21	18	165	128	14	—	22	116	89	230	13
Villiersdorp	17	8	102	83	7	—	18	14	44	128	—
Stanford	1	1	10	36	3	—	2	3	20	23	—
Bredasdorp	8	3	173	170	5	—	6	16	85	146	—
Caledon	7	11	91	163	3	—	2	18	51	99	—
Elm	—	—	4	16	1	—	—	—	2	3	—
Gansbaai	2	—	32	44	2	—	1	1	14	71	—
Genendal	—	2	32	37	1	—	1	—	15	12	—
Gordon's Bay	3	5	11	62	2	—	2	9	9	52	—
Grabouw	19	9	228	158	12	—	35	14	90	236	1
Greyton	1	1	19	29	1	—	—	4	12	12	—
Herrmann	5	4	130	101	11	—	18	36	53	276	—
Kleinmond	3	6	59	40	1	—	4	5	29	141	—
Napier	2	2	24	24	6	—	2	3	20	42	—
Riversoenderend	1	8	59	134	3	—	7	8	40	33	—
Somerset West	11	25	144	111	18	—	33	180	86	369	1
Macassar	9	5	153	270	19	—	13	31	109	56	5

Note For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

**Paarl district: offences**

348. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Paarl district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Paarl	32	36	592	429	59	—	84	202	176	752	—
Darling	4	5	32	32	2	—	2	4	17	26	—
Eendekuil	1	2	48	29	5	—	—	—	5	10	—
Franschhoek	7	3	112	16	16	—	9	14	25	81	2
Groot-Drakenstein	6	10	113	48	10	—	12	6	30	76	—
Hopefield	3	1	51	25	2	—	3	2	9	11	—
Klapmuis	5	14	68	22	9	—	3	5	9	53	—

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Lauplek	3	2	28	78	1	—	2	4	15	31	2
Langebaan	1	3	19	16	4	—	4	1	3	14	—
Malmesbury	14	12	179	162	16	—	34	40	123	181	—
Moorreesburg	8	10	224	104	7	—	12	8	35	60	—
Paarl East	20	12	410	522	42	—	98	101	357	240	—
Piketberg	4	6	150	118	4	—	7	6	52	104	—
Porterville	7	7	172	102	7	—	5	5	45	41	2
Redelinghuys	2	1	15	22	2	—	2	2	6	13	—
Riebeeck West	6	6	114	37	14	—	5	7	27	56	—
Saldanha	1	4	75	107	10	—	12	15	34	60	—
St Helena Bay	—	2	34	32	2	—	1	1	13	17	—
Vredenburg	11	9	125	136	9	—	24	23	87	165	—
Wellington	12	18	226	152	24	—	25	76	135	205	4
Philadelpha	5	8	23	3	2	—	3	3	4	15	—
Atlantis	10	10	192	354	45	—	55	73	188	286	—

Note. For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

*Reference books/influx control*  
*Q. Col. 573 12/3/85*  
 372 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1984 for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the police station areas on the East Rand?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Brakpan	838	200	83	39	181	53	275	92	—
Nigel	117	138	75	15	448	98	417	55	—
Dunnotar	85	116	25	7	190	194	187	76	—
Germiston	4 658	110	150	4	186	201	199	74	—
Alberton	201	116	218	89	124	191	168	41	—
Bedfordview	179	24	270	69	—	—	—	—	—
Edenvale	1 016	406	2 180	302	—	—	—	—	—
Elsburg	398	232	210	40	—	—	—	—	—
Primrose	315	84	427	104	—	—	—	—	—
Kathleng	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springs	360	119	90	10	—	—	—	—	—
Sundra	261	75	154	9	—	—	—	—	—
Delmas	200	60	46	12	—	—	—	—	—
kwaThema	139	52	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Benoni	247	45	650	120	—	—	—	—	—
Actonville	267	56	230	220	—	—	—	—	—
Daveyton	20	19	12	18	—	—	—	—	—

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloured persons and (c) Indians were arrested for trespass by the South African Police in 1984 in each of the police station areas on the East Rand?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Springs	9	20	5
Boksburg	1	—	—
Boksburg North	—	5	—
Heidelberg	3	10	1
Balfour	1	—	—
Brakpan	24	5	2
Nigel	—	3	1
Dunnotar	—	4	—
Pent	—	1	6
Putfontein	—	—	29
Germiston	—	—	12
Alberton	2	—	58

Bedfordview	—	17	—
Edenvalle	2	19	—
Eisburg	—	13	—
Primrose	7	8	—

Note The police stations not mentioned have a nought return

**Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act**

380 Mr G R D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested in the Pietermaritzburg municipal area in 1984 for contraventions in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 10 Black males

(b) 1 Black female

*How many commissioners' courts: legal representation 12/3/85*  
 388 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons appearing before commissioners' courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons in each specified commissioner's court (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

**Johannesburg commissioners' courts**

389 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons appearing before the Johannesburg commissioners' courts

municipal area in 1984 for contraventions in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, (i) were prosecuted in that year and (ii) had been prosecuted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics for the period 1 September 1984 (the date on which judicial work was taken over from the Department of Co-operation and Development) until 31 December 1984 are as follows

- (a) (i) and (ii) 6
- (b) (i) and (ii) 2

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Grahamstown police district in 1984?

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Grahamstown	42	29	463	297	44	—	61	156	303	751	2
Alexandria	2	3	130	108	14	—	5	9	28	59	—
Alcedale	—	1	43	41	3	—	4	4	4	14	—
Balfour	2	—	32	15	1	—	—	—	4	18	—
Bathurst	2	1	48	28	7	—	1	3	6	16	—
Committees	—	2	6	6	1	—	1	3	1	9	—
Doringkloof	—	—	13	5	—	—	—	1	—	6	—
Fort Beaufort	7	4	184	81	5	—	11	24	57	118	—
Fort Brown	—	2	6	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	—
Kaffir Drift	1	—	14	1	1	—	—	1	2	38	—
Kenton-On-Sea	2	2	46	39	2	—	—	4	7	34	—
Kinkelbos	—	4	14	7	3	—	—	1	2	14	—
Paterson	2	4	76	30	3	—	7	10	5	40	—
Port Alfred	9	6	142	128	19	—	16	17	37	158	—
Riebeck East	—	1	19	9	—	—	—	—	2	10	—
Sevenfountains	—	3	7	6	3	—	—	—	3	23	—

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code

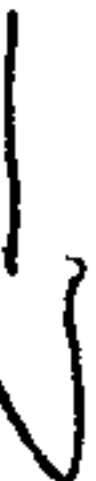
**East London police district: offences**

434 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery,

(h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the East London police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.





Bedfordview	—	17	—
Edenvalle	2	19	—
Elsburg	—	13	—
Primrose	7	8	—

Note The police stations not mentioned have a nought return

**Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act**

380 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested in the Pietermaritzburg municipal area in 1984 for contraventions in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

(a) 10 Black males

(b) 1 Black female

*Q. Col. 575*  
Commissioners' courts: legal representation 12/3/85

388 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons appearing before commissioners' courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons in each specified commissioner's court (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.**

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation

**Johannesburg commissioners' courts**

389. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons appearing before the Johannesburg commissioners' courts

in 1984 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation

**Commissions/departmental committees**

417. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Co-operation and Development in 1984,

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(1)(a) and (b) None.

(2), (3) and (4) Fall away.

*Q. Col. 575*  
Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 12/3/85

422 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Justice

How many Black (a) males and (b) females arrested in the Pietermaritzburg

municipal area in 1984 for contraventions in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, (i) were prosecuted in that year and (ii) had been prosecuted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics for the period 1 September 1984 (the date on which judicial work was taken over from the Department of Co-operation and Development) until 31 December 1984 are as follows

(a) (i) and (ii) 6  
(b) (i) and (ii) 2

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Grahamstown police district in 1984?

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Grahamstown	42	29	463	297	44	—	61	156	303	751	2
Alexandra	2	3	130	108	14	—	5	9	28	59	—
Alcedale	—	1	43	41	3	—	4	4	4	14	—
Balfour	2	—	32	15	1	—	—	—	4	18	—
Bathurst	2	1	48	28	7	—	1	3	6	16	—
Committees	—	2	6	1	1	—	1	3	1	9	—
Doringkloof	—	—	13	5	—	—	—	1	—	6	—
Fort Beaufort	7	4	184	81	5	—	11	24	57	118	—
Fort Brown	—	2	6	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	—
Kaffir Drift	1	—	14	1	1	—	—	1	2	38	—
Kenton-On-Sea	2	2	46	39	2	—	—	4	7	34	—
Kinkelbos	—	4	14	7	—	—	—	1	2	14	—
Paterson	2	4	76	30	7	—	7	10	5	40	—
Port Alfred	9	6	142	128	19	—	16	17	37	158	—
Rebeek East	—	1	19	9	—	—	—	—	2	10	—
Sevenfontains	—	3	7	6	3	—	—	1	3	23	—

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are coded under the same code.

**East London police district: offences**

434 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery,

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.**

(h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the East London police district in 1984?

Development Board	(a) Total Amount Invested	(b) Institutions	(c)(i) nature (Terms)	(ii) Amount
Central-Transvaal	R12 420 000	Finance Bank	on call until 3 months	R750 000
		Sanlam Building Society	3 to 6 months on call	R750 000
		Senbank	on call 3 months	R750 000
		Trust Bank	3 to 12 months on call	R750 000
		Aksep Bank	on call	R750 000
		Volkskas Limited	on call	R300 000
		Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R2 000 000
		Boland Bank	12 months (fixed)	R1 840 000
		Barclays Western Bank	12 months (fixed)	R1 000 000
		Finance Bank	12 months (fixed)	R2 000 000
		Merca Bank	6 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Nedbank	12 months (fixed)	R50 000
		Pretoria Bank	12 months (fixed)	R600 000
		Sanlam Bank	12 months (fixed)	R1 950 000
		Standard Bank	12 months (fixed)	R95 000
		Volkskas	12 months (fixed)	R150 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R740 000
		EP Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R515 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R250 000
		Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 210 000
		Saambou Building Society	3 months (fixed)	R150 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R540 000
		United Building Society	6 months (fixed)	R400 000
		Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 130 000
Western-Transvaal	R9 825 000	Saambou Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R850 000
		Allied Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R900 000
		SA Perm Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		United Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R700 000
		Trust Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R275 000
		Natal Building Society	12 months (fixed)	R1 000 000
		Trust Bank	on call (24 hour)	R3 000 000
		Trust Bank	5 months (fixed)	R2 000 000
		Trust Bank	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Bank OFS	12 months (fixed)	R500 000
		Sanlambank	12 months (fixed)	R500 000

217. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- Reference books/influx control  
12/3/85  
Howard Q. 61.563
- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984;
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year?
- | City             | (a)    | (b)   |
|------------------|--------|-------|
| Pretoria         | 19 239 | 653   |
| Johannesburg     | 47 554 | 9 597 |
| Soweto           | 874    | 72    |
| Durban           | 10 087 | 3 043 |
| Pietermaritzburg | 8      | 0     |
| East London      | 1 405  | 126   |
| Port Elizabeth   | 289    | 158   |
| Cape Peninsula   | 276    | 127   |
| Bloemfontein     | 2 651  | 422   |

West Rand	4 145	865
East Rand	16 556	3 989

(2) Howard Q. 61.563 12/3/85  
Internal Security Act  
233 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (a) How many persons were detained in 1984 under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) 47 persons
- (b) 3 persons—15 March 1984 until 8 May 1984  
2 persons—15 March 1984 until 11 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 7 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 9 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 10 May 1984  
1 person—15 March 1984 until 10 May 1984  
1 person—23 March 1984 until 26 September 1984  
2 persons—1 May 1984 until 4 June 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 6 September 1984  
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 21 November 1984  
2 persons—20 July 1984 until 10 September 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 20 September 1984  
1 person—20 July 1984 until 17 October 1984  
1 person—22 August 1984 until 17 September 1984  
1 person—15 August 1984 until 28 January 1985  
1 person—11 September 1984 until 28 January 1985  
1 person—11 October 1984 to date  
1 person—19 October 1984 to date  
1 person—25 October 1984 to date

- 5 persons—12 November 1984 to date  
1 person—19 November 1984 to date  
4 persons—28 November 1984 to date  
3 persons—29 November 1984 to date  
1 person—13 December 1984 to date  
1 person—14 December 1984 to date  
4 persons—19 December 1984 to date  
1 person—20 December 1984 to date  
1 person—21 December 1984 to date  
1 person—27 December 1984 to date  
1 person—28 December 1984 to date
- (c) 26 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985

Internal Security Act

234 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many persons are detained at present under section 31(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982,
- (2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

- (1) 28 Persons were in detention on 14 February 1985

- (2) Yes

(a) Number (b) Period

- 5 3 months and 3 days  
1 3 months and 21 days  
1 3 months and 27 days  
1 4 months and 4 days

Howard Q. 61.563 12/3/85  
Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act  
270 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

What total number of Black persons in each province had been granted rights under section 10(1)(a), (b) and (c), respectively, of the Blacks (Urban Areas)

Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

Province	Section 10(1)(a)	Section 10(1)(b)	Section 10(1)(c)	Total
Orange Free State	180 030	63 618	123 585	367 233
Cape	329 352	137 360	481 727	948 439
Natal	61 216	2 054	36 693	99 963
West Rand	*	*	*	1 495 513
West Transvaal	*	*	*	124 500
Central Transvaal	*	*	*	108 518
Highveld	*	*	*	2 336
Rest of Transvaal	276 634	200 437	264 614	741 685
Total for Transvaal				2 472 552
TOTAL	847 232	404 781	907 643	3 888 187

\*Not available

Total as at 31 December 1984.

*Heussard Q. 61. 567*  
Standard 10 examinations 12/3/85

277. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many Black pupils at schools in the (i) East London, (ii) Cathcart, (iii) Queenstown, (iv) King William's Town, (v) Komga and (vi) Stutterheim area entered for the Standard 10 examinations in

1984, (b) how many entrants in each category (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption and (c) how many such entrants passed in (i) mathematics and (ii) physical science in that year?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(a)	Entered	Actually wrote
(i) East-London	199	186
(ii) Cathcart	No senior secondary schools	20
(iii) Queenstown	87	
(iv) King William's Town	No senior secondary schools	
(v) Komga	No senior secondary schools	
(vi) Stutterheim	No senior secondary schools	

(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(c)	(i)	(ii)
East-London	101	85	17	East-London	49	22
Queenstown	1	19	0	Queenstown	0	0

331 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

(3) whether he is contemplating introducing any (a) financial or (b) other incentives for persons who render voluntary service, if so, what incentives, if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(1)	(a)	(aa)	(bb)
(1) How many national servicemen called up for their initial training in (a) 1984 and (b) January 1985 failed to report for duty,	4 707	25 948	
(2) how many of those who failed to report in 1984 were (a) traced and (b) charged,	531	1 750	
(3) in terms of what statutory provisions were they charged?	3	910	
	13	431	

(3) in terms of what statutory provisions were they charged?

These figures do not include White women, Coloureds, and Indians who perform continuous voluntary service

(1) (a) 1 596

(b) 7 589

(2) (a) 859

(b) 859.

(2) Yes, only in the SA Army and the SA Medical Service Members who have performed five years and more satisfactory voluntary service wear a badge on the right chest with their uniforms.

(3) Sec 64(2) read with Sec 127(c) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) in the case of members who failed to advise their change of address

(3) (a) and (b) No, for financial considerations.

Sec 126A(1) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) in the case of members who for any other reason except change of address, failed to report

**Voluntary service**

(1) How many Blacks who entered for the National Senior Certificate examination in 1984 wrote the said examination in that year,

338 THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Asians and (d) Blacks were rendering voluntary service in the (aa) Citizen Force and (bb) Commandos as at 31 December 1984;

(2) how many of those who wrote the examination (a) passed, (b) failed and (c) obtained matriculation exemption;

(2) whether persons rendering voluntary service have any distinctive dress or badge signifying that they are rendering such service, if so, what is the nature of such dress or badge,

(3) when did the last pupils receive their final results?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

The honourable member is referred to Question 42 and the follow-on question on Question 16

*Howard*

Stellenbosch police district: offences  
*Q. Col. 571 12/3/85*  
 347 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Stellenbosch police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Stellenbosch	25	40	523	461	46	—	99	564	315	724	1
Strand	21	18	165	128	14	—	22	116	89	230	13
Villiersdorp	17	8	102	83	7	—	18	14	44	128	—
Stamford	1	1	10	36	3	—	2	3	20	23	—
Bredasdorp	8	3	173	170	5	—	6	16	85	146	—
Caledon	7	11	91	163	3	—	2	18	51	99	—
Elm	—	—	4	16	1	—	—	—	2	3	—
Gansbaai	2	—	32	44	2	—	1	1	14	71	—
Genadendal	—	2	32	37	1	—	1	—	15	12	—
Gordon's Bay	3	5	11	62	2	—	2	9	9	52	—
Grabouw	19	9	228	158	12	—	35	14	90	236	1
Greyton	1	1	19	29	1	—	—	4	12	12	—
Herrmanns	5	4	130	101	11	—	18	36	53	276	—
Kleinmond	3	6	59	40	1	—	4	5	29	141	—
Napier	2	2	24	24	6	—	2	3	20	42	—
Riversonderend	1	8	59	134	3	—	7	8	40	33	—
Somerset West	11	25	144	111	18	—	33	180	86	369	1
Macassar	9	5	153	270	19	—	13	31	109	56	5

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code

Paarl district: offences

348. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Paarl district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Paarl	32	36	592	429	59	—	84	202	176	752	—
Darling	4	5	32	32	2	—	2	4	17	26	—
Eendekuil	1	2	48	29	5	—	—	—	5	10	—
Franschhoek	7	3	112	16	16	—	9	14	25	81	2
Groot-Drakenstein	6	10	113	48	10	—	12	6	30	76	—
Hopfield	3	1	51	25	2	—	3	2	9	11	—
Klapmuts	5	14	68	22	9	—	3	5	9	53	—

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Laanplek	3	2	28	78	1	—	2	4	15	31	2
Langebaan	1	3	19	16	4	—	4	1	3	14	—
Malmesbury	14	12	179	162	16	—	34	40	123	181	—
Moorreesburg	8	10	224	104	7	—	12	8	35	60	—
Paarl East	20	12	410	522	42	—	98	101	357	240	—
Piketberg	4	6	150	118	4	—	7	5	52	104	—
Porterville	7	—	172	102	7	—	2	5	45	41	2
Redelinghuy	2	1	15	22	2	—	2	2	6	13	—
Riebeek West	6	6	114	37	14	—	5	7	27	56	—
Saldanha	1	4	75	107	10	—	12	15	34	60	—
St Helena Bay	—	2	34	32	2	—	1	1	13	17	—
Vredenburg	11	9	125	136	9	—	24	23	87	165	—
Wellington	12	18	226	152	24	—	25	76	135	205	4
Phaladipha	5	8	23	3	2	—	3	3	4	15	—
Atlantis	10	10	192	354	45	—	55	73	188	286	—

Note For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

*206 Howard*  
*Q. Col. 573 12/3/85*  
 372 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1984 for offenses relating to reference books and influx control in each of the police station areas on the East Rand?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	Reference Books	Influx Control	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Brakpan	838	200	83	39	181	53
Nigel	117	138	75	15	448	98
Dunnotar	85	116	25	7	190	194
Germiston	4 658	110	150	4	186	201
Alberton	201	116	218	89	124	191
Bedfordview	179	24	270	69	124	191
Edenvale	1 016	406	2 180	302	181	53
Elsburg	398	232	210	40	448	98
Primrose	315	84	427	104	190	194
Katlehong	—	—	—	—	186	201
Springs	360	119	90	10	124	191
Sundra	261	75	154	9	124	191
Delmas	200	60	46	12	124	191
kwaThema	139	52	—	4	124	191
Benoni	247	45	650	120	124	191
Actionville	267	56	230	220	124	191
Daveyton	20	19	12	18	124	191

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloured persons and (c) Indians were arrested for trespass by the South African Police in 1984 in each of the police station areas on the East Rand?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Springs	9	20	5
Boksburg	1	—	—
Boksburg North	—	5	—
Heidelberg	3	10	1
Balfour	1	—	—
Brakpan	24	5	2
Nigel	—	3	1
Dunnotar	4	1	—
Pett	—	6	—
Putfontein	—	29	—
Germiston	—	12	—
Alberton	2	58	—

Bedfordview	..	—	17	—
Edenvalle		2	19	—
Eisburg		—	13	—
Primrose		7	8	—

Note The police stations not mentioned have a nought return.

**Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act**

380. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested in the Pietermaritzburg municipal area in 1984 for contraventions in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 10 Black males

(b) 1 Black female.

*Q. Col. 575*  
Commissioners' courts: legal representation

388. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons appearing before commissioners' courts in 1984 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons in each specified commissioner's court (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

**Johannesburg commissioners' courts**

389. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons appearing before the Johannesburg commissioners' courts

in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

**Commissions/departamental committees**

417 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departamental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Co-operation and Development in 1984,

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(1) (a) and (b) None  
(2), (3) and (4) Fall away  
*Q. Col. 575*  
Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act  
422 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Justice

How many Black (a) males and (b) females arrested in the Pietermaritzburg

municipal area in 1984 for contraventions in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, (i) were prosecuted in that year and (ii) had been prosecuted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.**

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics for the period 1 September 1984 (the date on which judicial work was taken over from the Department of Co-operation and Development) until 31 December 1984 are as follows

(a) (i) and (ii) 6  
(b) (i) and (ii) 2

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Grahamstown police district in 1984?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Grahamstown	42	29	463	297	44	—	61	156	303	751	2
Alexandria	2	3	130	108	14	—	5	9	28	59	—
Alcedale	—	1	43	41	3	—	4	4	4	14	—
Balfour	2	—	32	15	1	—	—	—	4	18	—
Bathurst	2	1	48	28	7	—	1	3	6	16	—
Committees	—	2	6	6	1	—	1	3	1	9	—
Doringkloof	—	—	13	5	—	—	—	1	—	6	—
Fort Beaufort	7	4	184	81	5	—	11	24	57	118	—
Fort Brown	—	2	6	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	—
Kaffir Drift	1	—	14	1	1	—	—	1	2	38	—
Kenton-On-Sea	2	2	46	39	2	—	—	4	7	34	—
Kinkelbos	—	4	14	7	—	—	—	1	2	14	—
Paterson	2	4	76	30	3	—	7	10	5	40	—
Port Alfred	9	6	142	128	19	—	16	17	37	158	—
Riebeeck East	—	1	19	9	—	—	—	—	2	10	—
Sevenfountains	—	3	7	6	3	—	—	1	3	23	—

Note For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code

**East London police district: offences**

434 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery,

(h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the East London police district in 1984?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.**

*Q. Col. 578*  
Grahamstown police district: offences  
433 Mr E K Moorcroft asked the Minister of Law and Order

Cape Times 14/3/85  
**12 339 influx-control arrests**

Political Correspondent

A TOTAL of 12 339 blacks were arrested for reference-book and influx-control offences in the Western Cape during the first eight months of last year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday

All of those arrested between January 1 and August 31 were charged and 506 were acquitted, Dr Viljoen said in reply to a written question from Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point).

Of those arrested, 11 833 were fined but none were "deported".

The number of men and women arrested was almost the same — 6 304 and 6 035 respectively. However, more women (363) than men (143) were acquitted of these offences

states and (b) independent Black states.

- (2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

- (1) (a) 324  
(b) 140  
(2) (a) 363  
(b) (i) None

(iii) None  
Local authorities 14/3/85  
513 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many Black local authorities had been established in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b)(i) where, and (ii) when were they established, in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

- (a) 38 as at 4 January 1985  
(b) (i) and (ii)

City Council of Soweto  
Town Council of Dobsonville  
Town Council of Diepsmeadow  
Town Council of Tokoza  
Town Council of Alexandra  
Town Council of KwaGuga  
Town Council of Daveyton  
Town Council of Kwanobuhle  
Town Council of Thabong  
Town Council of Kayamhanda  
Town Council of Lekoa  
Town Council of Evaton  
Town Council of Katlehong  
Town Council of Kwa-Thema  
Town Council of Tembisa  
Town Council of Vosloorus  
Town Council of Rini  
Town Council of Mangaung  
Town Council of Memelodi  
Town Council of Bohlakong  
Town Council of Seisoiville  
Town Council of Atteridgeville  
Town Council of Galeshewe  
Village Council of Wattville  
Village Council of Lingelihle  
Village Council of Kagiso  
Village Council of Mhluzi  
Village Council of Ikageng  
Village Council of Jourberton  
Village Council of Weselton

Johannesburg 23 September 1983  
Roodepoort 23 September 1983  
Johannesburg 23 September 1983  
Alberton 16 September 1983  
Johannesburg 16 September 1983  
Witbank 16 September 1983  
Benoni 16 September 1983  
Uitenhage 16 September 1983  
Welkom 16 September 1983  
Port Elizabeth 16 September 1983  
Vanderbijlpark 16 September 1983  
Vanderbijlpark 16 September 1983  
Germiston 16 September 1983  
Springs 16 September 1983  
Kempton Park 16 September 1983  
Boksburg 16 September 1983  
Grahamstown 16 September 1983  
Bloemfontein 16 September 1983  
Pretoria 9 September 1983  
Bethlehem 9 September 1983  
Kroonstad 9 September 1983  
Pretoria 9 September 1983  
Kimberley 2 September 1983  
Benoni 16 September 1983  
Cradock 16 September 1983  
Krugersdorp 16 September 1983  
Middelburg, TVI 16 September 1983  
Potchefstroom 9 September 1983  
Klerksdorp 9 September 1983  
Ermelo 21 September 1983

Village Council of Mohlakeng  
Village Council of Belabela  
Village Council of Meloding  
Village Council of Phahameng  
Village Council of Paballelo  
Village Council of Nonzwakase  
Village Council of Phomolong  
Village Council of Kutlwanong

Randfontein 21 September 1984  
Warmbath 21 September 1984  
Virginia 14 December 1984  
Buitfontein 4 January 1985  
Uppington 16 November 1984  
De Aar 16 November 1984  
Hennenman 28 December 1984  
Odendaalsrus 14 December 1984

**Richard's Bay harbour**

520 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the (a) revenue, (b) expenditure and (c) profit or loss on working on the Richard's Bay harbour over each specified year in which it has been in normal operation?

(a)	(b)	(c)
Revenue (RM)	Expenditure (RM)	Loss (RM)
1976-77 1,543	16,520	14,977
1977-78 4,997	25,351	20,354
1978-79 9,618	26,402	16,784
1979-80 11,895	31,841	19,946
1980-81 18,810	44,780	25,970
1981-82 23,637	45,671	22,034
1982-83 50,611	69,350	18,739
1983-84 74,213	84,203	9,990

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS**

306 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons have been ordered to withdraw from any place in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927, if so, how many (a) have been served with such orders since the inception of the Act, and (b) were subject to such orders, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

Yes

- (a) 194 individuals and four groups consisting of 11 508 persons  
(b) Three individuals and two groups consisting of a total of 4 082 persons as at 5 March 1985

Technikons 14/3/85  
534 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other members of the academic staff were there at each specified technician under the control of his Department (i) in 1984 and/or (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(i)	(ii)	(31 12 84)
(a) 110	121	
(b) —	—	
(c) —	—	
(d) 8	7	
(e) —	—	

Information in respect of Technikon Northern Transvaal

**Own Affairs**

**Agricultural colleges/universities' bursaries**

22 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply  
Whether his Department awarded bursaries for study at (a) agricultural colleges and (b) universities in 1985, if so, (i) in respect of which (aa) agricultural colleges and (bb) universities, (ii) how many bursaries were awarded at each specified agri-

states and (b) independent Black states.

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

(ii) 101

(iii) None

*Local authorities 14/3/85*

513 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) (a) 324
- (b) 140
- (2) (a) 363
- (b) (i) None

(a) How many Black local authorities had been established in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b)(i) where, and (ii) when were they established, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (a) 38 as at 4 January 1985
- (b) (i) and (ii)

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Town Council of Kwanobuhle  
Town Council of Thabong  
Town Council of Kayamandi  
Town Council of Lekoa  
Town Council of Evaton  
Town Council of Katilehong  
Town Council of Kwa-Thema  
Town Council of Tembisa  
Town Council of Vosloorus  
Town Council of Rimi  
Town Council of Mangaung  
Town Council of Menelodi  
Town Council of Bohlakong  
Town Council of Seeroville  
Town Council of Atteridgeville  
Town Council of Galeshewe  
Village Council of Wattville  
Village Council of Lingelihle  
Village Council of Kagiso  
Village Council of Mhluzi  
Village Council of Ikageng  
Village Council of Jouberton  
Village Council of Wesselton

Village Council of Mohlakeng  
Village Council of Belabela  
Village Council of Meloding  
Village Council of Phahameng  
Village Council of Paballelo  
Village Council of Nonzwakase  
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Randfontein 21 September 1984  
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De Aar 16 November 1984  
Hennenman 28 December 1984  
Odendaalsrus 14 December 1984

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What was the (a) revenue, (b) expenditure and (c) profit or loss on working on the Richard's Bay harbour over each specified year in which it has been in normal operation?

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1981-82	23,637	45,671	22,034
1982-83	50,611	69,350	18,739
1983-84	74,213	84,203	9,990

306 *Local authorities 14/3/85*  
530 Mr H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons have been ordered to withdraw from any place in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Black Administration Act No 38 of 1927, if so, how many (a) have been served with such orders since the inception of the Act, and (b) were subject to such orders, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

(a) 194 individuals and four groups consisting of 11 508 persons

(b) Three individuals and two groups consisting of a total of 4 082 persons as at 5 March 1985

534 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other members of the academic staff were there at each specified technikon under the control of his Department (i) in 1984 and/or (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

	(i)	(ii)	(31/12/84)
(a)	110	121	
(b)	—	—	
(c)	—	—	
(d)	8	7	
(e)	—	—	

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Information in respect of Technikon Northern Transvaal

Own Affairs

Agricultural colleges/universities bursaries

22 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

Whether his Department awarded bursaries for study at (a) agricultural colleges and (b) universities in 1985, if so, (i) in respect of which (aa) agricultural colleges and (bb) universities, (ii) how many bursaries were awarded at each specified agri-



cultural college and university and (iii) what total amount was made available in each category?

**The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY**

(a) Yes

(b) Yes—In collaboration with the Commission for Administration and the Agricultural Marketing Boards

(1) (aa)

Grootfontein  
Cedara  
Eisenburg  
Potchefstroom  
Glen

(ii)\*

Bursaries for current year not yet allocated

(bb)

Pretoria 14  
Stellenbosch 11  
OFS 8  
Natal 9  
Potchefstroom 1  
Agricultural colleges R 5 000  
Universities R154 800

\*The bursary scheme for agricultural colleges is not similar to that in respect of the universities. Amounts allocated are actually grants.

**Agricultural colleges: students**

43 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply.

(1) How many (a) White and (b) Coloured students were enrolled in 1984 at each specified agricultural college falling under his Department,

(2) whether any applications by suitably qualified persons for admission to agricultural colleges were turned down in 1984, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons in each case,

(3) how many students in each race group graduated from such colleges in 1984?

**The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY**

(1) (a) Potchefstroom 84  
Glen 76  
Cedara 82  
Grootfontein 64  
Eisenburg 100

(b) None

(2) Yes

(a) 335

(b) Insufficient training facilities and personnel. The Department is only responsible for the training of White farmers.

(3) Whites 299

**Agricultural colleges**

44 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

Whether any applications for admission to agricultural colleges falling under his Department were turned down in 1984, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons?

**The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY**

Yes

(a) 335

(b) Insufficient training facilities and personnel. The Department is only responsible for the training of White farmers.

**Extension officers**

45 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

How many extension officers (a) joined and (b) left the service of his Department during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

**The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY.**

(a) 5 (1 February 1984–31 January 1985)

(b) 3 (1 February 1984–31 January 1985)

Transkei in the form of (a) rates and (b) rentals during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(a) Nil

(b) East London R905 441,81  
King William's Town R205 927,25  
Stutterheim R94 423,22  
Cathcart R69 864,61  
Queenstown R443 224,16  
Komga R50 566,26  
Kei-Mouth R6 503,00  
Kei-Road R4 649,27

(Period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984)

1974 3 025 ..  
1975 3 271 ..  
1976 2 748 ..  
1977 1 261 ..  
1978 3 580 ..  
1979 1 323 ..  
1980 1 993 ..  
1981 2 624 ..  
1982 2 424 ..  
1983 1 761 ..  
1984 2 566 ..

(b) 87 057

(c) Mdantsane

(d) 1965 to December 1984

(2) Yes

(a) 87 057

(b) These persons were accommodated in 16 266 houses of which 16 060 were four-roomed houses and 206 two-roomed houses

343 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether any residents of Duncan Village have been moved, if so, (a) when in each case, (b) how many persons were moved, (c) where were they moved to and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(2) whether they were provided with houses in each case, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many persons were housed and (b) what was the size of the house in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(1) Yes

(a) 1965 to 1968 29 642 persons  
1969 8 364 ..  
1970 9 403 ..  
1971 6 448 ..  
1972 4 024 ..  
1973 2 600 ..

Hoa

(i) R5 297 990

(ii) For Maintenance  
Village Management  
Electricity  
Sewerage  
Street lighting  
Streets and reserves  
Water  
Hostels  
Dwellings  
Community Development  
For Development  
Village Management  
Electricity  
Sewerage  
Streets and reserves  
Water  
Refuse Removal  
Community development

R2 139 300  
R 275 000  
R 6 000  
R 182 500  
R 4 000  
R 190 800  
R 55 000  
R 275 000  
R1 100 000  
R 51 000  
R3 158 690  
R 17 000  
R2 020 000  
R 45 000  
R 679 645  
R 308 500  
R 20 000  
R 68 525

373 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1984 for offences

(a)

(b)

	Reference books	Influx control	Reference books	Influx control
Heidelberg	34	20	5	4
Springs	454	891	113	223
Brakpan	470	886	117	221
Benoni	1 315	1 800	329	450
Delmas	85	35	3	2
Bronkhorstspuit	18	16	3	4
Kempton Park	1 829	3 572	602	785
Alberton	1 794	2 161	109	540
Germiston	452	762	127	104
Nigel	213	250	60	70
Boksburg	698	4 140	372	1 230
TOTAL	7 362	14 533	1 840	3 633

These figures reflect only actions by officers of the development board

**Old-age homes: subsidies**

394 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether *per capita* subsidies paid to old-age homes for Blacks have been increased during the past five years, if not, why not, if so, (a) when did the past two increases come into effect and (b) by how

Hoa

369 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any money has been allocated by the Western Cape Development Board in respect of the 1985-86 financial year for maintenance and development projects in (a) Langa, (b) Nyanga, (c) Guguletu and (d) Crossroads, if not, why not, if so, (i) what total amount and (ii) on what specified maintenance or development projects will this money be spent?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Yes The townships of Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu and Crossroads are, for administrative reasons, regarded as one and therefore separate figures are not available

Hoa

THURSDAY, 14 MARCH 1985

states and (b) independent Black states,

- (2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other legal provisions?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(1) (a) 324

(b) 140

(2) (a) 363

(b) (i) None

(ii) 101

(iii) None

*How many Local authorities 14/3/85*  
513 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many Black local authorities had been established in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b)(i) where, and (ii) when were they established, in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(a) 38 as at 4 January 1985

(b) (i) and (ii)

Civ Council of Soweto  
Town Council of Dobsonville  
Town Council of Diepmeadow  
Town Council of Tokoza  
Town Council of Alexandra  
Town Council of KwaGuga  
Town Council of Daveyton  
Town Council of Kwanobuhle  
Town Council of Thabong  
Town Council of Kayamandi  
Town Council of Lekoa  
Town Council of Evaton  
Town Council of Katlehong  
Town Council of Mamelodi  
Town Council of Bohlakong  
Town Council of Seisooville  
Town Council of Ateridgeville  
Town Council of Galeshewe  
Village Council of Wattville  
Village Council of Kagiso  
Village Council of Mhluza  
Village Council of Ikageng  
Village Council of Jourberton  
Village Council of Weselton

Johannesburg 23 September 1983  
Roodepoort 23 September 1983  
Johannesburg 23 September 1983  
Alberton 16 September 1983  
Johannesburg 16 September 1983  
Witbank 16 September 1983  
Benoni 16 September 1983  
Uitenhage 16 September 1983  
Welkom 16 September 1983  
Port Elizabeth 16 September 1983  
Vanderbijlpark 16 September 1983  
Vanderbijlpark 16 September 1983  
Germiston 16 September 1983  
Springs 16 September 1983  
Kempston Park 16 September 1983  
Boksburg 16 September 1983  
Grahamstown 16 September 1983  
Bloemfontein 16 September 1983  
Pretoria 9 September 1983  
Bethlehem 9 September 1983  
Kroonstad 9 September 1983  
Pretoria 9 September 1983  
Kimberley 2 September 1983  
Benoni 16 September 1983  
Cradock 16 September 1983  
Krugersdorp 16 September 1983  
Middelburg, Tvl 16 September 1983  
Potchefstroom 9 September 1983  
Klerksdorp 9 September 1983  
Ermelo 21 September 1983

THURSDAY, 14 MARCH 1985

Village Council of Mohlakeng  
Village Council of Belabela  
Village Council of Meloding  
Village Council of Pahameng  
Village Council of Paballelo  
Village Council of Nonzwakase  
Village Council of Phomolong  
Village Council of Kuitwanong

Randfontein 21 September 1984  
Warmbath 21 September 1984  
Virginia 14 December 1984  
Bultfontein 4 January 1985  
Upington 16 November 1984  
De Aar 16 November 1984  
Hennenman 28 December 1984  
Ondandaarstrus 14 December 1984

**Richard's Bay harbour**

520 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the (a) revenue, (b) expenditure and (c) profit or loss on working on the Richard's Bay harbour over each specified year in which it has been in normal operation?

(a)	(b)	(c)
Revenue (RM)	Expenditure (RM)	Loss (RM)
1976-77	1,543	16,520
1977-78	4,997	25,351
1978-79	9,618	26,402
1979-80	11,895	31,841
1980-81	18,810	44,780
1981-82	23,637	45,671
1982-83	50,611	69,350
1983-84	74,213	84,203

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS**

*306 How many Black Administration Act 530 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education*

Whether any persons have been ordered to withdraw from any place in terms of section 5(1)(b) of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927, if so, how many (a) have been served with such orders since the inception of the Act, and (b) were subject to such orders, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

Yes

(a) 194 individuals and four groups consisting of 11 508 persons

(b) Three individuals and two groups consisting of a total of 4 082 persons as at 5 March 1985

*Technikon 14/3/85*  
534 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian (d) Black and (e) other members of the academic staff were there at each specified technikon under the control of his Department (i) in 1984 and/or (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(i)	(ii)
(a) 110	121
(b) —	—
(c) —	—
(d) 8	7
(e) —	—

Information in respect of Technikon Northern Transvaal

**Own Affairs**

Agricultural colleges/universities, bursaries

22 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

Whether his Department awarded bursaries for study at (a) agricultural colleges and (b) universities in 1985, if so, (i) in respect of which (aa) agricultural colleges and (bb) universities (ii) how many bursaries were awarded at each specified year

cultural college and university and (iii) what total amount was made available in each category?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY**

(a) Yes

(2) Yes

(b) Yes—In collaboration with the Commission for Administration and the Agricultural Marketing Boards

(a) 335

(1) (da)

(db)\*

Grooifontein Bursaries for current year not yet allocated  
Cedara  
Eisenburg  
Potchefstroom  
Glen

(b) Insufficient training facilities and personnel. The Department is only responsible for the training of White farmers

299

**Agricultural colleges**

(bb)  
Pretoria 14  
Stellenbosch 11  
OFS 8  
Natal 9  
Potchefstroom 1  
(iii) Agricultural colleges R 5 000  
Universities R154 800

44 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

Whether any applications for admission to agricultural colleges falling under his Department were turned down in 1984, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons?

\*The bursary scheme for agricultural colleges is not similar to that in respect of the universities. Amounts allocated are actually grants

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY**

Yes

(a) 335

43 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

(b) Insufficient training facilities and personnel. The Department is only responsible for the training of White farmers

**Extension officers**

45 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

(1) How many (a) White and (b) Coloured students were enrolled in 1984 at each specified agricultural college falling under his Department,

How many extension officers (a) joined and (b) left the service of his Department during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

(2) whether any applications by suitably qualified persons for admission to agricultural colleges were turned down in 1984, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons in each case,

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY**

(a) 5 (1 February 1984–31 January 1985)

(b) 3 (1 February 1984–31 January 1985)

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY**

Transkei in the form of (a) rates and (b) rentals during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) Nil			
(b) East London	R905 441,81		
King William's Town	R205 927 25		
Stutterheim	R94 423,22		
Cathcart	R69 864 61		
Queenstown	R443 224,16		
Kompa	R50 566,26		
Kei-Mouth	R6 503,00		
Kei-Road	R4 649,27		

(Period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984)

Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

*Howard Q. 6/1 6/43 14/3/85*

(2) Yes

1974	3 025	..
1975	3 271	..
1976	2 748	..
1977	1 261	..
1978	3 580	..
1979	1 323	..
1980	1 993	..
1981	2 624	..
1982	2 424	..
1983	1 761	..
1984	2 566	..

(a) 87 057

(b) These persons were accommodated in 16 266 houses of which 16 060 were four-roomed houses and 206 two-roomed houses

*Howard Q. 6/1 6/44*

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Whether any money has been allocated by the Western Cape Development Board in respect of the 1985-86 financial year for maintenance and development projects in (a) Langa, (b) Nyanga, (c) Guguletu and (d) Crossroads, if not, why not, if so, (i) what total amount and (ii) on what specified maintenance or development projects will this money be spent?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Yes The townships of Langa, Nyanga Guguletu and Crossroads are, for administrative reasons regarded as one and therefore separate

(i) R5 297 990	R2 170 300
(ii) For Maintenance	R 275 (R)R
Village Management	R 6 (R)R
Electricity	R 182 500
Sewerage	R 4 (R)R
Street lighting	R 190 800
Streets and reserves	R 55 (R)R
Water	R 275 (R)R
Hostels	R1 100 (R)R
Dwellings	R 51 (R)R
Community Development	R3 158 600
For Development	R 17 000
Village Management	R2 020 (R)R
Electricity	R 45 000
Sewerage	R 679 665
Streets and reserves	R 308 500
Water	R 20 (R)R
Refuse Removal	R 68 525
Community development	

*Howard Q. 6/1 6/45*

373 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested in 1984 for offences

relative to reference books and influx control in each of the townships falling under the control of the East Rand Development Board?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

	(a)	(b)
Reference books	Influx control	Reference books
Heidelberg	34	20
Springs	454	891
Brakpan	470	886
Benoni	1 315	1 800
Delmas	85	15
Bronkhorstspuit	18	16
Kempton Park	1 829	3 572
Alberton	1 794	2 161
Germiston	452	762
Nigel	213	250
Boksburg	698	4 140
TOTAL	7 362	14 533

These figures reflect only actions by officers of the development board

Old-age homes' subsidies

394 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether per capita subsidies for old-age homes for Blacks have been increased during the past five years, if not why not, if so, (a) when did the past two increases come into effect and (b) by how

206 (GMA) Star 15/3/85

Own Correspondents

Several people attending the annual Black Sash conference had their car tyres slashed within sight of a police station here last night

The vehicles, including that of Walmer MPC Mrs Molly Blackburn, were parked across the street from Baakens Street police station, which has a permanent police guard outside

At the conference Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan, in a strongly worded statement, called on the business community to prove that its newfound commitment to change would outlast the immediate threat of disinvestment and account for years of "deafening silence" as the injustices of apartheid mounted

QUESTIONS

Directing questions to those who couched their criticisms of disinvestment in terms of the joblessness that could result, Mrs Duncan asked about

# Tyres slashed at Black Sash meeting

their part in creating South Africa's already massive unemployment.

● "How many jobs have you destroyed in the last five years because you have mechanised?"

● "Did you worry about unemployment when you merged and relocated and rationalised your operations?"

● "What have you done about the monopolistic control over industry and commerce, about price fixing, destruction of competition and squeezing out the small man?"

● "Why has South African business become multinational — why are you investing in Massachusetts and Britain and elsewhere? How many jobs could you have

created here by bringing those investments back home?"

Mrs Duncan said the political imperative was to establish the principle of one-person-one-vote.

On the proposal to control urban influx by making the right to live in the city dependent on the availability of housing and jobs, Mrs Duncan said. "It sounds a very much more acceptable proposition ... but it is a most dangerous delusion that must be abandoned at once"

She predicted that influx control would become more severe and rigid if housing and jobs became the criteria for admission to city life

As such it would be a "betrayal of the first magnitude" to South

Africa's black majority and it would prove an unenforceable system.

And according to the annual report of the Black Sash Johannesburg Advice Office, administration of black affairs has already become totally unpredictable

Its bureaucratic inefficiency and maladministration have given way to a complete state of disorderliness, the report claims

The conclusion is based on more than 15 000 interviews with people from February 1984 to January 1985

The main speaker last night, Sir Richard Luyt, former vice-chancellor of UCT, called for an end to military conscription in South Africa.



(1) Administrative buildings and Eskom residential areas

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Floral and herbaceous decorations (acquisition and maintenance)		Landscaping and gardening	Fountains	Fish and fishponds
1980	R549 000	R292 000	—	—
1981	R661 000	R373 000	—	—
1982	R954 000	R522 000	—	—
1983	R1 852 000	R1 246 000	R5 000	—
1984	R2 440 000	R995 000	R10 000	—

(1) and (11) Power stations and substations

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Floral and herbaceous decorations (acquisition and maintenance)		Landscaping and gardening	Fountains	Fish and fishponds
1980	R1 420 000	R560 000	—	—
1981	R1 737 000	R584 000	—	—
1982	R2 244 000	R1 010 000	—	—
1983	R3 286 000	R1 617 000	—	—
1984	R3 885 000	R2 147 000	—	—

**Citizenship certificates**

334 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many citizenship certificates (a)(i) had been issued and (ii) remained to be issued as at 31 December 1984 and (b) were issued in 1984 to citizens of each national state?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
KwaZulu	1 583 112	2 103 770	15 429
Lebowa	267 597	1 468 387	9 555
Owagwa	151 360	1 069 030	6 796
Gazankulu	97 099	504 556	445
KaNgywane	4 557	549 842	44
KwaNdebele	21 290	252 311	21 238

The figures furnished under (a)(ii) are mere estimates based on the 1980 Census figures and allowing for a population growth of 3,3% per year

445 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance †

**Secret Services Accounts**

- Whether, with reference to the amount of R84 million ("Secret Services") on pages 6-20 under the Finance Vote in the Estimate of the Expenditure to be defrayed from State Revenue Account during the financial year ending on 31 March 1985 (RP 2—1984), he will furnish details of the expenditure of the said amount, if not, why not, if so,
- how much of this amount was paid over to the (a) Foreign Affairs Special Account, (b) National Intelligence Service Special Account and (c) Defence Special Account,
- whether payments were made from this amount to other State departments, if so, (a) to what State depart-

ments and (b) what amount in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE**

- No, the object of the Secret Services Account is specifically to provide funds for secret services in a centralized account without visible detail
- and (3) Fall away

**Improving of image: funds**

471 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

Whether his Department or any branch of the South African Defence Force has spent any funds from his 1984-85 budget-ary allocation on projects aimed at improving the image of the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) on what projects were these moneys spent and (b) what was the expenditure on each such project?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

All the activities of the SA Defence Force are also aimed at improving its image. Of the activities of the SA Defence Force during the 1984/85 financial year the following probably had the most value as image building activities

	(a)	(b)
The SA Army Winner's Gala		R 46 752
The SA Defence Force Oratory Competition		R 3 700
Attendance of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Ravenna, Italy by a SA Defence Force and Veterans' contingent		R 67 600
Attendance of the Reunion of Korean War Veterans' in the United States of America by a SA Air Force Officer		R 10 300
Concerts by the SA Defence Force Entertainment Group and performances by the SA Defence Force Church Choir and Concert Group		R 11 000
Exhibits at and participation in shows and the Durban Tattoo		R 136 200
Visitors to the operational area of South West Africa		R 30 921
SA Defence Force Days		R 69 000
Aid with production of films with a military theme		No cost
Provision of equipment and training aid to youth organizations during camps		R 462 388
SA Defence Force Christmas Programme		R 7 500

*Hours and*  
 Travel documents  
 512 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many citizens of (a) Ciskei, (b) Transkei, (c) Bophuthatswana and (d) Venda (i) had applied for and (ii) had been granted South African travel documents since the independence of each of these countries up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Statistics in respect of these countries are not kept separately

Since the independence of these countries until 28 February 1985 9 987 applications were received of which 9 893 were approved

**Tuyinhuis**

526 Mr C J VAN R BOTHA asked the Minister of Public Works +

Whether, with reference to the amount of R3,35 million mentioned by him in his reply to Question No 8 on 19 February 1985, he will furnish further particulars in regard to the matter, if so, (a) what did the (i) refurbishing and (ii) fitting-out of

## (1) Administrative buildings and Escom residential areas

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Floral and herbaceous decorations (acquisition and maintenance)		Landscaping and gardening	Fountains	Fish and fishponds
1980	R549 000	R292 000	—	—
1981	R661 000	R373 000	—	—
1982	R954 000	R522 000	—	—
1983	R1 852 000	R1 246 000	R5 000	—
1984	R2 440 000	R995 000	R10 000	—

## (11) and (111) Power stations and substations

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Floral and herbaceous decorations (acquisition and maintenance)		Landscaping and gardening	Fountains	Fish and fishponds
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## The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

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(2) how much of this amount was paid over to the (a) Foreign Affairs Special Account, (b) National Intelligence Service Special Account and (c) Defence Special Account,

(3) whether payments were made from this amount to other State departments, if so, (a) to what State depart-

ments and (b) what amount in each case?

## The MINISTER OF FINANCE

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(2) and (3) Fall away

## Improving of image, funds

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Whether his Department or any branch of the South African Defence Force has spent any funds from his 1984-85 budgetary allocation on projects aimed at improving the image of the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) on what projects were these moneys spent and (b) what was the expenditure on each such project?

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Concerts by the SA Defence Force Entertainment Group and performances by the SA Defence Force Church Choir and Concert Group	R 11 000
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*Hans and*  
 Travel documents  
 206 SA G/ 769 19/3/85  
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## The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Statistics in respect of these countries are not kept separately

Since the independence of these countries until 28 February 1985 9 987 applications were received of which 9 893 were approved

## Tuyinhuyis

526 Mr C J VAN R BOTHA asked the Minister of Public Works †

Whether, with reference to the amount of R3,35 million mentioned by him in his reply to Question No 8 on 19 February 1985, he will furnish further particulars in regard to the matter, if so, (a) what did the (i) refurbishing and (ii) fitting-out of



(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death is as a result of the pensionable disability

Vanderbijlpark proclaimed on 1984-11-23

(d) As on 1985-02-21

*Howard Q. Col. 803*  
Buses: accidents  
428 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) How many (a) accidents involving (i) privately-owned and (ii) South African Transport Services buses transporting Black persons occurred, and (b) persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured in these accidents, in the Cape Province in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available,

(2) whether the causes of the accidents had been established, if not, why not, if so, how many were due to (a)(i) overloaded and (ii) unroadworthy buses and (b) incompetent or careless drivers,

(3) whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents, if so, what steps, if not, why not,

(4) whether he intends to take any steps in this regard, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

#### THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

Information with regard to privately-owned buses is not available in the Department of Transport and this part of the question must be directed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. With the exception of the reply in respect of Question (4) the remaining information is only applicable to SA Transport Services.

(1) (a) (i) Falls away

(ii) 46

(b) (i) 4

(ii) 2

(2) Yes, in respect of South African Transport Services

(a) (i) and (ii) Nil

(b) 30, of which more than 75 per cent were of a minor nature

(3) Yes, in the case of SA Transport Services departmental enquiries were held after each accident to determine the cause thereof and corrective training was given where found necessary

(4) The National Institute for Traffic and Road Research of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is undertaking specific case studies

and if it appears that consequences can be related to specific causes appropriate preventative measures will be considered

*Howard Q. Col. 806*  
Income tax  
466 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance.

(a) What were the total taxable earnings for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, respectively, in 1983 and (b) what was the (i) total taxable income earned in this year by each of these race groups and (ii) percentage increase or decrease for each such group over the previous year?

#### THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

	Whites	Coloureds	Indians
(a) (1) (1983)	23 736,9M	1 341,6M	1 138,8M
(b) (1) (1984)	19 555,7M	1 302,2M	994,3M
(ii)	+ 5,95%	+ 27,37%	+ 13,92%

#### Notes

(1) It is assumed that what is required under (a) and (b)(1) is the taxable income for the 1983 and 1984 tax years, respectively

(2) The statistics for the 1984 tax year are incomplete because  $\pm 23$  per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed. The percentage growth has therefore been calculated on the average income per taxpayer

and (ii) in terms of other legal provisions?

#### THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) (a) 40

(b) 33

(i) 36

(ii) 37

(2) (a) 31

(b) (i) 19

(ii) 23

(iii) None

Motor vehicles: accidents

(2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order

505. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) How many South African Transport

#### THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

Yes, trade areas in municipal areas have been proclaimed in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act, 1966

(a) 7.

(b) and (c)

Grahamstown proclaimed on 1984-03-02  
Cape Town (Wynberg) proclaimed on 1984-05-30

Witbank proclaimed on 1984-09-14  
Pietermaritzburg proclaimed on 1984-10-05

Queenstown proclaimed on 1984-10-05  
Volkstrust proclaimed on 1984-11-23

How

*Howard Q. Col. 803*  
Open areas 25/3/85

381 Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether any open areas have been proclaimed in municipal areas in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act since 31 December 1983, if so, (a) how many, (b) in which municipal areas, (c) when and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

#### THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

Yes, trade areas in municipal areas have been proclaimed in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act, 1966

(a) 7.

(b) and (c)

Grahamstown proclaimed on 1984-03-02  
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Volkstrust proclaimed on 1984-11-23

How

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

- (i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or
- (ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death is as a result of the pensionable disability

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**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

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- (a) 7
- (b) and (c) Grahamstown proclaimed on 1984-03-02 Cape Town (Wynberg) proclaimed on 1984-05-30 Witbank proclaimed on 1984-09-14 Pietermaritzburg proclaimed on 1984-10-05 Queenstown proclaimed on 1984-10-05 Volksrust proclaimed on 1984-11-23

Vanderbijlpark proclaimed on 1984-11-23

(d) As on 1985-02-21. *Howard Buses accidents 25/3/85*  
428 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) How many (a) accidents involving (i) privately-owned and (ii) South African Transport Services buses transporting Black persons occurred, and (b) persons were (i) killed and (ii) injured in these accidents, in the Cape Province in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available,
- (2) whether the causes of the accidents had been established, if not, why not, if so, how many were due to (a)(i) overloaded and (ii) unroadworthy buses and (b) incompetent or careless drivers,
- (3) whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents, if so, what steps, if not, why not,
- (4) whether he intends to take any steps in this regard, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS**

Information with regard to privately-owned buses is not available in the Department of Transport and this part of the question must be directed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. With the exception of the reply in respect of Question (4) the remaining information is only applicable to SA Transport Services

- (1) (a) (i) Falls away (ii) 46
- (b) (i) 4 (ii) 2

(2) Yes, in respect of South African Transport Services

- (a) (i) and (ii) Nil
- (b) 30, of which more than 75 per cent were of a minor nature

(3) Yes, in the case of SA Transport Services departmental enquiries were held after each accident to determine the cause thereof and corrective training was given where found necessary

(4) The National Institute for Traffic and Road Research of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is undertaking specific case studies

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(ii)	+ 5,95%	+ 27,37%	+ 13,92%

and if it appears that consequences can be related to specific causes appropriate preventative measures will be considered  
*Howard Income tax 25/3/85*  
466 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance.

(a) What were the total taxable earnings for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, respectively, in 1983 and (b) what was the (i) total taxable income earned in this year by each of these race groups and (ii) percentage increase or decrease for each such group over the previous year?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.**

**Notes**

(1) It is assumed that what is required under (a) and (b)(i) is the taxable income for the 1983 and 1984 tax years, respectively

(2) The statistics for the 1984 tax year are incomplete because ±23 per cent of individual taxpayers have not yet been assessed. The percentage growth has therefore been calculated on the average income per taxpayer

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

474 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) How many persons were moved from the (a) Johannesburg municipal area and (b) Greater Soweto area in 1984 to (i) national states and (ii) independent Black states,
  - (1) (a) 40
  - (b) 33
  - (i) 36
  - (ii) 37
- (2) how many of these persons (a) moved voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order
  - (1) (a) 31.
  - (b) (i) 19.
  - (ii) 23
  - (iii) None

**505 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs**

(a) How many South African Transport

Services motor vehicles were involved in accidents in the 1983-84 financial year and (b) what was the total estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) 5 654 motor vehicles were involved in accidents  
These figures include all minor accidents, scratches, etc

(b) R3.5 million.  
Houses/buildings standing empty  
Q. 807 25/3/85  
528 Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

Whether any (a) houses and (b) buildings belonging to the South African Transport Services are standing empty at present, if so, (i) how many in each case, (ii) why, (iii) what is the value of these (aa) houses and (bb) buildings and (iv) what does the South African Transport Services intend doing with the (aa) houses and (bb) buildings?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) Yes

(i) 879, mostly in remote places

(ii) For several reasons, inter alia, the closing of stations and depots which resulted in the transfer of personnel.

(iii) (aa) Particulars are not readily available

(iv) (aa) Continuous endeavours are made to rent the houses privately, or to make it available to pensioners at a nominal rent, or to sell it by tender or public auction

(b) Yes

(i) A survey is at present being

made Mostly this comprises station buildings, pump stations, etc

(ii) The withdrawal of uneconomical services, doubling and electrification of railway lines, etc

(iii) (bb) A survey is at present being made

(iv) (bb) Depending on what is determined by the survey, the possible utilization of the buildings for other purposes, the sale or demolishing thereof will have to be considered

Johannesburg: underground transport system

535. Mr A FOURIE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

(1) Whether his Department is at present considering an underground or similar transport system for Johannesburg, if so,

(2) whether his Department has commissioned consulting engineers to (a) carry out investigations and (b) make submissions in this regard, if so, who are these consulting engineers,

(3) whether he intends making submissions to Parliament for consideration and implementation, if so, when,

(4) (a) what is the estimated cost of the transport system and (b) in what way will such a contract be financed,

(5) whether the (a) Department of Transport Affairs, (b) Transvaal Provincial Council and (c) Johannesburg City Council will contribute to the cost of such a project, if so, what percentage of the total cost will be contributed by each?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes Different mass transit systems are being investigated

(2) (a) and (b) Yes At the request of the National Transport Commission (NTC) a consortium of consulting engineers comprising the firms Keeve Steyn and Partners, Scott and De Waal, Stanway Edwards and Associates and Watermeyer, Legge, Presold and Uhlman have been appointed to investigate the feasibility of introducing a rail rapid transit system for Johannesburg. The investigation will be conducted in three phases whereafter findings and recommendations will be submitted to the NTC for consideration.

(3) As soon as the consortium's findings and final recommendations have been considered by the National Transport Commission I will discuss the matter at an appropriate opportunity in Parliament

(4) (a) The total estimated capital cost for example for a steel-on-steel transit system which will be located mainly in tunnels is R1 158 million. This is, however, not necessarily the optimum system for Johannesburg and for this reason the consortium will also investigate various alternative systems such as buses, heavy rail and other systems. An overall concept of costs is not available at this stage

(b) As soon as the most suitable system and costs have been identified by the consortium the type of financing will receive further attention

(5) (a), (b) and (c) A decisive reply can only be given after the most suitable

(1) (a) Cape Province

White 0  
Coloured 4 (2 in December 1983, 2 in April 1984)  
Asian 0  
Black 7 (1 in February 1984, 2 in April 1984, 2 in June 1984, 1 in August 1984, 1 in September 1984)

system has been identified and relevant costs have been determined.

Apprenticeship contracts

537 Dr A L BORRAINE asked the Minister of Manpower

(a) How many apprenticeship contracts were in operation in 1984 in respect of White, Coloured and Indian persons, respectively and (b) how many in each race group were registered in respect of each trade?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) Statistics concerning apprenticeship contracts in operation are not kept on a population groups basis and figures as requested are therefore not readily available

(b) Falls away

Polomyelitis  
Q. 810 25/3/85  
564 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from polomyelitis were reported in respect of each race group in each province for each month from December 1983 to the latest specified month for which figures are available

(2) what steps are being taken to combat the spread of this disease?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

As at 31 December 1984

(2) how many persons were charged with theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in this police station area in 1984 or over the said period?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

January-December 1984

(1) (a) 30

(b) 9

(2) (a) 3

(b) 1

Theft of motor vehicles

689 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many motor vehicles were reported stolen during the period 1 January to 31 December 1984 and (b) what is the value of the motor vehicles stolen during such period,

(2) how many such vehicles were recovered in (a) an undamaged, (b) a damaged and (c) a cannibalized condition?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) 45 025

(b) R171 845 677-00

(2) (a) 14 640

(b) 8 094

(c) 2 818

Handwritten: *Handwritten signature* 26/3/85

693 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any members of the fighting unit Koevoet have any previous convictions, if so, (a) in respect of what specified

crimes and (b) how many have previous convictions in respect of each such crime?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No

Own Affairs Handwritten: *Handwritten signature* 26/3/85  
46 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

(1) How many farmers in (a) the Greater Western Cape area, (b) the remainder of the Cape Province, (c) the Orange Free State, (d) the Transvaal and (e) Natal applied for housing loans for farm labourers in 1984,

(2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what was the total amount granted in (i) each area and (ii) the Republic as a whole?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

(1) (a) 123

(b) 47

(c) 8

(d) 23

(e) 7

(2)

Greater Western Cape area	118	R1 762 862
Remainder of Cape Province	45	R 719 779
Orange Free State	8	R 148 400
Transvaal	23	R 443 150
Natal	7	R 177 400

(2) (b) (ii) R3 251 591

Agricultural Credit Board

49 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

What amount was allocated by the Agricultural Credit Board in the latest specified year for which figures are available, in respect of (a) the electrification of houses for, (b) the provision of water for domestic consumption by and (c) any other specified services in respect of, farm employees?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

(a) R122 000

(b) R205 489

(c) R70 002 in respect of additions The Scheme for farm worker housing was temporarily suspended on 24 August, 1984 until at least 31 March 1985

Fencing: subsidies

53 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

What was the total amount paid out in subsidies for fencing in each province of the Republic in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, in respect of each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

1982-83 1983-84

Highveld Region	R 15 349	R 17 204
Karoo Region	R171 199	R144 210
Natal Region	R 33 897	R 16 755
Eastern Cape Region	R 54 895	R 63 786
Free State Region	R174 679	R199 224
Transvaal Region	R 57 128	R 64 981
Winter Rainfall Region	R 32 178	R 25 681

Figures per province not available

WEDNESDAY, 27 MARCH 1985

+Indicates translated version

For written reply *Handwritten: 206* *Handwritten signature* 27/3/85  
General Affairs *Handwritten: 27/3/85*  
Reference books/influx control

144. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relative to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984 by officers of Development Boards,

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)

Bloemfontein	(1) 2 739	(b) 727
Durban	2 591	293
Johannesburg	4 926	2 886
Cape Peninsula	773	896
East London	142	97
East Rand	21 895	5 473
Port Elizabeth	1 015	267
Pretoria	865	58
West Rand (excluding Johannesburg)	4 472	1 505

(2) 75 032

*Handwritten signature* 27/3/85  
Langa Commissioners' Courts  
*Handwritten signature* 27/3/85  
177 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice

(a) For what total number of hours were the Langa Commissioners' Courts in session in 1984 and (b) what total number of persons appeared before these courts in that year?

*Handwritten: 7*

Act, 1967, the Registration of Deeds Act, 1937 and the Housing Act, 1966 were effected during 1984

I do, however, extend an invitation the hon member for Sea Point, if he desires further information on this matter, which I am not able to give him in a brief reply such as this, to feel welcome to visit me in my office, and I will then give him further details, as he wishes

*Hansen* Q. 61. 83  
Unemployment insurance cards  
26/3/85  
\*22 Dr A L BOKAINE asked the Minister of Manpower

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1984 for failing to keep their employees' unemployment insurance cards up to date, if so, how many in each category?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Manpower)

- (a) Yes, 459 employers were prosecuted
- (b) Yes, 10 986 employers were warned
- Hansen* Q. 61. 863  
*Khayelitsha: workers from Transvaal*  
26/3/85
- \*23 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 41 on 5 March 1985, the date of departure from Khayelitsha of the group of 350 workers from the Transvaal is now known, if so, what is the date,
- (2) what was the (a) total cost of bringing these workers down from the Transvaal, and (b) daily total cost, including accommodation, wages and food, of keeping them at Khayelitsha, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) whether any attempts were made to obtain the services of unemployed Black males in the Cape Peninsula to perform the work currently done by

the said group of workers, if not, why not, if so, (a) what attempts, (b) when and (c) with what result,

- (4) whether any restrictions have been placed on this group of workers in respect of (a) movement, (b) talking to the Press or any other persons and (c) any other specified matters, if so, (i) what restrictions and (ii) why?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education)

- (1) No At present there are only 191 of the work force left in Khayelitsha
- (2) (a) R4 707,54  
(b) R1 566,65 as at 18 March 1985

- (3) No The workers in question are trained and have the necessary experience

- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away
- (4) (a) No

- (b) No, but it is policy that discussions with the press and outsiders about official matters be arranged or granted by the liaison section of the Department, or by executive officers
- (c) No

- (i) and (ii) Fall away

*Hansen*  
*Salaries of teachers: two-day stayaway*  
Q. 61. 864  
26/3/85  
\*24 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether his Department has taken any steps in respect of the salaries of teachers employed at schools falling under his Department in connection with the two-day stayaway in the Transvaal in November 1984; if so, (a) what are the details of the steps taken, (b) why were they taken, (c)

how many teachers were affected and (d) who took this decision,

- (2) whether any representations were received in connection with these steps, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education)

- (1) Yes

- (a) Steps were taken in accordance with a departmental circular which was sent out and which laid down that

- (i) If an official/employee has arranged for absence from work in advance on account of expected problems regarding the riots/boycotts, such applications should be considered sympathetically and the subsequent absences from work should be covered by the granting of vacation leave with or without payment, depending on the leave credit available

- (ii) In the case of teachers and officials who participated in the riots/boycotts and the subsequent unauthorized absences from work, such absences should be covered by the granting of vacation leave without payment

- (ii) In cases where the *bona fides* of staff has been established beyond doubt and the employee's absence was not the result of boycott actions, but he was prevented from reporting for duty as a result of intimidation or the lack of commuter services, such absence can be covered by the granting of

special leave with full payment The conditions, however are that the employee will submit a declaration to this effect and that the circumstances will be confirmed by the South African Police If, however the employee's *bona fides* cannot be established beyond doubt and there were ample reasons to assume that he could have reported for duty, but that his absence can be attributed to other unacceptable reasons, such absence should be covered by the granting of vacation leave without payment

- (b) It is normal personnel procedure to follow up any absence without leave
- (c) 4 076 had to take unpaid leave
- (d) The Department in accordance with standard personnel practice and the guidelines laid down by the Commission for Administration

- (2) Yes
- (a) 7 March 1985

- (b) Transvaal United African Teachers' Association

- (c) (i) Complainants from teachers about steps taken due to their unauthorized absence from work

- (ii) Mindful of the exceptional circumstances a press statement was released on 5 March 1985 and Regional Directors were informed how to handle unavoidable cases of absence

*Q. 61. 896* 26/3/85  
*Coloured labour preference area policy*

\*25 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minis-

*2069* *Hansen*

ter of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether he has taken any steps concerning a change in the Coloured labour preference area policy in the Western Cape, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps, (b) when, (c)(i) which specified (aa) regulations and (bb) other rules or directives are affected by this change in policy and (ii) in what manner were they affected in each case and (d) in respect of which townships or areas does this change apply,

Government Notice R 1892 of 3 December 1965 The following individual Regulations are affected 1(1)(xxxix) of Chapter 1, 7(4) of Chapter VI, 14(3)(aA), 14(4)(b), 21(5), 22(2c) and 27(e) of Chapter VIII, 8(d) of Chapter IX, and Parts C and D of Schedule 46

(2) whether he or any member of his Department has issued any instructions to the relevant officials concerning this change in policy, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will the necessary instructions be issued, if so, (i) what specified authorities and organizations and (ii) when were these instructions issued,

(bb) Various circulars issued from time to time

(ii) They all refer to the application of the Black Labour Regulations to the Western Cape and must consequently be amended to ensure that the practice there be brought in line with that in other areas.

(3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations or complaints concerning the implementation of this change in policy, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations or complaints and (ii) response thereto?

(d) The area of the Western Cape as defined in Regulation 1(xxxix) of Chapter I of the Black Labour Regulations and all the townships situated in that area

(2) Yes

(a) falls away

(b) falls away

(i) As is set out under item 1 above

(a) By giving instructions that the Coloured labour preferential policy should not be applied administratively and that amending legislation in this regard be prepared

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Chief Commissioner 31 December 1984

(b) 24 December 1984

(c) (1) (aa) Black Labour Regulations as published in

HOA

and Magistrates in the Western Cape Area 11 January 1985 Board, Western Areas 8 January 1985 Board, Eastern Cape 7 January 1985 Department of manpower 28 December 1984

(3) Yes

(a) Mr K M Andrew MP

(b) 1 March 1985

(i) From a reply to a question put by Mrs D Bishop MPC, Gardens on 26 February 1985, in the Cape Provincial Council it appeared that the Cape Provincial Administration was unaware of the fact that the Coloured preferential policy was administratively not being applied any longer

(ii) Further instructions were issued to the Chief Commissioners, Eastern and Western Cape to the effect that they must ensure that all relative bodies are informed

*Hansard* 26/3/85  
Education: communication structure

\*26 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether he or his Department has received any comments or representations in respect of the proposed communication structure for Black education dated 9 October 1984, if so (a) from whom, (b) what was the essence of the comments or representations and (c) when were they received,

(2) whether any action has been taken in response to these comments or representations, if so, (a) what action and (b) when.

(3) whether the proposed communication structure has been implemented at any schools, if not why not, if so (a) at which schools and (b) with what result

(4) whether agreement in this regard was reached with the pupils at the schools concerned, if not, why not, if so, in what manner was it reached?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education)

(1) and (2) Yes The case is under consideration and persons who wish to comment have asked for an extension of time As soon as these comments have been received, a decision will be taken

(3) In no school has the structure as a whole been implemented In some schools it is being implemented partially

(4) In the schools where the structure is being implemented, the principal explained and discussed particulars of the structure with the pupils

*Hansard* 26/3/85  
\*27. Mr P CERONJE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 30 May 1984, the revision of the estimated cost of Khayelitsha has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so,

(2) (a) what was the (i) date of the original estimate, and (ii)(aa) date and (bb) amount of the revised estimate, of the cost of the first phase of the

HOA

TUESDAY, 26 MARCH 1985

edies and Stock Remedies exercises control in this respect

(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) No I refer the honourable member to the reply to Question No 26 of 5 March 1985

*206* *Howland Q. 61.877*  
*Coloured labour preference policy*  
*26/3/85*  
\*30 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether the Coloured labour preference policy is still in operation in any areas of the Republic, if so, (a) in respect of which specified areas or townships and (b) why,

(2) whether he intends taking any action in respect of this policy in these areas, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action, (b) in which areas and (c) when in each case?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education)

(1) No (a) and (b) falls away

(2) (a), (b) and (c) falls away

*Howland Q. 61.875*  
*Uitenhage: action taken at certain high school*  
*26/3/85*

\*Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any action was taken by members of the South African Police at a certain high school in Uitenhage, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, on or about 8 March 1985, if so, (a) what action, (b) why, (c) on whose request, (d) at what time, (e) with what result and (f) what is the name of the school,

(2) whether any school-children were killed or injured as a result, if so, how many in each case,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

\*The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) Yes

(a) to (d) On 8 March 1985 the police fired two rounds of birdshot at approximately 400 riotous pupils who stoned a delivery vehicle and the police vehicle escorting it

(e) The stoning stopped and the pupils returned to the school premises

(f) Lumakaya High School

(2) Although the principal of the school averred that pupils were wounded he refused to furnish further particulars

(3) No, except to state that as a precautionary measure against attacks and arson, the police where possible escort delivery vehicles to their destination

**Black marriages**

\*32 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether the South African Law Commission has completed its investigation into Black marriages, if so, when will the report be available, if not, (a) what progress has been made in the investigation and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

No The investigation into the matrimonial property law of Black persons is a comprehensive and complex one in which prominent academics are involved. A committee of the Law Commission consisting of Professor J Church, Mr G G Smit and Professor C M R Dlamini, controls the course of the research work. The finalization of the project as a whole will

TUESDAY, 26 MARCH 1985

of necessity take a considerable time. The final results of the research on the project as a whole will be available at the end of June 1985. Consultation with interested parties on specific proposals, will then follow.

Because I am aware of certain difficulties as far as the granting of loans to and the provision of security by Black women in respect of immovables are concerned, I have canvassed with the Law Commission the need for an early report. As a result they will now consider an interim report with proposals to deal with these specific problems at their meetings on the 18th and 19th April 1985, whereafter a report will be submitted to me.

**South African Citizenship Act**

\*33 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether any aliens who made declarations in terms of section 11A(1) of the South African Citizenship Act, No 44 of 1949, have been ordered to leave the Republic, if so, (a) how many, (b) why were they ordered to leave, (c) how much time were they given to leave the country and (d) what criteria are applied in deciding which aliens will be required to leave?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) 30 persons

(b) Because they lost their right of permanent residence and their subsequent applications for work permits have been refused

(c) 3 months

(d) The most important criterion for the granting of work permits is the availability of South African citizens and permanent residents to perform the work concerned.

I wish to add for the information of the hon member that in respect of

persons who opted not to automatically become South African citizens, additional factors, such as contractual obligations, present enrolment at a tertiary institution etc are also taken into account. Temporary residence permits to minor persons on behalf of whom declarations were made, are not refused while their parents are still in the Republic. Minors on behalf of whom declarations were made, may on reaching the age of 21 years, decide whether or not they wish to acquire South African citizenship.

**Criminal Procedure Act**

\*34 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) any senior members of the South African Police have held discussions with representatives of the Press in connection with the application of section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act since 1 January 1985, if so, with whom were these discussions held,

(2) whether the South African Police stated their attitude in this regard to the persons concerned if so what was this attitude

(3) whether the said representatives of the Press made any comments in relation to the attitude stated by the South African Police if so, what was the purport of these comments

(4) whether these representatives made any representations to the South African Police in this regard, if so, what was the (a) nature of the representations and (b) response thereto?

**The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Law and Order)**

(1) No

(2)-(4) Falls away

7

(2) how many persons were charged with theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in this police station area in 1984 or over the said period?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

January-December 1984

(1) (a) 30

(b) 9

(2) (a) 3

(b) 1

Theft of motor vehicles

689 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many motor vehicles were reported stolen during the period 1 January to 31 December 1984 and (b) what is the value of the motor vehicles stolen during such period,

(2) how many such vehicles were recovered in (a) an undamaged, (b) a damaged and (c) a cannibalized condition?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) 45 025

(b) R171 845 677-00

(2) (a) 14 640

(b) 8 094

(c) 2 818

*Handwritten:* Howard R. 26/3/85 Koevoet

693 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any members of the fighting unit Koevoet have any previous convictions, if so, (a) in respect of what specified

crimes and (b) how many have previous convictions in respect of each such crime?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No

Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

(1) How many farmers in (a) the Greater Western Cape area, (b) the remainder of the Cape Province, (c) the Orange Free State, (d) the Transvaal and (e) Natal applied for housing loans for farm labourers in 1984,

(2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what was the total amount granted in (i) each area and (ii) the Republic as a whole?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

(1) (a) 123

(b) 47

(c) 8

(d) 23

(e) 7

(2)

Greater Western Cape area	118	R1 762 862
Remainder of Cape Province	45	R 719 779
Orange Free State	8	R 148 400
Transvaal	23	R 443 150
Natal	7	R 177 400

(2) (b) (ii) R3 251 591

Agricultural Credit Board

49 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

What amount was allocated by the Agricultural Credit Board in the latest specified year for which figures are available, in respect of (a) the electrification of houses for, (b) the provision of water for domestic consumption by, and (c) any other specified services in respect of farm employees?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

(a) R122 000

(b) R205 489

(c) R70 002 in respect of additions. The Scheme for farm worker housing was temporarily suspended on 24 August, 1984 until at least 31 March 1985

Fencing: subsidies

53 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

What was the total amount paid out in subsidies for fencing in each province of the Republic in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, in respect of each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

	1982-83	1983-84
Highveld Region	R 15 349	R 17 204
Karoo Region	R171 199	R144 210
Natal Region	R 33 897	R 16 755
Eastern Cape Region	R 54 895	R 63 786
Free State Region	R174 679	R199 224
Transvaal Region	R 57 128	R 64 981
Winter Rainfall Region	R 32 178	R 25 681

Figures per province not available

WEDNESDAY, 27 MARCH 1985

+Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Reference books/influx control

144 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984 by officers of Development Boards,

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	(a)	(b)
Bloemfontein	2 739	727
Durban	2 591	293
Johannesburg	4 926	2 886
Cape Peninsula	773	896
East London	142	97
East Rand	21 895	5 473
Port Elizabeth	1 015	267
Pretoria	865	58
West Rand (excluding Johannesburg)	4 472	1 505

(2) 75 032

*Handwritten:* Howard R. 27/3/85 Langa Commissioners' Courts

(a) For what total number of hours were the Langa Commissioners' Courts in session in 1984 and (b) what total number of persons appeared before these courts in that year?

*Handwritten:* 7



## The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Statistics for the period 1 January 1984 until 31 August 1984 are as follows

- (a) 433 hours  
(b) 4 615 persons

Since 1 September 1984, the date on which judicial work was taken over from the Department of Co-operation and Development, the adjudication of all cases emanating from the various magistratal districts is dealt with by the Magistrates' Courts concerned

*Howard*  
Housing loans/subsidies  
Q. 61.899 27/3/85  
208 Mr R M BURKOWS asked the Minister of Public Works

- (1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons in the Public Service had obtained State-guaranteed housing loans as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

- (2) (a) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black persons in the Public Service were in receipt of State housing subsidies as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what annual sum was spent in each case for (i) compulsory mortgage repayments and (ii) voluntary repayments?

## The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

- (1) Statistics in respect of State-guaranteed housing loans are not kept separately in respect of the various population groups 53 771 loans have however been granted to public servants up to 31 December 1984

- (2) Such statistics are not kept

## Commissioners/departmental committees

408 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

HoA

- (1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the South African Transport Services in 1984,

- (2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

- (3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

- (4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

## The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1), (2), (3) and (4) No commissions were appointed but Transport Services appointed several departmental Committees of Inquiry which is normal management practice and takes place according to need Particulars in this regard are not readily available

## Sporting facilities

447 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

What was the total amount spent by the Department of Co-operation and Development on the provision of sporting facilities in South Africa in the 1984-85 financial year?

## The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (a) Amount approved for sport facilities to date R4 698 440,10

- (b) Applications at present under consideration R1 261 500,00  
If (b) is approved before 31 March 1985, the total amount will be R5 959 940,10

- (c) The total amount already spent on the provision of sports facilities by the Department during the 1984-85 financial year stands at R4 107 989,86

*Howard*  
National states: persons employed  
Q. 61.901 27/3/85  
518 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

## The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) (b) Total

Lebowa as at 31/12/1984	6 280	13 290	19 570
KwaZulu as at 28/2/1985	2 004	4 624	6 628
KwaNdebele as at 28/2/85	235	242	477
Gazankulu as at 31/3/1984	2 863	2 089	4 952
KaNgwane as at 28/2/1985	1 057	626	1 683
Owaqwa as at 28/2/1985	9 550	86	9 636
Total	21 989	20 957	42 946

*Howard*  
Zambia: locomotives  
Q. 61.901 27/3/85  
527 Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

- (1) Whether diesel locomotives were lent or leased to Zambia in the latest specified period of two years for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many such locomotives were so lent and/or (ii) leased, (b) what class of locomotives were they in each case and (c) on what date were these locomotives (i) lent and (ii) leased to Zambia in each case,

- (2) whether the rental in respect of the leased locomotives has been paid, if

not, why not, if so, (a) what amount in respect of each leased locomotive was agreed upon and (b) what total amount in rental had been paid as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

- (3) whether any (a) maintenance and (b) repair work has been carried out in respect of the lent and/or leased locomotives, if so, (a) by whom and (b) how much did this work cost in each case,

- (4) whether the maintenance and repair work has been paid for, if not, why not, if so, by whom?

## The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, during the period January 1983 to December 1984 several class 33-400 diesel locomotives were hired out to the Zambian Railways Details of such locomotives are not readily available as they are being changed regularly for maintenance. At the end of December 1984 nine locomotives were hired out

- (2) All rental and insurance were paid in full up to July 1984. Arrangements are being paid in three instalments. The first has already been received

- (a) Rental varied from R543 per day in January 1983 to R650 per day in December 1984

- (b) R6.3 million has been received up to February 1985

- (3) and (4) Yes, the hire tariff is comprehensive and includes normal maintenance charges except for light repairs and maintenance which is attended to by Zambian Railways for its own account. Supplies and spares for this purpose are provided by Transport Services

- Locomotives are also insured against accidents and such repair costs are recovered therefrom. Separate costs are not readily available

HoA

Act, 1967, the Registration of Deeds Act, 1937 and the Housing Act, 1966 were effected during 1984

I do, however, extend an invitation the hon member for Sea Point, if he desires further information on this matter, which I am not able to give him in a brief reply such as this, to feel welcome to visit me in my office, and I will then give him further details, as he wishes

*Hansen* Q. 61. 83  
Unemployment insurance cards

\*22 Dr A L BORKAINE asked the Minister of Manpower

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1984 for failing to keep their employees' unemployment insurance cards up to date, if so, how many in each category?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Manpower)

(a) Yes, 459 employers were prosecuted

(b) Yes, 10 986 employers were warned

*Hansen* Q. 62. 83  
Khayelitsha workers from Transvaal

\*23 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 41 on 5 March 1985, the date of departure from Khayelitsha of the group of 350 workers from the Transvaal is now known, if so, what is the date,

(2) what was the (a) total cost of bringing these workers down from the Transvaal, and (b) daily total cost, including accommodation, wages and food, of keeping them at Khayelitsha, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(3) whether any attempts were made to obtain the services of unemployed Black males in the Cape Peninsula to perform the work currently done by

the said group of workers, if not, why not, if so, (a) what attempts, (b) when and (c) with what result,

(4) whether any restrictions have been placed on this group of workers in respect of (a) movement, (b) talking to the Press or any other persons and (c) any other specified matters, if so, (i) what restrictions and (ii) why?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education).

(1) No At present there are only 191 of the work force left in Khayelitsha

(2) (a) R4 707,54

(b) R1 566,65 as at 18 March 1985

(3) No The workers in question are trained and have the necessary experience

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away

(4) (a) No

(b) No, but it is policy that discussions with the press and outsiders about official matters be arranged or granted by the liaison section of the Department, or by executive officers

(c) No

(i) and (ii) Fall away

*Hansen* Q. 63. 84  
Salaries of teachers: two-day stayaway  
\*24 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether his Department has taken any steps in respect of the salaries of teachers employed at schools falling under his Department in connection with the two-day stayaway in the Transvaal in November 1984, if so, (a) what are the details of the steps taken, (b) why were they taken, (c)

how many teachers were affected and (d) who took this decision,

(2) whether any representations were received in connection with these steps, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education)

(1) Yes

(a) Steps were taken in accordance with a departmental circular which was sent out and which laid down that

(i) If an official/employee has arranged for absence from work in advance on account of expected problems regarding the riots/boycotts, such applications should be considered sympathetically and the subsequent absences from work should be covered by the granting of vacation leave with or without payment, depending on the leave credit available

(ii) In the case of teachers and officials who participated in the riots/boycotts and the subsequent unauthorized absences from work, such absences should be covered by the granting of vacation leave without payment

(iii) In cases where the *bona fides* of staff has been established beyond doubt and the employee's absence was not the result of boycott actions, but he was prevented from reporting for duty as a result of intimidation or the lack of commuter services, such absence can be covered by the granting of

special leave with full payment. The conditions, however, are that the employee will submit a declaration to this effect and that the circumstances will be confirmed by the South African Police. If, however, the employee's *bona fides* cannot be established beyond doubt and there were ample reasons to assume that he could have reported for duty, but that his absence can be attributed to other unacceptable reasons, such absence should be covered by the granting of vacation leave without payment

(b) It is normal personnel procedure to follow up any absence without leave

(c) 4 076 had to take unpaid leave

(d) The Department in accordance with standard personnel practice and the guidelines laid down by the Commission for Administration

(2) Yes

(a) 7 March 1985

(b) Transvaal United African Teachers' Association

(c) (i) Complaints from teachers about steps taken due to their unauthorized absence from work.

(ii) Mindful of the exceptional circumstances a press statement was released on 5 March 1985 and Regional Directors were informed how to handle unavoidable cases of absence

*Hansen* Q. 64. 806  
Coloured labour preference area policy

\*25 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister

ter of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether he has taken any steps concerning a change in the Coloured labour preference area policy in the Western Cape, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps, (b) when, (c)(i) which specified (aa) regulations and (bb) other rules or directives are affected by this change in policy and (ii) in what manner were they affected in each case and (d) in respect of which townships or areas does this change apply,

- (2) whether he or any member of his Department has issued any instructions to the relevant officials concerning this change in policy, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will the necessary instructions be issued, if so, (i) what instructions and (ii)(aa) to which specified authorities and organizations and (bb) when were these instructions issued,

- (3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations or complaints concerning the implementation of this change in policy, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations or complaints and (ii) response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) Yes

(a) By giving instructions that the Coloured labour preferential policy should not be applied administratively and that amending legislation in this regard be prepared

(b) 24 December 1984

(c) (i) (aa) Black Labour Regulations as published in

Government Notice R 1892 of 3 December 1965 The following individual Regulations are affected  
1(1)(xxxix) of Chapter I,  
7(4) of Chapter VI,  
14(3)(aA), 14(4)(b),  
21(5), 22(2c) and 27(e) of Chapter VIII,  
8(d) of Chapter IX,  
and  
Parts C and D of Schedule 46

(bb) Various circulars issued from time to time

(ii) They all refer to the application of the Black Labour Regulations to the Western Cape and must consequently be amended to ensure that the practice there be brought in line with that in other areas

(d) The area of the Western Cape as defined in Regulation 1(xxxix) of Chapter I of the Black Labour Regulations and all the townships situated in that area

- (2) Yes

(a) falls away

(b) falls away

(i) As is set out under item 1 above

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Chief Commissioner Western Cape 31 December 1984  
Chief Commissioner Eastern Cape 31 December 1984  
Chief Commissioner Western Areas 31 December 1984  
Development Board

and Magistrates in the Western Cape Area 11 January 1985  
Development Board, Western Areas 8 January 1985  
Development Board, Eastern Cape 7 January 1985  
Department of manpower 28 December 1984

- (3) Yes

(a) Mr K M Andrew MP

(b) 1 March 1985

(c) (i) From a reply to a question put by Mrs D Bishop MPC, Gardens on 26 February 1985, in the Cape Provincial Council it appeared that the Cape Provincial Administration was unaware of the fact that the Coloured preferential policy was administratively not being applied any longer

(ii) Further instructions were issued to the Chief Commissioners, Eastern and Western Cape to the effect that they must ensure that all relative bodies are informed

\*26 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

*Hansen Q. 6/1. 869*  
Education: communication structure  
26/3/85

- (1) Whether he or his Department has received any comments or representations in respect of the proposed communication structure for Black education dated 9 October 1984, if so (a) from whom, (b) what was the essence of the comments or representations and (c) when were they received,

(2) whether any action has been taken in response to these comments or representations, if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

(3) whether the proposed communication structure has been implemented at any schools, if not, why not, if so, (a) at which schools and (b) with what result,

(4) whether agreement in this regard was reached with the pupils at the schools concerned, if not, why not, if so, in what manner was it reached?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education)

(1) and (2) Yes The case is under consideration and persons who wish to comment have asked for an extension of time As soon as these comments have been received, a decision will be taken

(3) In no school has the structure as a whole been implemented In some schools it is being implemented partially

(4) In the schools where the structure is being implemented, the principal explained and discussed particulars of the structure with the pupils.

\*27 Mr P CRONJE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

*Hansen Q. 6/1. 870*  
26/3/85

(1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 30 May 1984, the revision of the estimated cost of Khayelitsha has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so,

(2) (a) what was the (i) date of the original estimate, and (ii)(aa) date and (bb) amount of the revised estimate, of the cost of the first phase of the

edies and Stock Remedies exercises control in this respect

(4) and (b) Fall away

(3) No I refer the honourable member to the reply to Question No 26 of 5 March 1985

*206* *Hansen Q. 61. 875*  
*Coloured labour preference policy*  
*26/3/85*

\*30 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) Whether the Coloured labour preference policy is still in operation in any areas of the Republic, if so, (a) in respect of which specified areas or townships and (b) why,

(2) whether he intends taking any action in respect of this policy in these areas, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action, (b) in which areas and (c) when in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education)

(1) No (a) and (b) falls away

(2) (a), (b) and (c) falls away

*Hansen Q. 61. 875*  
*Uitenhage: action taken at certain high school*  
*26/3/85*  
\*31 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any action was taken by members of the South African Police at a certain high school in Uitenhage, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, on or about 8 March 1985, if so, (a) what action, (b) why, (c) on whose request, (d) at what time, (e) with what result and (f) what is the name of the school,

(2) whether any school-children were killed or injured as a result, if so, how many in each case,

HQA

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) Yes

(a) to (d) On 8 March 1985 the police fired two rounds of bird-shot at approximately 400 riotous pupils who stoned a delivery vehicle and the police vehicle escorting it

(e) The stoning stopped and the pupils returned to the school premises

(f) Limakaya High School

(2) Although the principal of the school averred that pupils were wounded he refused to furnish further particulars

(3) No, except to state that as a precautionary measure against attacks and arson, the police where possible escort delivery vehicles to their destination

Black marriages

\*32 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether the South African Law Commission has completed its investigation into Black marriages, if so, when will the report be available, if not, (a) what progress has been made in the investigation and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

No The investigation into the matrimonial property law of Black persons is a comprehensive and complex one in which prominent academics are involved. A committee of the Law Commission consisting of Professor J Church, Mr G G Smit and Professor C M R Diamini, controls the course of the research work. The finalization of the project as a whole will

of necessity take a considerable time. The final results of the research on the project as a whole will be available at the end of June 1985. Consultation with interested parties on specific proposals, will then follow.

Because I am aware of certain difficulties as far as the granting of loans to and the provision of security by Black women in respect of immovables are concerned, I have canvassed with the Law Commission the need for an early report. As a result they will now consider an interim report with proposals to deal with these specific problems at their meetings on the 18th and 19th April 1985, whereafter a report will be submitted to me.

South African Citizenship Act

\*33 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether any aliens who made declarations in terms of section 11A(1) of the South African Citizenship Act, No 44 of 1949, have been ordered to leave the Republic, if so, (a) how many, (b) why were they ordered to leave, (c) how much time were they given to leave the country and (d) what criteria are applied in deciding which aliens will be required to leave?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) 30 persons

(b) Because they lost their right of permanent residence and their subsequent applications for work permits have been refused

(c) 3 months

(d) The most important criterion for the granting of work permits is the availability of South African citizens and permanent residents to perform the work concerned

I wish to add for the information of the hon member that in respect of

persons who opted not to automatically become South African citizens, additional factors, such as contractual obligations, present enrolment at a tertiary institution, etc., are also taken into account. Temporary residence permits to minor persons on behalf of whom declarations were made, are not refused while their parents are still in the Republic. Minors on behalf of whom declarations were made, may on reaching the age of 21 years, decide whether or not they wish to acquire South African citizenship.

Criminal Procedure Act

\*34 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) any senior members of the South African Police have held discussions with representatives of the Press in connection with the application of section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act since 1 January 1985, if so, with whom were these discussions held,

(2) whether the South African Police stated their attitude in this regard to the persons concerned, if so, what was this attitude,

(3) whether the said representatives of the Press made any comments in reaction to the attitude stated by the South African Police, if so, what was the purport of these comments,

(4) whether these representatives made any representations to the South African Police in this regard, if so, what was the (a) nature of the representations and (b) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) No

(2)-(4) Falls away

HQA

(2) how many persons were charged with theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in this police station area in 1984 or over the said period?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

January-December 1984

- (1) (a) 30
- (b) 9
- (2) (a) 3
- (b) 1

**Theft of motor vehicles**

689 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many motor vehicles were reported stolen during the period 1 January to 31 December 1984 and (b) what is the value of the motor vehicles stolen during such period,

(2) how many such vehicles were recovered in (a) an undamaged, (b) a damaged and (c) a cannibalized condition?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) 45 025
- (b) R171 845 677-00
- (2) (a) 14 640
- (b) 8 094
- (c) 2 818

crimes and (b) how many have previous convictions in respect of each such crime?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No

46 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

(1) How many farmers in (a) the Greater Western Cape area, (b) the remainder of the Cape Province, (c) the Orange Free State, (d) the Transvaal and (e) Natal applied for housing loans for farm labourers in 1984,

(2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what was the total amount granted in (i) each area and (ii) the Republic as a whole?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

- (1) (a) 123
- (b) 47
- (c) 8
- (d) 23
- (e) 7

(2) (a) (b)(i)

Greater Western Cape area	118	R1 762 862
Remainder of Cape Province	45	R 719 779
Orange Free State	8	R 148 400
Transvaal	23	R 443 150
Natal	7	R 177 400

(2) (b) (ii) R3 251 591

693 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any members of the fighting unit Koervoet have any previous convictions, if so, (a) in respect of what specified

*Handwritten:* 26/3/85

*Handwritten:* Koervoet

*Handwritten:* 26/3/85

*Handwritten:* 26/3/85

**Agricultural Credit Board**

49 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

What amount was allocated by the Agricultural Credit Board in the latest specified year for which figures are available, in respect of (a) the electrification of houses for, (b) the provision of water for domestic consumption by, and (c) any other specified services in respect of, farm employees?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

- (a) R122 000
- (b) R205 489
- (c) R70 002 in respect of additions The Scheme for farm worker housing was temporarily suspended on 24 August, 1984 until at least 31 March 1985

**Fencing, subsidies**

53 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

What was the total amount paid out in subsidies for fencing in each province of the Republic in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, in respect of each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

	1982-83	1983-84
Highveld Region	R 15 349	R 17 204
Karoo Region	R171 199	R144 210
Natal Region	R 33 897	R 16 755
Eastern Cape	R 54 895	R 63 786
Region	R174 679	R199 224
Free State Region	R 57 128	R 64 981
Transvaal Region	R 32 178	R 25 681
Winter Rainfall Region		

Figures per province not available

+Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Reference books/influx control

144 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984 by officers of Development Boards,

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

	(a)	(b)
Bloemfontein	2 739	727
Durban	2 591	293
Johannesburg	4 926	2 886
Cape Peninsula	773	896
East London	142	97
East Rand	21 895	5 473
Port Elizabeth	1 015	267
Pretoria	865	58
West Rand (excluding Johannesburg)	4 472	1 505

(2) 75 032

*Handwritten:* 27/3/85

177 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice

(a) For what total number of hours were the Langa Commissioners' Courts in session in 1984 and (b) what total number of persons appeared before these courts in that year?

## The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Statistics for the period 1 January 1984 until 31 August 1984 are as follows

- (a) 433 hours  
(b) 4 615 persons

Since 1 September 1984, the date on which judicial work was taken over from the Department of Co-operation and Development, the adjudication of *all cases* emanating from the various magisterial districts is dealt with by the Magistrates' Courts concerned

*H. Howard*  
Housing loans/subsidies 27/3/85  
208 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Public Works

- (1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons in the Public Service had obtained State-guaranteed housing loans as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,  
(2) (a) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black persons in the Public Service were in receipt of State housing subsidies as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what annual sum was spent in each case for (i) compulsory mortgage repayments and (ii) voluntary repayments?

## The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

- (1) Statistics in respect of State-guaranteed housing loans are not kept separately in respect of the various population groups 53 771 loans have however been granted to public servants up to 31 December 1984  
(2) Such statistics are not kept

## Commissions/departmental committees

408 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the South African Transport Services in 1984,  
(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,  
(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,  
(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

## The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1), (2), (3) and (4) No commissions were appointed but Transport Services appointed several departmental Committees of Inquiry which is normal management practice and takes place according to need. Particulars in this regard are not readily available

## Sporting facilities

447 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

What was the total amount spent by the Department of Co-operation and Development on the provision of sporting facilities in South Africa in the 1984-85 financial year?

## The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (a) Amount approved for sport facilities to date R4 698 440,10  
(b) Applications at present under consideration R1 261 500,00  
If (b) is approved before 31 March 1985, the total amount will be R5 959 940,10

- (c) The total amount already spent on the provision of sports facilities by the Department during the 1984-85 financial year stands at R4 107 989,86

*H. Howard* 27/3/85  
National states: persons employed  
518 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

## The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

## The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

- (3) whether any (a) maintenance and (b) repair work has been carried out in respect of the lent and/or leased locomotives, if so, (a) by whom and (b) how much did this work cost in each case,  
(4) whether the maintenance and repair work has been paid for; if not, why not, if so, by whom?

	(a)	(b)	Total
Lebowa as at 31/12/1984	6 280	13 290	19 570
KwaZulu as at 28/2/1985	2 004	4 624	6 628
KwaNdebele as at 28/2/85	235	242	477
Gazankulu as at 31/3/1984	2 863	2 089	4 952
KaNgwane as at 28/2/1985	1 057	626	1 683
Owaqwa as at 28/2/1985	9 550	86	9 636
Total	21 989	20 957	42 946

*H. Howard*  
Zambia: locomotives  
527 Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

- (1) Whether diesel locomotives were lent or leased to Zambia in the latest specified period of two years for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many such locomotives were so (i) lent and/or (ii) leased, (b) what class of locomotives were they in each case and (c) on what date were these locomotives (i) lent and (ii) leased to Zambia in each case,  
(2) whether the rental in respect of the leased locomotives has been paid, if
- (3) and (4) Yes, the hire tariff is comprehensive and includes normal maintenance charges except for light repairs and maintenance which is attended to by Zambian Railways for its own account. Supplies and spares for this purpose are provided by Transport Services.  
Locomotives are also insured against accidents and such repair costs are recovered therefrom.  
Separate costs are not readily available

(2) how many persons were charged with theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in this police station area in 1984 or over the said period?

DER The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

DER The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER  
No

January-December 1984

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- (2) (a) 3
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DER The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) 45 025
- (b) R171 845 677-00
- (2) (a) 14 640
- (b) 8 094
- (c) 2 818

DER The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

- (1) (a) 123
- (b) 47
- (c) 8
- (d) 23
- (e) 7
- (2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what was the total amount granted in (i) each area and (ii) the Republic as a whole?

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- (2) (b) (ii) R3 251 591

*Howard* *Q. 26/3/85*

*Koevoet*

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DER The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

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Winter Rainfall Region	R 32 178	R 25 681

Figures per province not available

**WEDNESDAY, 27 MARCH 1985**

†Indicates translated version

*For written reply* *206* *Howard*  
*General Affairs* *Q. 26/3/85*

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- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984 by officers of Development Boards,
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

DER The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Bloemfontein	(a)	(b)
Durban	2 739	727
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Cape Peninsula	4 926	2 886
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	4 472	1 505

- (2) 75 032

*Howard* *Q. 27/3/85*  
*Langa Commissioners' Courts*  
*177 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice*

- (a) For what total number of hours were the Langa Commissioners' Courts in session in 1984 and (b) what total number of persons appeared before these courts in that year?

RDM 26/3/85 (206)

# Fleeing pass suspect impaled on steel stake

Mail Reporter

A SUSPECTED pass offender impaled himself on a gardening stake yesterday while trying to hide from police who wanted to see his identity documents.

Mr. Kind Moyo, 34, of Mongwesi Road, Emmarentia, died minutes after leaping over the wall of an Emmarentia house and landing on one of several metre-long spikes embedded in the ground.

The spike severed the main artery in his leg and Mr Moyo bled to death despite a policeman's attempt to stop the bleeding.

Mrs Gladys Motsamai, who was the first person to find Mr Moyo after hearing a crash in the backyard of the house in Louw Geldenhuis Street, said yesterday "I found the man in my bathroom.

"I asked him who he was but he just said, 'Shhh — the police'. I ran to my employer. We were frightened and called the police.

"When a policeman arrived the man was rolling on the ground in a pool of blood. The policeman immediately called an ambulance and then tried his best to stop the bleeding.

"By the time the ambulance arrived, the man was



**MRS G MOTSAMAI . . .**  
holding a similar stake

dead," Mrs Motsamai said.

A police spokesman said yesterday that Mr Moyo ran away from Crime Prevention policemen when they asked to see his identity documents.

"Mr Moyo outran the police and they gave up. It was only a short while later when police received a call that a man had impaled himself on a garden stake at a home in Louw Geldenhuis Street that police managed to identify him as the man who had fled from the Crime Prevention Unit earlier."



# Man impales himself in bid to escape

THE TIMES  
26/3/85

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A suspected pass offender impaled himself on a gardening stake yesterday while trying to hide from police who wanted to see his identity documents

Mr Kind Moyo, 32, of Mongwesi Road, Emmarentia, died minutes after leaping over the wall of an Emmarentia house and landing on one of several metre-long spikes in the ground

The spike severed the main artery in his leg and Mr Moyo bled to death in spite of a policeman's desperate attempt to stop the bleeding after calling an ambulance

Mrs Gladys Motsamai, who was the first person to find Mr Moyo after hearing a crash in the backyard of the house in Louw Geldenhuys Street, said yesterday, "I found

the man in my bathroom"

Mrs Motsamai said, "I asked him who his was but he just said, 'Sssh—the police' I ran to my employer. We were frightened and called the police

"When a policeman arrived the man was rolling on the ground in a pool of blood in front of the bathroom. The policeman immediately called an ambulance and then tried his best to stop the bleeding," she said

A police spokesman said yesterday that Mr Moyo had run away from Crime Prevention Unit policemen when they called him over to see his identity documents

Police later established that Mr Moyo worked as a painter in Mongwesi Road

she thought President P. to Mr. W. Botha might...

# Prisoner failed to report illness, inquest is told

By Janine Simon

A young woman awaiting trial on a pass offence did not notify police or prison authorities that she suffered from diabetes, a Johannesburg inquest magistrate heard yesterday during a formal inquiry into the death of Miss Louisa Mareme (18).

The post-mortem, held after Miss Mareme died in Baragwanath Hospital on March 18 1983, could not ascertain what caused her death, the court heard.

Miss Mareme was arrested on March 8 for not having a passbook and illegally being in an urban area for longer than 72 hours. She was taken to the Hillbrow police station and transferred to the new Johannesburg Women's Prison on March 9.

One of her cell-mates testified that on March 18, Miss Mareme was "lying sick" on her bed, could not move and often asked for water. The matter was reported to a prison officer who immediately came to the cell.

About an hour and a half later a sergeant was called to the cell and Miss Mareme, who was shaking and had to be supported by two prisoners, was taken to the pris-

on nursing sister

Sister H M Coetzer testified that Miss Mareme told her that she had been taking "white pills" to treat her diabetes before she was admitted to the prison.

Sister Coetzer injected Miss Mareme with an amount of insulin, calculated on the results of a urine test, and then transferred her to Baragwanath Hospital.

There were no prison records that Miss Mareme had told officials on her admission to the prison, or at her compulsory "doctor's parade" on March 10, or at any of the twice-daily "sick parades" that she was not feeling well or suffered from diabetes, Sister Coetzer said.

Police testified that Miss Mareme did not appear ill at the time of her arrest nor did she notify officials that she suffered from any serious disease.

The hearing was postponed to June 24.

206  
26/3/83

CM Times 30/3/85

# 163 862 influx control law arrests in 1984

AT LEAST 163 862 people were arrested under influx control laws by police and administration and development board officials in South Africa last year, according to the Black Sash

In the Cape Peninsula, 112 519 people were charged for these offences last year.

The table, compiled by the Black Sash from figures drawn from Hansard, the South African Institute of Race Relations and Cape Times surveys, includes some curfew arrests

According to the Black Sash, in 1976 and from 1977 to 1984, at least 2 446 525 people were arrested and charged in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 — Sapa

Cape Times (20)

# Scrap pass laws, says Duncan

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

THE abolition of influx control would do more to move South Africa out of its present state of emergency than any other possible step, Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said in Cape Town yesterday.

She was speaking at the launch of a campaign for the abolition of influx control organized by the Western Cape region of the Black Sash.

Mrs Duncan said influx control had been repeatedly identified as one of the major causes of black anger.

## Banning

Referring to the widespread banning of meetings gazetted by the government yesterday, she said:

"If Dr Gerrit Viljoen were to announce on Monday that there would be no more pass raids and that people would no longer have to produce their passes on demand, I believe the immediate response from the black community will do more to move us out of the present state of emergency than anything else the government could do"

There was no reason why influx control could not be abolished overnight. Influx control had proved itself unenforceable and its abolition would only recognize a situation that existed

Some 42 percent of black people in Cape Town were here illegally. If influx control were abolished, they would merely be able to go about their business for the first time ever without fear of arrest

Arguing that influx from rural areas would be much less than was generally feared, Mrs Duncan said many migrant workers interviewed after winning urban residence rights after the Rikhoto judgment said they would not bring their families to the urban areas before finding suitable accommodation for them

## Manpower

Abolition of influx control would also release police manpower from pass raids to patrol areas afflicted by crime, would enable development board officials to turn their attention to development, and would relieve pressure on the courts and prisons

Mrs Duncan described as astonishing arguments against the abolition based on the enormous costs of coping with increased urban populations

"These people are our responsibility wherever they happen to be and it will be much cheaper to provide essential services in urban environments"

## Black Sash protesters abused

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Passers-by abused Black Sash members yesterday when they staged a silent protest in Main Street, Port Elizabeth.

Members took half-hour turns to stand outside the library with a poster which read "Stop Police Shooting"

During the final 20 minutes of their stand, which started at 9 30am, three people verbally attacked a silent protester.

Peak-hour traffic motorists shook their heads, smiled and swore

graphed the protest and, according to a Sash member who sat knitting on a bench nearby, a woman also photographed the protest from her car

Asked what passers-by had said to her, a protester who did not want to be named said one had asked her why she was not contributing towards the funeral fund for victims of the Westdene bus disaster

Another had said she should help the economy while a third asked her why she was protesting

CALL TIMES 3/4/85

# Residence rights for 5 groups

206

~~3/4/85~~

Staff Reporter

FIVE Crossroads squatter groups have been granted legal residential rights for 18 months provided they move to Khayelitsha "as soon as possible", the top local black affairs official, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, confirmed yesterday.

The groups — Cathedral, Dodwana, Sipeke, Tutu and Nyandeni — have been negotiating with Mr Bezuidenhoud since large-scale unrest broke out at Crossroads in February, leaving 18 people dead.

Mr Bezuidenhoud, who was initially reluctant to release details of a "deal" made with the government on behalf of the squatter groups, said that during the 18 months the groups "must look for work — the government will assist in this. There will be no deportation".

After the 18 months the government would review the situation, he said.

### 'Not forcing'

Mr Bezuidenhoud said an area known as "site C" within the perimeters of Khayelitsha had been made available.

"We're not forcing anybody, but we hope to be able to move them before

the rainy season," he said.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said he had met with leaders of one of the five groups and planned to meet with the other four by the end of the week to inform them of the government's offer.

He confirmed that Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, had not yet met with any of the squatter leaders but added that Dr Viljoen would "definitely meet with them within the next few weeks after I've relayed the offer".

Although squatter leaders were unavailable for comment yesterday they have been widely reported as rejecting the offer and demanding full Section 10 (1) (a) rights "and not temporary permits".

Asked if the 600 government workers from Kwa Ndebele whose presence in Khayelitsha in February is widely believed to have sparked the Crossroads unrest, Mr Bezuidenhoud said all but 72 had been returned to Kwa Ndebele.

"There are now 10 lorries and 72 workers engaged in ongoing work transporting people from the black townships to Khayelitsha," he said.

# Alien — at the stroke of a pen

By RIAAN  
DE VILLIERS

A PROMINENT black man in the Eastern Cape has lost a key court bid to stop the government from withdrawing his rights to enter South Africa without a visa and live in the Republic without a temporary residence permit.

Mr Stephen Tshwete was born in the Transvaal in 1938 and has lived in Nkqonkweni, a township just outside the Ciskei, ever since. He works in King William's Town but has to travel through the Ciskei to get there.

## Political figure

He is a prominent political figure and was imprisoned in East London from 1963 to 1979.

On November 8 last year, Mr Tshwete received a notice from the Director-General of Home Affairs informing

him that his exemption from visa requirements had been withdrawn and he would no longer be permitted to enter South Africa without a visa. His exemption from the requirement to be in possession of a temporary residence permit had also been withdrawn.

Although Mr Tshwete has been affected as an individual, the judgment — handed down in the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court two weeks ago — has serious implications for millions of blacks living outside the homelands.

One legal spokesman told the Cape Times this week "Every black from the Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana or Venda living in the Republic when these countries became independent are now aliens in South Africa."

"Blanket exemptions were issued to all such persons from having to acquire visas and temporary residence permits when these countries became independent.

"However, the action taken against Mr Tshwete and the subsequent judgment has shown that this can be taken away at the stroke of a pen."

Mr Tshwete applied for an urgent court order declaring that he had the right to live permanently in the Republic without a visa or permit, and restraining the government from taking action against him.

However, Mr Justice A J Jones found the Director-General had acted within his legal competence and dismissed the application with costs.

Following the judgment, Mr Tshwete may no longer live in Nkqonkweni without a permit and cannot enter King Williams' Town without a visa.

A senior official of the Department of Home Affairs yesterday confirmed that the notice had been served on Mr Tshwete individually, and did not affect any other Ciskeians in South Africa.

206

# Case on rights in SA dismissed

4/4/82

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A prominent man in the Eastern Cape lost a key court bid to stop the Government from withdrawing his rights to enter South Africa without a visa and live in the Republic without a temporary residence permit.

Mr Stephen Tshwete has lived inside SA since his birth in 1938.

Although Mr Tshwete has been affected as an individual, legal spokesmen say the judgment — handed down in the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court two weeks ago — has serious implications for millions of blacks living outside the homelands.

A spokesman said this week "Every black from the Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana or Venda living in the Republic when these countries became independent are now aliens in SA

"Blanket exemptions were issued to all such persons from having to acquire visas and temporary residence permits."

But this, he said, has changed since Mr Tshwete's unsuccessful bid.

On November 8 last year, Mr Tshwete — working in King Williams' Town and having to travel through the Ciskei to get there — received a notice from the Director-General of Home Affairs informing him that his exemption from visa requirements and for a temporary resident permit had been withdrawn.

He then applied for an urgent court order against these actions.

But the judge dismissed the application with costs.

Following this, Mr Tshwete may no longer live in Nkqonqeni — between East London and Queens-town — without a permit and work without a visa

Criminal Procedure Act

646 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Justice.

In how many cases in 1984 (a) were persons referred for inquiry in terms of section 77 or 78 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, and (b) did the court find that persons were not capable of understanding the court proceedings or were not criminally responsible for their acts as a result of mental illness or mental defects?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) 1 342
(b) 300

Assault on infants

648 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province during the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,
(2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (2) (a) 2 (b)

Cape Province

Table with 2 columns: Race Group, (1) (2) (a) 2 (b)

Orange Free State

Table with 2 columns: Race Group, 1 1 16

Transvaal.

Table with 2 columns: Race Group, 56 2 24

650 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the magisterial districts of (i) East London, (ii) King William's Town, (iii) Queenstown and (iv) Stutterheim in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Statistics in respect of magisterial districts are not kept. Particulars in respect of the various police stations are supplied

Table with 4 columns: District, (a), (b), (c)

Short-term borrowings

651 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) (a) What is the amount of the short-term borrowings of the Government, (i) internally and (ii) externally, since 1 April 1984 and (b) what portion of such internal borrowings consists of Treasury bills,
(2) what is the extent of short-term borrowings by the Reserve Bank, (a) internally and (b) externally, since the above-mentioned date,

(3) whether there have been Government borrowings since 1 April 1984 by way of the issue or re-issue of Government stock, if so, (a) to what amount and (b) for what period,

(4) what is the total amount of (a) internal and (b) external Government borrowing since 1 April 1984,

(5) in respect of what date or dates is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) (a) (i) From 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 the Government made net repayments to the amount of R178 million on short-term domestic loans
(ii) During the same period net short-term foreign loans obtained by the Government amounted to R16 million

(2) (a) and (b) During the period 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 the Reserve Bank did not obtain any short-term domestic loans, but its net short-term foreign loans amounted to R90 million

(b) From 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 net issues of Treasury Bills by the Government amounted to R753 million, but net repayments of short-term government stock amounted to R931 million

(3) Yes

(3) (a) and (b) The following marketable long-term domestic stock was issued by the Government during the period 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 (issues of short-term Government stock are

reflected in paragraph 1 above)

Table with 3 columns: Issue Date, Amount (R millions), Original Issue Date

(4) (a) and (b) The total amounts borrowed from 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 by the Government domestically and abroad (including non-marketable debt) amounted to R4 102 million and R506 million, respectively

(5) The above-mentioned information refers to the period 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984

659 Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many persons were arrested in Uitenhage in (i) December 1984, (ii) January 1985 and (iii) February 1985 (aa) in terms of security legislation, (bb) for public violence, (cc) for intimidation and (dd) for arson and (b) what are their (i) names and (ii) ages,

(2) whether any such persons have been charged, if so, (a) how many, and (b) what were the charges against them, in each category?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Table with 3 columns: (1) (a), (i), (ii), (iii)



been sentenced and (c) where are the detentions being served,

- (2) whether any of these persons have been given a suspended sentence, if not, why not, if so, how many as at the above date?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

Community service

746 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether any persons have been committed to render community service under section 72E(4) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, under orders issued by his Department, if so, (a) how many persons have been so committed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what periods of community service had they been ordered to render in each case and (c) in which Departments or institutions had these persons been ordered to render service,
- (2) whether any of the persons committed to render community service have refused to do so, if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what action was taken in respect of these persons as a result?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) Yes
  - (a) 11 as at 20 March 1985
  - (b) 2 175 days each
  - (c) 6 in the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs
- 1 in the Department of Environ-

HQA

ment Affairs and Tourism  
1 in the Department of Posts and Telecommunications  
3 in the Natal Provincial Administration

- (2) Yes

(a) 162 as at 20 March 1985

(b) Steps to prosecute them in terms of Section 72I(2)(a) of Act 44 of 1957 have been taken  
*206* *How many curfew regulations 9/4/85*  
749 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons in the Republic were arrested in 1984 for offences in terms of curfew regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

11 688 Persons  
*Heurard*  
*Neispruit police district: illegal immigrants Q. Co 1 1016 9/4/85*  
751 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) (a) How many persons were being held at police stations in the Nel-spruit police district on suspicion of being illegal immigrants on 31 December 1984 and (b) for what specified period was each detained,
- (2) whether any of these persons were in possession of South African reference books when detained, if so, how many,
- (3) whether any of these suspected illegal immigrants have since been deported or repatriated, if so, to which country was each (a) deported and/or (b) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) 228

(b) 7 for 31 days  
15 for 43 days  
19 for 46 days  
22 for 56 days  
23 for 28 days  
26 for 20 days  
20 for 13 days  
24 for 10 days  
12 for 39 days  
17 for 45 days  
11 for 50 days  
32 for 59 days

S Z Ngomane: detention

- (2) Yes, 190
- (3) (a) No
- (b) Yes, 194 to Mozambique

753 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 46 on 5 March 1985, why (a) was Mr S Z Ngomane released and re-detained and (b) was this case not investigated prior to his being repatriated,
- (2) in what manner was it determined that the South African reference book in the possession of Mr Ngomane had been falsely obtained,
- (3) whether this person received any visits while being detained from any (a) lawyers, (b) persons claiming to be related to him and (c) other specified persons, if so, on what dates in each case,
- (4) whether these persons were allowed to see Mr Ngomane, if not, why not,
- (5) whether any of these persons were questioned on Mr Ngomane's (a) nationality and/or (b) occupation, if not, why not, if so, with what result,
- (6) whether, at any time, Mr Ngomane admitted to being an illegal immigrant, if so, (a) on what date and (b)

what were the circumstances surrounding this admission?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) He was released on his own cognizance pending the investigation of a case of fraud and aiding illegal immigrants against an official of the Department of Co-operation and Development whereafter he was used as a state witness
- (b) The case was in fact investigated before his repatriation
- (2) It was determined by means of the investigation referred to in para (1)
- (3) (a), (b) and (c) No
- (4) and (5) Fall away
- (6) Yes
- (a) On 4 October 1984
- (b) He made a sworn statement to that effect

*Heurard*  
*Eastern Cape: riots Q. Co 1 1018 9/4/85*  
764 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any civilians have been killed or injured during riots in the Eastern Cape since August 1984, if so, how many had been (a) killed and (b) injured as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,
  - (2) how many such civilians were (a) killed and (b) injured as a result of gunshot wounds?
- The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER
- (1) Yes
  - (a) 68

HQA

been sentenced and (c) where are the detentions being served,

(2) whether any of these persons have been given a suspended sentence, if not, why not, if so, how many as at the above date?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

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The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) Yes

(a) 11 as at 20 March 1985

(b) 2 175 days each

(c) 6 in the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs  
1 in the Department of Environ-

ment Affairs and Tourism  
1 in the Department of Posts and Telecommunications  
3 in the Natal Provincial Administration

(2) Yes

(a) 162 as at 20 March 1985

(b) Steps to prosecute them in terms of Section 72I(2)(a) of Act 44 of 1957 have been taken

749 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons in the Republic were arrested in 1984 for offences in terms of curfew regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

11 688 Persons

*Henwood*  
Respruit police district. Illegal immigrants  
Q. Ca 1 1016 9/4/85

751 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many persons were being held at police stations in the Nel-spruit police district on suspicion of being illegal immigrants on 31 December 1984 and (b) for what specified period was each detained,

(2) whether any of these persons were in possession of South African reference books when detained, if so, how many,

(3) whether any of these suspected illegal immigrants have since been deported or repatriated, if so, to which country was each (a) deported and/or (b) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) 228

(b) 7 for 31 days  
15 for 43 days  
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26 for 20 days  
20 for 13 days  
24 for 10 days  
12 for 39 days  
17 for 45 days  
11 for 50 days  
32 for 59 days

(2) Yes, 190

(3) (a) No

(b) Yes, 194 to Mozambique

S Z Ngomane: detention

753 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 46 on 5 March 1985, why (a) was Mr S Z Ngomane released and re-detained and (b) was this case not investigated prior to his being repatriated,

(2) in what manner was it determined that the South African reference book in the possession of Mr Ngomane had been falsely obtained,

(3) whether this person received any visits while being detained from any (a) lawyers, (b) persons claiming to be related to him and (c) other specified persons, if so, on what dates in each case,

(4) whether these persons were allowed to see Mr Ngomane, if not, why not,

(5) whether any of these persons were questioned on Mr Ngomane's (a) nationality and/or (b) occupation, if not, why not, if so, with what result,

(6) whether, at any time, Mr Ngomane admitted to being an illegal immigrant, if so, (a) on what date and (b)

what were the circumstances surrounding this admission?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) He was released on his own cognizance pending the investigation of a case of fraud and aiding illegal immigrants against an official of the Department of Co-operation and Development whereafter he was used as a state witness.

(b) The case was in fact investigated before his repatriation

(2) It was determined by means of the investigation referred to in para (1)

(3) (a), (b) and (c) No.

(4) and (5) Fall away

(6) Yes

(a) On 4 October 1984

(b) He made a sworn statement to that effect

*Henwood*  
Eastern Cape: riots  
Q. Ca 1 1018  
9/4/85

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(1) Whether any civilians have been killed or injured during riots in the Eastern Cape since August 1984, if so, how many had been (a) killed and (b) injured as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) how many such civilians were (a) killed and (b) injured as a result of gunshot wounds?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) 68

**Criminal Procedure Act**

646 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice

In how many cases in 1984 (a) were persons referred for inquiry in terms of section 77 or 78 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, and (b) did the court find that persons were not capable of understanding the court proceedings or were not criminally responsible for their acts as a result of mental illness or mental defects?

Orange Free State.	Coloured	1	—	1
	Black	37	1	16
Transvaal	White	56	1	10
	Asian	2	—	1
	Coloured	12	4	—
	Black	24	1	11

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) 1 342

(b) 300

**Assault on infants**

648 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province during the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,

(2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

(1) (2) (a) 2 (b)

Cape Province	White	19	1	1
	Coloured	81	5	11
	Black	23	—	25
Natal.	White	19	—	2
	Asian	3	—	—
	Coloured	5	—	4
	Black	99	2	33

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

**Short-term borrowings**

651 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

(1) (a) What is the amount of the short-term borrowings of the Government, (i) internally and (ii) externally, since 1 April 1984 and (b) what portion of such internal borrowings consists of Treasury bills;

(2) what is the extent of short-term borrowings by the Reserve Bank, (a) internally and (b) externally, since the above-mentioned date,

(3) whether there have been Government borrowings since 1 April 1984 by way of the issue or re-issue of Government stock, if so, (a) to what amount and (b) for what period,

(4) what is the total amount of (a) internal and (b) external Government borrowing since 1 April 1984,

(5) in respect of what date or dates is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) (a) From 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 the Government made net repayments to the amount of R178 million on short-term domestic loans

(ii) During the same period net short-term foreign loans obtained by the Government, amounted to R16 million

(b) From 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 net issues of Treasury Bills by the Government amounted to R753 million, but net repayments of short-term government stock amounted to R931 million

(a) and (b) During the period 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 the Reserve Bank did not obtain any short-term domestic loans, but its net short-term foreign loans amounted to R90 million

(3) Yes

(a) and (b) The following marketable long-term domestic stock was issued by the Government during the period 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 (issues of short-term Government stock are

Issue	Amount (R millions)	Original Date of Issue
13% 2005	1 900	16 4 1984
15% 1988	600	13 9 1984
14,5% 2006	1 389	17 9 1984
Total	3 889	

(4) (a) and (b) The total amounts borrowed from 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 by the Government domestically and abroad (including non-marketable debt), amounted to R4 102 million and R506 million, respectively

(5) The above-mentioned information refers to the period 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984

659 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many persons were arrested in Uitenhage in (i) December 1984, (ii) January 1985 and (iii) February 1985 (aa) in terms of security legislation, (bb) for public violence, (cc) for intimidation and (dd) for arson and (b) what are their (i) names and (ii) ages,

(2) whether any such persons have been charged, if so, (a) how many, and (b) what were the charges against them, in each category?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(aa)	—	—	—
(bb)	—	108	24
(cc)	—	—	—
(dd)	—	36	—

(b)(i) and (ii) Since they have

*206* *Heum and*  
*Reference books/influx control*  
*G. Col. 1004 9/4/85*

650 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in the magisterial districts of (i) East London, (ii) King William's Town, (iii) Queenstown and (iv) Stutterheim in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Statistics in respect of magisterial districts are not kept Particulars in respect of the various police stations are supplied

(i) East London	(a)	(b)
(ii) King William's Town	2 054	184
(iii) Queenstown	323	93
(iv) Stutterheim	1 738	342

**Short-term borrowings**

651 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

(1) (a) What is the amount of the short-term borrowings of the Government, (i) internally and (ii) externally, since 1 April 1984 and (b) what portion of such internal borrowings consists of Treasury bills;

(2) what is the extent of short-term borrowings by the Reserve Bank, (a) internally and (b) externally, since the above-mentioned date,

*X* *Heum and*  
*Uitenhage arrests*  
*G. Col. 1006 9/4/85*

(3) The following number qualified during 1984 in each of the above-mentioned fields of study.

(aa)	Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences	74
(bb)	Architecture	4
(cc)	Commercial and Economic Sciences	17
(dd)	Engineering	42
(ee)	Quantity Surveying	4
(ff)	Forestry	8
(gg)	Geosciences	90
(hh)	Law	13
(ii)	Librarianship	112
(jj)	Medicine and Dentistry	10
(kk)	Paramedical Sciences	26
(ll)	Pure Sciences	6
(mm)	Town and Regional Planning	12
(nn)	Social Work	16
(oo)	Education	144
(pp)	Administrative Sciences	4
(qq)	Other specified Sciences or fields of study	582

(4) The conditions are at present applicable to Whites only

*Howard*  
Rural areas: schools 10/4/85  
725 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(5) Bursars may indicate the departments in which they wish to work in order of preference

- (a) Falls away
- (b) Allocation of bursars to Departments is effected according to—
  - (i) the requirements of the various departments, and
  - (ii) the bursar's own preference

How many (a) secondary and (b) senior secondary schools were there for Black pupils in rural areas in each specified (i) province and/or (ii) departmental region as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(a) and (b)(i) Figures are not available

- (6) Fields of study for which bursaries are granted are determined by the requirements of departments
  - (a) The purpose of the Bursary Scheme is recruitment in fields where shortages exist
  - (b) All Bursars will be subject to the same restriction, namely restricted fields of study

See also Table 3 1 1, page 178 of the 1984 Annual Report of this Department

HOA

THURSDAY, 11 APRIL 1985

to the West Rand Development Board )

**Commissions/departmental committees**

†Indicates translated version  
For written reply

419 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Public Works

*General Affairs*  
*Howard*  
206 Influx control/identity documents  
Q.601. 1041 11/4/85  
222 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in 1984.

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferrerassdorp, Johannesburg, in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees.

(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period,

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees.

(3) what amounts accrued to the State from fines imposed for these offences?

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

**THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS**

The following are the statutes of such cases, tried in the courts of the Magistrate's Court, Johannesburg sitting in the Market Street building, from 1 September 1984 (the date on which judicial work was taken over from the Department of Co-operation and Development) until 31 December 1984

- (1) (a) 2 895
- (b) 2 421

- (1) (a) None
- (b) One
- (2) No
- (3) Falls away
- (4) Approximately R2 500.

698 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Finance

(2) 34,8

What was the (a) actual and/or (b) esti-

HOA

(3) The following number qualified during 1984 in each of the above-mentioned fields of study

(aa)	Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences	74
(bb)	Architecture	4
(cc)	Commercial and Economic Sciences	17
(dd)	Engineering	42
(ee)	Quantity Surveying	—
(ff)	Forestry	4
(gg)	Geosciences	8
(hh)	Law	90
(ii)	Librarianship	13
(jj)	Medicine and Dentistry	112
(kk)	Paramedical Sciences	10
(ll)	Pure Sciences	26
(mm)	Town and Regional Planning	6
(nn)	Social Work	12
(oo)	Education	16
(pp)	Administrative Sciences	144
(qq)	Other specified Sciences or fields of study	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>582</b>

(4) The conditions are at present applicable to Whites only

*Handwritten:* Rural areas, schools 10/4/85  
725 Mr P R C RODGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(5) Bursars may indicate the departments in which they wish to work in order of preference

- (a) Falls away
- (b) Allocation of bursars to Departments is effected according to—

- (i) the requirements of the various departments, and
- (ii) the bursar's own preference

How many (a) secondary and (b) senior secondary schools were there for Black pupils in rural areas in each specified (i) province and/or (ii) departmental region as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) and (b)(i) Figures are not available

(ii)	(a)	(b)
	(Up to Std 8)	(Up to Std 10)

(6) Fields of study for which bursaries are granted are determined by the requirements of departments

- (a) The purpose of the Bursary Scheme is recruitment in fields where shortages exist
- (b) All Bursars will be subject to the same restriction, namely restricted fields of study

See also Table 3.1.1, page 178 of the 1984 Annual Report of this Department

THURSDAY, 11 APRIL 1985

to the West Rand Development Board)

Indicates translated version

For written reply.

*General Affairs*  
*Handwritten:* 206  
Influx control/identity documents  
Q: 601, 1041 11/4/85  
222 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice.

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferrerassdorp, Johannesburg, in 1984.

(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period,

(3) what amounts accrued to the State from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The following are the statistics of such cases, tried in the courts of the Magistrate's Court, Johannesburg sitting in the Market Street building, from 1 September 1984 (the date on which judicial work was taken over from the Department of Co-operation and Development) until 31 December 1984

(1)	(a)	2 895
	(b)	2 421
(2)		34,8
(3)		R7 235,00

(3) R7 235,00 (The money is being paid

Commissions/departamental committees

419 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Public Works.

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in 1984,

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) (a) None

(b) One

(2) No

(3) Falls away

(4) Approximately R2 500

698 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Finance

What was the (a) actual and/or (b) esti-

- (v) Personnel for Local Authorities . . . . . 9 878
- (vi) Control over Local Authority Institutions 59 247
- (vii) Additional Sources of Revenue 3 122
- (viii) Conditions of Services of Scientific Councils 800
- (ix) Welfare Policy 12 920
- (x) Family Enrichment 655

*Hansen*  
*Q-601 1067*  
 Identity documents  
 15/4/85  
 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether his Department controls the issuing of identity documents to members of all race groups, if not, (a) in respect of which race groups does it not issue these documents and (b) why, if so, how many (i)(aa) original and (bb) duplicate applications for documents were received, and (ii) documents were issued, in respect of each race group in the latest specified year for which figures are available,

(2) whether there is a delay in issuing these documents, if so, what is the (a) average and (b) maximum delay between the receipt of an application and the issuing of a document in respect of each population group,

(3) whether temporary identity documents are issued to any persons, if so, (a) in respect of which population groups and (b) for how long are these documents valid in each case,

(4) (a) from where are applicants required to submit their applications for identity documents and (b) where is the completed document sent to in respect of each population group,

(5) whether members of all population groups are required to submit the same items with their applications, if

not, (a) why not and (b) what information is required from any one population group that is not required from another,

(6) whether his Department issues identity documents to residents of national states, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away

For the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984

- (i) (aa) Blacks 299 162 Other population groups 325 520
- (bb) Blacks 504 735 Other population groups 245 980

Separate statistics for population groups other than Blacks are not available

- (ii) Blacks 796 738
- Whites 420 000
- Coloureds 81 200
- Indians 48 100
- Malays, Griquas and Chinese 3 193

(2) No (a) and (b) Fall away However, I wish to add that the normal time to process an application is 6 to 8 weeks, provided the application is correctly completed and no additional information or substantiating documents are needed. Should additional information or substantiating documents be required the time needed to finalize an application is dependant on the time taken by the applicant to respond to the Department's inquiries

(3) Yes

(a) All population groups

(b) Two months in respect of Blacks Six months in respect of other population groups

(4) (a) If the applicant is a Black person and if he is resident in one of the national states, at the nearest magistrate's office in the national state concerned If he is resident outside the national states, at the nearest office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development If the applicant is not a Black person, at the nearest regional office of the Department of Home Affairs

(b) If the applicant is a Black person, to the magistrate's office in the national state or the office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development where the applicant submitted his application In respect of applicants who are not Black persons, to the postal address of the applicant furnished in the application

(5) No

(a) The issue of identity documents to Black persons and to members of the population groups other than the Black population group is governed by two different Acts, namely the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952) and the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act 30 of 1950), respectively. These two Acts have different requirements and the application forms that are prescribed, also differ substantially. Copies of the different application forms can be made available for the honourable member's perusal

(b) Black persons, except those exempted by Section 3(4) of Act 67 of 1952, are required to submit full sets of fingerprints whilst persons other than Black persons are required to submit marriage certificates or copies thereof if they are married

(6) Yes

Unemployed persons 15/4/85  
*Q-601 1070*  
 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many Black persons were unemployed as at the date of the latest population survey and (b) what is the date of this survey?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) 515 000

(b) October 1984

*Hansen*  
*Q-601 1071*  
 KwaNdebele unemployed persons  
 15/4/85  
 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether his Department keeps statistics of the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed if not why not, if so, how many such residents were unemployed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Statistics on the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed are being kept on the basis of the Current Population Survey of the Central Statistical Services

An estimated 4 152 Black residents of KwaNdebele were unemployed during September 1984

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

742 Mr D I N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether any gifts were presented to any persons by his Department on the occasion of the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project, if so (a) to whom, (b) what was the value of the gift in each case and (c) from what account were the funds drawn to pay for these gifts?

(206) *Harwood* Q-601 1067  
15/4/85  
Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (v) Personnel for Local Authorities 9 878
- (vi) Control over Local Authority Institutions 59 247
- (vii) Additional Sources of Revenue 4 122
- (viii) Conditions of Services of Scientific Councils 8000
- (ix) Welfare Policy 12 920
- (x) Family Enrichment 655

not, (a) why not and (b) what information is required from any one population group that is not required from another,

(6) whether his Department issues identity documents to residents of national states, if not, why not

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(1) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away  
For the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984

- (i) (aa) Blacks 299 162 Other population groups 325 520
- (bb) Blacks 504 735 Other population groups 245 980

Separate statistics for population groups other than Blacks are not available

- (ii) Blacks 796 738
- Whites 420 000
- Coloureds 81 200
- Indians 48 100
- Malays, Griquas and Chinese 3 193

- (2) whether there is a delay in issuing these documents, if so, what is the (a) average and (b) maximum delay between the receipt of an application and the issuing of a document in respect of each population group,
- (3) whether temporary identity documents are issued to any persons, if so, (a) in respect of which population groups and (b) for how long are these documents valid in each case,
- (4) (a) from where are applicants required to submit their applications for identity documents and (b) where is the completed document sent to in respect of each population group,
- (5) whether members of all population groups are required to submit the same items with their applications, if

(2) No, (a) and (b) Fall away. However, I wish to add that the normal time to process an application is 6 to 8 weeks, provided the application is correctly completed and no additional information or substantiating documents are needed. Should additional information or substantiating documents be required the time needed to finalize an application is dependant on the time taken by the applicant to respond to the Department's inquiries

(3) Yes

(a) All population groups

(b) Two months in respect of Blacks Six months in respect of other population groups

*Harwood*

(306) *Harwood* Q-601 1070  
15/4/85  
Dr A L BOKAINE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(4) (a) If the applicant is a Black person and if he is resident in one of the national states, at the nearest magistrate's office in the national state concerned. If he is resident outside the national states, at the nearest office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development. If the applicant is not a Black person, at the nearest regional office of the Department of Home Affairs

(a) Inemployed persons 15/4/85  
585 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many Black persons were unemployed as at the date of the latest population survey and (b) what is the date of this survey?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

(a) 515 000

(b) October 1984

(b) If the applicant is a Black person, to the magistrate's office in the national state or the office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development where the applicant submitted his application. In respect of applicants who are not Black persons, to the postal address of the applicant furnished in the application

Whether his Department keeps statistics of the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed, if not why not, if so, how many such residents were unemployed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

Statistics on the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed are being kept on the basis of the Current Population Survey of the Central Statistical Services

An estimated 4 152 Black residents of KwaNdebele were unemployed during September 1984

**Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project**

742 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

Whether any gifts were presented to any persons by his Department on the occasion of the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project, if so, (a) to whom, (b) what was the value of the gift in each case and (c) from what account were the funds drawn to pay for these gifts?

(6) Yes

(v) Personnel for Local Authorities 9 878

(vi) Control over Local Authority Institutions 59 247

(vii) Additional Sources of Revenue 3 122

(viii) Conditions of Services of Scientific Councils 800

(ix) Welfare Policy 12 920

(x) Family Enrichment 655

*206*  
*Howard Q-601-1067*  
*15/4/85*  
566 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether his Department controls the issuing of identity documents to members of all race groups, if not, (a) in respect of which race groups does it not issue these documents and (b) why, if so, how many (i)(aa) original and (bb) duplicate applications for documents were received, and (ii) for documents were issued, in respect of each race group in the latest specified year for which figures are available.

not, (a) why not and (b) what information is required from any one population group that is not required from another,

(6) whether his Department issues identity documents to residents of national states, if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(1) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away

For the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984

(i) (aa) Blacks 299 162 Other population groups 325 520

(bb) Blacks 504 735 Other population groups 245 980

Separate statistics for population groups other than Blacks are not available

(ii) Blacks	796 738
Whites	420 000
Coloureds	81 200
Indians	48 100
Malays, Griquas and Chinese	3 193

(2) whether there is a delay in issuing these documents, if so, what is the (a) average and (b) maximum delay between the receipt of an application and the issuing of a document in respect of each population group.

(3) whether temporary identity documents are issued to any persons, if so, (a) in respect of which population groups and (b) for how long are these documents valid in each case.

(4) (a) from where are applicants required to submit their applications for identity documents and (b) where is the completed document sent to in respect of each population group.

(5) whether members of all population groups are required to submit the same items with their applications if

(4) (a) If the applicant is a Black person and if he is resident in one of the national states, at the nearest magistrate's office in the national state concerned. If he is resident outside the national states, at the nearest office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development. If the applicant is not a Black person at the nearest regional office of the Department of Home Affairs

(b) If the applicant is a Black person, to the magistrate's office in the national state or the office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development where the applicant submitted his application. In respect of applicants who are not Black persons, to the postal address of the applicant furnished in the application

(5) No

(a) The issue of identity documents to Black persons and to members of the population groups other than the Black population group is governed by two different Acts, namely the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952) and the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act 30 of 1950), respectively. These two Acts have different requirements and the application forms that are prescribed, also differ substantially. Copies of the different application forms can be made available for the honourable member's perusal

(b) Black persons, except those exempted by Section 3(4) of Act 67 of 1952, are required to submit full sets of fingerprints whilst persons other than Black persons, are required to submit marriage certificates or copies thereof if they are married

(6) Yes

*Howard Q-601-1070*  
*15/4/85*  
585 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many Black persons were unemployed as at the date of the latest population survey and (b) what is the date of this survey?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

(a) 515 000

(b) October 1984

*Howard Q-601-1071*  
*15/4/85*  
662 Dr A L BORAINF asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether his Department keeps statistics of the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed if not why not, if so, how many such residents were unemployed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

Statistics on the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed are being kept on the basis of the Current Population Survey of the Central Statistical Services. An estimated 4 152 Black residents of KwaNdebele were unemployed during September 1984

**Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project**

742 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether any gifts were presented to any persons by his Department on the occasion of the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project, if so, (a) to whom, (b) what was the value of the gift in each case and (c) from what account were the funds drawn to pay for these gifts?



(1) A Board in terms of Police Regulation 64 (1) (b) has been convened to inquire into his fitness to remain in the Force

(ii) Constable N B Harker

(2) No

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of reports surrounding this incident that a group of policemen—apparently they were policemen—laughed at the incident? If so what action does he intend taking?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I am aware of those reports and, as I have explained, a departmental inquiry into the whole matter is being held

#### De Hoop area

\*20 Mr P A MYRBURG asked the Minister of Public Works

(1) Whether his Department and/or the former Department of Community Development appointed any committee of inquiry in 1984 and/or 1985 to investigate complaints of property-owners in the De Hoop area regarding the expropriation of their properties, if so, (a) who appointed the committee, (b) who (i) was in charge of the inquiry and (ii) are the persons who served on the committee, (c) when was it appointed and (d) where did it sit,

(2) whether the committee has completed its investigation, if not, (a) why not, (b) what progress has been made and (c) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed, if so, (i) when, (ii) what was the scope of the investigation and (iii) what were the findings,

(3) Whether any action has been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so what action,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

#### The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) NO

(2), (3) and (4)  
Falls away

206 Identity documents Howard  
P. G. S. 1092 16/4/85

\*21 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian South African citizens are required to carry of-ficial identity documents on their persons, if so, (i) in terms of what statutory provision and (ii) why in each case,

(2) whether such identity documents are to be so carried at all times, if not, on what occasions are such citizens required to carry them on their persons,

(3) whether members of each race group are required to carry the same identity documents, if not (a) why not and (b) in what respects do these identity documents differ in each case?

#### \*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) There is no imperative provision in either the Population Registration Act, No 30 of 1950, or the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Documents) Act, No 67 of 1952, that requires South African citizens to carry identity documents on their persons. Both these Acts, however, provide that identity documents shall be produced to an authorized officer on request. In this regard the hon member is referred to section 14 read with section 18 of Act 30 of 1950 and section 13 read with section 15 of Act 67 of 1952. It is therefore in the interest of all South African citizens to carry their identity documents on their persons or to have them readily available so that it can be produced on request

(3) No

(a) Because the issue of identity documents are at present governed by two different Acts, namely, in the case of Black persons in terms of Act 67 of 1952 and in the case of other population groups in terms of Act 30 of 1950 I wish to add however, that the issuing of a uniform identity document to all population groups will probably commence on 1 July 1986

(b) The identity document presently issued to Black persons differs in several respects as far as layout and contents are concerned, from the document issued to the other population groups. It is, however, impractical to specify the differences by way of a formal reply. The different documents now issued are, however available for perusal in the parliamentary offices of the Department of Home Affairs

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS Mr Speaker arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him this question. If my colleague the hon member for Green Point were to say that he was forced to carry his identity documents at all times, would he not be telling the truth?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reply is the exact opposite of what the hon member has just said. What I have read out as a reply is that in terms of our legislation it is necessary and I want to quote the specific section—unfortunately I only have it here in Afrikaans—of the Population Registration Act, No 30 of 1950 Section 14 reads as follows

(1) Any peace officer (as defined in section 1 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1955 (Act No 56 of 1955)), may whenever he is under section 22 (3) of the said Act entitled to call upon any person to furnish such peace officer with his full name and address, request that person, if his name is by this Act required to be in-

cluded in the register and he has attained the age of sixteen years but is not a person to whom a certificate of citizenship has in terms of the National States Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act No 26 of 1970), been issued, to produce to such peace officer his identity document

Section (1) (f) reads

Any person who without lawful cause fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of section 10, 14 (2) or 15A (1) shall be guilty of an offence

\*Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he give us an indication how many Whites, Coloureds and Indians have been prosecuted in terms of the provisions of this legislation?

\*The MINISTER I do not have any statistics with me but from experience we know that it certainly does not happen often. If figures are available in this regard I am sure they will not be very high. The fact is that the juridical position has been corrected and that it is sound advice that we should all put our identity documents to far better use. In a lighter vein, I want to remind the hon member that he could not vote in the referendum unless he had his identity document with him

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS Mr Chairman further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he not consider that to compare the regulations as regards Blacks in respect of the carrying of identity documents with the regulations as regards Whites and the carrying of identity documents as being to any extent similar is to give a wrong picture of what the situation is in South Africa?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman the reply is "no". The hon member is trying to discredit the State President with regard to the statement he made on *Nightline* to American television viewers. The State President was absolutely correct, and I have just proved it in my replies to the previous supplementary questions

1111

TUESDAY, 16 APRIL 1985

(1) No, because there is at present no demand for the houses, and the expenditure of the estimated renovation cost of R570 000,00 to make the houses habitable, will in the circumstances not be justifiable. An investigation regarding the possible utilization of the houses for housing purposes is being carried out.

(2) and (3) Fall away

For written reply

General Affairs

*Hansen* Q. 601. 1111  
Family housing units 16/4/85

205 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many new family housing units for Blacks in White urban areas were built by each Development Board in 1984 and (b) what was the expenditure in that year on (i) such housing and (ii) infrastructural services for such housing?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Western Cape Development Board

(a) 2 639

(b) (i) R21 158 388

(ii) R38 597 134

Central Transvaal Development Board

(a) None

(b) (i) and (ii) Fall away

Highveld Development Board

(a) 570

(b) (i) R5 519 101

(ii) R672 220

Western Transvaal Development Board

(a) 49

1112

(b) (i) R318 388

(ii) R1 293 820

Natal Development Board

(a) 49

(b) (i) and (ii) Fall away

Northern Cape Development Board

(a) 21

(b) (i) R159 300

(ii) R275 078

North Transvaal Development Board

(a) None

(b) (i) and (ii) Fall away

East Transvaal Development Board

(a) 460

(b) (i) R2 265 000

(ii) R400 000

Southern Orange Free State Development Board

(a) 114

(b) (i) R663 542

(ii) R202 459

Orangevaal Development Board

(a) 1 244

(b) (i) R8 321 932

(ii) R12 860 913

East Rand Development Board

(a) 1 392

(b) (i) R9 017 000

(ii) R3 183 000

West Rand Development Board

(a) 1 239

1113

TUESDAY, 16 APRIL 1985

1114

(b) (i) R9 612 000

(ii) R8 857 108

East Cape Development Board

(a) 3 841

(b) (i) R18 061 777

(ii) R4 090 000

*Hansen* Q. 601. 1113 16/4/85  
Influx control/identity documents

475 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) What was the total (a) amount in fines and (b) number of days in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1984 in the East Rand area for offences relating to influx control and identity documents,

(2) (a) how many persons paid fines and (b) what was the total amount paid in such fines?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

(1) (a) R428 033

(b) 516 033

(2) (a) 4 262

(b) R102 074

The information is for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984 as these functions were taken over by the Department of Justice on 1 September 1984. Suspended sentences have been included in the above-mentioned totals.

*Hansen and Classrooms* Q. 601 1113 16/4/85  
492 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether he received any requests for the provision of additional classrooms in 1985 for schools in (a) the Black townships of Cullinan Tokorn Watt-

vile Daverton Vosloorus, Kwa Thema Ratanda Kallehong, Duduza Tembisa Delmas Devon and Tsakane respectively and (b) any other specified Black township in the East Rand Development Board area from (i) officials of his Department and (ii) any other persons or organizations, if so

(2) (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the requests and (ii) his response thereto in each case

(3) whether any additional classrooms are to be provided in 1985, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many (b) when were they ordered and (c) when will they be ready for use?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(1) (a) (i) Yes in respect of all the townships mentioned except for Duduza Delmas, Ratanda and Devon

(ii) No

(b) (i) Yes. Ekanala near Bronkhorstspuit

(ii) No

(2) (a) During 1983 and 1984

(b) (i) The Regional Director for Education and Training, Highveld Region requested the erection of additional classrooms at existing schools as well as the erection of certain complete new schools

(ii) The erection of additional classrooms and schools were approved for the townships as listed below, within the limits of the funds allocated annually to the Department for capital works

HOA

HOA

ernment been appointed to serve on such a committee?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I want to make a sincere suggestion to the hon member. If the hon member wants information on a matter which has already been debated and where reference was made to a committee of investigation that was appointed by the NP-leadership in the Free State, he should ask me and I will help him formulate the question. His basic problem is to get a correctly formulated question on the Question Paper [Interjections]

In order to help the hon member, I want to refer him to a statement made by the hon the Leader of the NP in the Free State, the hon the Minister of Health and Welfare. This statement appears in a very respectable publication which was issued recently. I will say more about that in a moment. I quote from that statement:

As gevolg van die siening van die Eerste Minister dat die leiers van die Vrystaat self oor die heroerweging van Hoofstuk 33 van die Vrystaats Wetboek sal besluit, het ek vier lede van die hoofbestuur

Not of the Government—

van die NP onder voorsitterskap van Minister Kobie Coetsee aangestel om die aangeleentheid te ondersoek en aanbevelings dienaangaande te maak aan die NP-leiding

†An HON MEMBER Did you not know that, Daan?

†The MINISTER I think the hon member will now agree that his question was formulated wrongly

This publication is titled the *Nat-Harri-smith*, April 1985. It concludes on the same page with this very correct call:

Ons het vertrou, ons skeep vertrou, ons stem Nasionaal! [Interjections]

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, further arising out of the non-reply of the hon the evasive Minister, I want to ask him if the Minister is a member of the Government [Interjections]

†The MINISTER The nature and contents of the hon member's question explain why he is not a member of the Government [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The questions are now deterrating into a dialogue

**Owagwa**

\*25 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education +

(1) Whether any land has been purchased since 1 July 1984 with a view to (a) consolidating and/or (b) extending the territory of Owagwa, if so, (i) how many hectares and (ii) what was the total cost of the purchases,

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

(1) No

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) fall away

(2) 16 April 1985

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether he will grant independence to the residents of Owagwa if they request that?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, this has nothing to do with consolidation and is therefore not a supplementary question

*206 Identity documents 16/4/85*  
*Handwritten*  
26 Mrs H SOZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons have been arrested for not being in possession of an official identity document during the

latest specified 10-year period for which figures are available, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) No

(b) (i) 637 584

(ii) In terms of section 15 (1) of Act No 67 of 1952 and section 12 (1) of Act No 25 of 1945

(c) (i) 2

(ii) In terms of section 14 (2) of Act No 30 of 1950

(d) None

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Chairman arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he not believe then that perhaps the police have not been as efficient as they should be in following up White offenders by comparison with others? [Interjections]

Mr Chairman, arising further

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! There is nothing arising further out of the hon member's own question

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Chairman, I want to put another question, not arising out of my own question but arising out of the hon the Minister's original answering of the question. Would it not then, Sir, in view of his answer, make one believe that the laws for the different population groups

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! That is not a question, it is a supposition and, indeed, an indirect statement

Umgeni River: body of unidentified man

\*27 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a case of a body of an unidentified Black man found floating

on the Umgeni River was recently reported to the police station responsible for the Clermont area in Natal, if so (a) when and (b) what is the name of this police station

(2) whether this body was found within the area of jurisdiction of the above-mentioned police station, if not, within the area of jurisdiction of which police station was the body found.

(3) whether the said body was eventually removed from the Umgeni River, if so, by members of which police station,

(4) whether there was any delay in removing the said body from the river if so, (a) why, (b) how long after the case had first been reported was the body removed and (c) what are the circumstances surrounding the incident

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) On 8 March 1985

(b) Kwa Dabeka police station

(2) No, within the area of jurisdiction of Kwa-Mashu police station

(3) Yes, by members of the Kwa Dabeka police station

(4) Yes

(a) and (c) As a result of a difference of opinion in whose area of jurisdiction the body was found, and the negligence of the responsible members to remove it

(b) 5 days

(5) No except to state that the circumstances surrounding the case are being

Town  
Cullinan  
Kathlehong  
Tembisa  
Daveyton  
Ekangala  
Tsakana  
Bronkhorstspuit  
Tokoza  
Kwa-Thema  
Vosloorus  
Wattville

Number of Classrooms  
4  
73  
168  
117  
24  
129  
36  
52  
30  
28  
9

and (xiii) Tsakane and (b) any other specified township in the East Rand Development Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(a) (i) Cullinan  
(ii) Tokaza  
(iii) Wattville  
(iv) Daveyton  
(v) Vosloorus  
(vi) KwaThema  
(vii) Ratanda  
(viii) Kathlehong  
(ix) Duduza  
(x) Tembisa  
(xi) Delmas  
(xii) Devon  
(xiii) Tsakana  
Zithobeni (Bronkhorst-spruit)

2  
64  
23  
485  
182  
170  
30  
332  
20  
181  
16  
4  
74  
6

(3) Yes  
(a) 670  
(b) and (c) Some schools and classrooms are in the process of erection and will be completed during 1985 while the construction of the rest will commence during the latter part of the 1985/86 financial year. The construction period of some schools extends over more than one financial year

493 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether he is now in a position to furnish particulars on trading licences in operation in Black townships falling under the East Rand Development Board, if so, how many trading licences were in operation in (a) the Black townships of (i) Cullinan, (ii) Tokorn, (iii) Wattville, (iv) Daveyton, (v) Vosloorus (vi) Kwa Thema, (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Kathlehong, (xi) Duduza, (x) Tembisa, (xi) Delmas, (xii) Devon

As at 5 March 1985

559 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1984 in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

(a) and (b) Fall Away  
(2) (a) 2 001  
(b) (1) 4  
(ii) At a communal water tank

206 Depositions/repatriations

573 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1984 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

(a) (i) (aa) None  
(bb) 21 764  
(ii) (aa) None  
(bb) 3 321

(b) (i) Act 59 of 1972  
Act 25 of 1915  
(ii) (aa) None  
(bb) Bophuthatswana  
Botswana  
Ciskei  
KaNgwane  
KwaZulu  
Lebowa  
Lesotho  
Malawi  
Mozambique  
Owagwa  
South West Africa  
Swaziland  
Tanskei  
Venda  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Development Board Area  
Northern Transvaal  
Eastern Transvaal  
Western Transvaal  
East Rand  
Highveld  
Central Transvaal  
Western Transvaal  
Western Cape  
Eastern Cape  
Northern Cape  
Southern Orange Free-state  
Orange Vaal  
Natalia

(a) 182  
1 135  
79 946  
19 114  
10 807  
\*  
3 232  
3 449  
47 465  
507  
11 059  
4 582  
4 764

(b) 181  
642  
76 005  
17 736  
10 137  
13 689  
3 029  
3 353  
44 779  
497  
8 916  
3 257  
3 565

\* Not readily available

571 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation Development and Education

(1) Whether the Black township serving the town of Kenton-on-Sea is to be rebuilt, if so, (a) where and (b) when

(2) (a) what is the population of the existing Black township and (b)(i) how many water taps serve this township and (ii) where are these taps situated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) No The existing Black area is only an emergency camp and a new site on which a permanent township can be developed is currently being investigated

(a) and (b) Fall Away  
(2) (a) 2 001  
(b) (1) 4  
(ii) At a communal water tank

206 Depositions/repatriations

573 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1984 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

(a) (i) (aa) None  
(bb) 21 764  
(ii) (aa) None  
(bb) 3 321

(b) (i) Act 59 of 1972  
Act 25 of 1915  
(ii) (aa) None  
(bb) Bophuthatswana  
Botswana  
Ciskei  
KaNgwane  
KwaZulu  
Lebowa  
Lesotho  
Malawi  
Mozambique  
Owagwa  
South West Africa  
Swaziland  
Tanskei  
Venda  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

Town	Number of Classrooms	and (xiii) Tsakane and (b) any other specified township in the East Rand Development Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?
Cullinan	4	
Katlehong	73	
Tembisa	168	
Daveyton	117	
Ekangala	24	
Tsakana	129	
Bronkhorstspuit	36	
Tokoza	52	
Kwa-Thema	30	
Vosloorus	28	
Wattville	9	

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

- (3) Yes
- (a) 670
- (b) and (c) Some schools and classrooms are in the process of erection and will be completed during 1985 while the construction of the rest will commence during the latter part of the 1985/86 financial year. The construction period of some schools extends over more than one financial year.
- (b) Zithobeni (Bronkhorstspuit) 6
- (ix) Duduza 20
- (x) Tembisa 181
- (xi) Delmas 16
- (xii) Devon 4
- (xiii) Tsakana 74

493 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

*Hansen* Q. Co. 1. 1115 16/4/85

Whether he is now in a position to furnish particulars on trading licences in operation in Black townships falling under the East Rand Development Board, if so, how many trading licences were in operation in (a) the Black townships of (i) Cullinan, (ii) Tokom, (iii) Wattville, (iv) Daveyton, (v) Vosloorus (vi) Kwa Thema, (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Katlehong, (xi) Duduza, (x) Tembisa, (xi) Delmas, (xii) Devon

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

Development Board Area	(a)	(b)
Northern Transvaal	182	181
Eastern Transvaal	1 135	642
West Rand	79 946	76 005
Last Rand	19 114	17 736
Highveld	10 807	10 137
Central Transvaal	* —	13 689
Western Transvaal	3 232	3 029
Western Cape	3 449	353
Eastern Cape	47 465	44 779
Northern Cape	507	497
Southern Orange Free-state	11 059	8 916
Orange Vaal	4 582	3 257
Natalia	4 764	3 565

\* Not readily available

approximately 120 metres outside the camp

573 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation Development and Education

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1984 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

*Hansen* Q. Co. 1. 1117 16/4/85

571 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether the Black township serving the town of Kenton-on-Sea is to be rebuilt, if so (a) where and (b) when,
- (2) (a) what is the population of the existing Black township and (b)(i) how many water taps serve this township and (ii) where are these taps situated?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

- (1) No The existing Black area is only an emergency camp and a new site on which a permanent township can be developed is currently being investigated
- (a) and (b) Fall Away
- (2) (a) 2 001
- (b) (i) 4
- (ii) At a communal water tank

*Hansen* Q. Co. 1. 1118 16/4/85

573 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation Development and Education

- (a) (i) (aa) None
- (bb) 21 764
- (ii) (aa) None
- (bb) 3 321
- (b) (i) Act 59 of 1972 Act 25 of 1945
- (ii) (aa) None
- (bb) Bophuthatswana  
Botswana  
Ciskei  
KaNgwane  
KwaZulu  
Lebowa  
Lesotho  
Malawi  
Mozambique  
Owagwa  
South West Africa  
Swaziland  
Transkei  
Venda  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

596 Dr A L BORRINE asked the Minister of Co-operation Development and Education

*Hansen* Q. Co. 1. 1118 16/4/85

Workers requisitioned from Black states

(1) A Board in terms of Police Regulation 64 (1) (b) has been convened to inquire into his fitness to remain in the Force

(ii) Constable N B Harker

(2) No

Mr P G SOAL, Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of reports surrounding this incident that a group of policemen—apparently they were policemen—laughed at the incident? If so, what action does he intend taking?

The MINISTER, Mr Chairman, I am aware of those reports and, as I have explained, a departmental inquiry into the whole matter is being held

#### De Hoop area

\*20 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Public Works.

(1) Whether his Department and/or the former Department of Community Development appointed any committee of inquiry in 1984 and/or 1985 to investigate complaints of property-owners in the De Hoop area regarding the expropriation of their properties, if so, (a) who appointed the committee, (b) who (i) was in charge of the inquiry and (ii) are the persons who served on the committee, (c) when was it appointed and (d) where did it sit,

(2) whether the committee has completed its investigation, if not, (a) why not, (b) what progress has been made and (c) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed, if so, (i) when, (ii) what was the scope of the investigation and (iii) what were the findings,

(3) Whether any action has been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

#### THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) NO

(2), (3) and (4)  
Falls away

206  
Identity documents  
Huscard  
1092  
16/4/85

\*21 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian South African citizens are required to carry of-ficial identity documents on their persons, if so, (i) in terms of what statutory provision and (ii) why in each case,

(2) whether such identity documents are to be so carried at all times, if not, on what occasions are such citizens required to carry them on their persons,

(3) whether members of each race group are required to carry the same identity documents, if not, (a) why not and (b) in what respects do these identity documents differ in each case?

#### \*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) There is no imperative provision in either the Population Registration Act, No 30 of 1950, or the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Documents) Act, No 67 of 1952, that requires South African citizens to carry identity documents on their persons. Both these Acts, however, provide that identity documents shall be produced to an authorized officer on request. In this regard the hon member is referred to section 14 read with section 18 of Act 30 of 1950 and section 13 read with section 15 of Act 67 of 1952. It is therefore in the interest of all South African citizens to carry their identity documents on their persons or to have them readily available so that it can be produced on request.

(3) No

(a) Because the issue of identity documents are at present governed by two different Acts, namely, in the case of Black persons in terms of Act 67 of 1952 and in the case of other population groups in terms of Act 30 of 1950 I wish to add, however, that the issuing of a uniform identity document to all population groups will probably commence on 1 July 1986

(b) The identity document presently issued to Black persons differs in several respects as far as lay-out and contents are concerned, from the document issued to the other population groups. It is, however, impractical to specify the differences by way of a formal reply. The different documents now issued are, however, available for perusal in the parliamentary offices of the Department of Home Affairs

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him this question. If my colleague the hon member for Green Point were to say that he was forced to carry his identity documents at all times, would he not be telling the truth?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reply is the exact opposite of what the hon member has just said. What I have read out as a reply is that in terms of our legislation it is necessary and I want to quote the specific section—unfortunately I only have it here in Afrikaans—of the Population Registration Act, No 30 of 1950, Section 14 reads as follows

(1) Any peace officer (as defined in section 1 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1955 (Act No 56 of 1955)), may, whenever he is under section 22 (3) of the said Act entitled to call upon any person to furnish such peace officer with his full name and address, request that person, if his name is by this Act required to be in-

cluded in the register and he has attained the age of sixteen years but is not a person to whom a certificate of citizenship has in terms of the National States Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act No. 26 of 1970), been issued, to produce to such peace officer his identity document.

#### Section (1) (f) reads

Any person who without lawful cause fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of section 10, 14 (2) or 15A (1) shall be guilty of an offence

\*Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he give us an indication how many Whites, Coloureds and Indians have been prosecuted in terms of the provisions of this legislation?

The MINISTER, I do not have any statistics with me, but from experience we know that it certainly does not happen often. If figures are available in this regard, I am sure they will not be very high. The fact is that the juridical position has been corrected and that it is sound advice that we should all put our identity documents to far better use.

In a lighter vein, I want to remind the hon member that he could not vote in the referendum unless he had his identity document with him

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he not consider that to compare the regulations as regards Blacks in respect of the carrying of identity documents with the regulations as regards Whites and the carrying of identity documents as being to any extent similar, is to give a wrong picture of what the situation is in South Africa?

The MINISTER, Mr Chairman, the reply is "no". The hon member is trying to discredit the State President with regard to the statement he made on *Myrdine* to American television viewers. The State President was absolutely correct, and I have just proved it in my replies to the previous supplementary questions

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Chairman, further arising out of this reply, I am aware of what the hon the Minister is referring to, because I watched the interview myself, but I want to repeat the question Does he not believe that to compare the situation between Whites and Blacks as regards the carrying of identity documents, where hundreds of thousands of black people have been arrested but virtually no Whites is misleading in the extreme?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the hon member is expressing an opinion I disagree with that opinion He is free to raise the matter during the discussion of the State President's Vote if he has the courage to do so

*Heurard*  
*Disinformation*  
*Q. Col. 1095* 16/4/85  
Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether it is the policy of (a) the Security Branch and (b) any other branch of the South African Police to use disinformation in regard to any persons or organizations, if so, (i) why, (ii) when did this become policy, (iii) what specified methods are employed in such disinformation campaigns, (iv) how are these disinformation campaigns financed and (v) (aa) on how many occasions has disinformation been used by the South African Police (bb) in respect of which persons or organizations has it been used and (cc) what were the circumstances surrounding each case,
- (2) whether each case involving the use of disinformation requires special authorization, if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is followed in determining when disinformation will be used, if so, what factors are taken into account with regard to each case when taking such a decision,
- (3) whether he gives the necessary authorization in regard to each case, if not, (a) why not and (b) by whom is such authorization given,

- (4) whether he requires to be informed of the circumstances surrounding each case prior to authorization being given in this regard, if not, why not, if so, in what manner is he informed,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No  
(2), (3) and (4) Fall away  
(5) No

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is he not aware of the fact that a police officer giving evidence before the Media Council gave exactly the opposite information? [Interjections]

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I am quite aware of the evidence given by the police officer before the Media Council, but my reply to the question is as stated in the House, and that is the final statement on this issued by the South African Police

*Heurard*  
*Orange Free State: riots at schools*  
*Q. Col 1096* 16/4/85  
\*23 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education †

- (1) Whether any riots have occurred at Black schools in the Orange Free State since 4 November 1983, if so, (a) at what schools and (b) when in each case,
- (2) whether any damage was caused to property of the Department of Education and Training during these riots, if so, what is the estimated amount of the damage,
- (3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) Yes.  
(a) School  
(b) Town/City

School	Town/City	(b)
Iketsetse Primary	Welkom	November 1983
Teto Secondary	Welkom	July 1984
Embonizweni Primary	Welkom	August 1984
Phebellang Secondary	Parys	July—December 1984
Thotagaura Secondary	Welkom	October 1984 and January—March 1985
Vulamasango Secondary	Bloemfontein	September 1984
Rankwe Primary	Bothshabelo	October 1984
Ithabeleng Secondary	Wesselsbron	January—March 1985
Rearabetswe Secondary	Odenaalsrus	January—March 1985
Phehelo Secondary	Odenaalsrus	January—March 1985
Lebogang Secondary	Welkom	January—March 1985
Mammello Secondary	Virginia	January—March 1985
Tshepang Secondary	Clocolan	January—March 1985
Bodibeng Secondary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Kananelo Secondary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Maoikeng Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Phomolong Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Nitha Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Rellebohle Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Reantumela Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Bokemuseiso Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Phuleng Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Seasoville Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Boiteko Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Lakubu Primary	Kroonstad	February—March 1985
Mophate Secondary	Bothaville	March 1985
Thaba Thokoza Secondary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Tusetsang Secondary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Motshapuwa Primary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Matswathaka Primary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Bohlokong Primary	Bethlehem	March 1985
Nkgopoleng Secondary	Sasolburg	March 1985

- (2) Yes, R710 000
- (3) From 4 November 1983 to 29 March 1985.

*Q. Col. 1097* 16/4/85  
*Orange Free State: freehold rights for Indians*  
*Heurard*  
\*24 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice †

- (1) Whether any members of the Government have been appointed to serve on a committee in order to investigate freehold rights for Indians in the Orange Free State, if so, (a) when and (b) who are the members of the committee,
- (2) whether he intends to report on this matter, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

To the best of my knowledge no such committee with such terms of reference exists

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE. Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, have any members of the Gov-

Town	Number of Classrooms	and (xii) Tsakane and (b) any other specified township in the East Rand Development Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?
Cullinan	4	
Katlehong	73	
Tembisa	168	
Daveyton	117	Yes
Ekangala	24	(a) (i) Cullinan
Tsakana	129	(ii) Tokaza
Bronkhorstspuit	36	(iii) Watville
Tokoza	52	(iv) Daveyton
Kwa-Thema	30	(v) Vosloorus
Vosloorus	28	(vi) KwaThema
Watville	9	(vii) Ratanda
		(viii) Katlehong
		(ix) Duduza
		(x) Tembisa
		(xi) Delmas
		(xii) Devon
		(xiii) Tsakana
		Zithobeni (Bronkhorst-spruit)

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(3) Yes  
 (a) 670  
 (b) and (c) Some schools and classrooms are in the process of erection and will be completed during 1985 while the construction of the rest will commence during the latter part of the 1985/86 financial year. The construction period of some schools extends over more than one financial year

*Hansard*  
 Trading licences  
 Q. Co. 1. 1115  
 16/4/85

493 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education whether he is now in a position to furnish particulars on trading licences in operation in Black townships falling under the East Rand Development Board, if so, how many trading licences were in operation in (a) the Black townships of (i) Cullinan, (ii) Tokora, (iii) Watville, (iv) Daveyton, (v) Vosloorus (vi) Kwa Thema, (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Katlehong, (ix) Duduza, (x) Tembisa, (xi) Delmas, (xii) Devon

HOA

(b) How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1984 in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

*Hansard*  
 Permanent residential rights  
 Q. Co. 1. 1116  
 16/4/85

559 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education whether he is now in a position to furnish particulars on trading licences in operation in Black townships falling under the East Rand Development Board, if so, how many trading licences were in operation in (a) the Black townships of (i) Cullinan, (ii) Tokora, (iii) Watville, (iv) Daveyton, (v) Vosloorus (vi) Kwa Thema, (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Katlehong, (ix) Duduza, (x) Tembisa, (xi) Delmas, (xii) Devon

HOA

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Development Board Area	(a)	(b)
Northern Transvaal	182	181
Eastern Transvaal	1 135	642
West Rand	79 946	76 005
East Rand	19 114	17 736
Highveld	10 807	10 137
Central Transvaal	*	13 689
Western Transvaal	3 232	3 029
Western Cape	3 449	353
Eastern Cape	47 465	44 779
Northern Cape	507	497
Southern Orange Free-state	11 059	8 916
Orange Vaal	4 582	3 257
Natalia	4 764	3 565

\* Not readily available.

*Hansard*  
 Q. Co. 1. 1117  
 Kenton-on-Sea  
 16/4/85

571 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education whether the Black township serving the town of Kenton-on-Sea is to be rebuilt, if so, (a) where and (b) when,  
 (2) (a) what is the population of the existing Black township and (b)(i) how many water taps serve this township and (ii) where are these taps situated?

approximately 120 metres outside the camp.

*Hansard*  
 Deportations/repatriations  
 Q. Co. 1. 1118  
 16/4/85

573 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education (a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1984 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(a) (i) (aa) None  
 (bb) 21 764  
 (ii) (aa) None  
 (bb) 3 321

(b) (i) Act 59 of 1972  
 Act 25 of 1945  
 (ii) (aa) None

- (bb) Bophuthatswana
- Botswana
- Ciskei
- KaNgwane
- KwaZulu
- Lebowa
- Lesotho
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Owagwa
- South West Africa
- Swaziland
- Transkei
- Venda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

*Hansard*  
 Workers requisitioned from Black states  
 Q. Co. 1. 1118  
 16/4/85

596 Dr A L BORAINNE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

HOA



(1) No, because there is at present no demand for the houses, and the expenditure of the estimated renovation cost of R570 000,00 to make the houses habitable, will in the circumstances not be justifiable. An investigation regarding the possible utilization of the houses for housing purposes is being carried out.

(2) and (3) Fall away

For written reply

General Affairs

*Hansen* Q. 61. 1111  
Family housing units 14/4/85

205 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many new family housing units for Blacks in White urban areas were built by each Development Board in 1984 and (b) what was the expenditure in that year on (i) such housing and (ii) infrastructural services for such housing?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Western Cape Development Board

(a) 2 639

(b) (i) R21 158 388

(ii) R38 597 134

Central Transvaal Development Board

(a) None

(b) (i) and (ii) Fall away

Highveld Development Board

(a) 570

(b) (i) R5 519 101

(ii) R672 220

Western Transvaal Development Board

(a) 49

(b) (i) R318 388

(ii) R1 293 820

Natal Development Board

(a) 49

(b) (i) and (ii) Fall away

Northern Cape Development Board

(a) 21

(b) (i) R159 300

(ii) R275 078

North Transvaal Development Board

(a) None

(b) (i) and (ii) Fall away

East Transvaal Development Board

(a) 460

(b) (i) R2 265 000

(ii) R400 000

Southern Orange Free State Development Board

(a) 114

(b) (i) R663 542

(ii) R202 459

Orangevaal Development Board

(a) 1 244

(b) (ii) R8 321 932

(ii) R12 860 913

East Rand Development Board

(a) 1 392

(b) (i) R9 017 000

(ii) R3 183 000

West Rand Development Board

(a) 1 239

(b) (i) R9 612 000

(ii) R8 857 108

East Cape Development Board

(a) 3 841

(b) (i) R18 061 777

(ii) R4 090 000

*Hansen* Q. 61. 1113 16/4/85  
Influx control/identity documents

475 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) What was the total (a) amount in fines and (b) number of days in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1984 in the East Rand area for offences relating to influx control and identity documents.

(2) (a) how many persons paid fines and (b) what was the total amount paid in such fines?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(1) (a) R428 033

(b) 516 033

(2) (a) 4 262

(b) R102 074

The information is for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984, as these functions were taken over by the Department of Justice on 1 September 1984. Suspended sentences have been included in the above-mentioned totals.

*Hansen* Q. 61. 1113 16/4/85  
Classrooms  
492 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether he received any requests for the provision of additional classrooms in 1985 for schools in (a) the Black townships of Cullinan, Tokorn, Watt-

ville, Daveyton, Vosloorus, Kwa Thema, Ratanda, Kaitshong, Duduza, Tembisa, Delmas, Devon and Tsakane respectively, and (b) any other specified Black township in the East Rand Development Board area from (i) officials of his Department and (ii) any other persons or organizations, if so.

(2) (a) when, and (b) what was (i) the nature of the requests, and (ii) his response thereto, in each case,

(3) whether any additional classrooms are to be provided in 1985, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many, (b) when were they ordered and (c) when will they be ready for use?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(1) (a) (i) Yes, in respect of all the townships mentioned except for Duduza, Delmas, Ratanda and Devon

(ii) No

(b) (i) Yes, Ekangala near Bronkhorstspuit

(ii) No

(2) (a) During 1983 and 1984

(b) (i) The Regional Director for Education and Training, Highveld Region, requested the erection of additional classrooms at existing schools as well as the erection of certain complete new schools

(ii) The erection of additional classrooms and schools were approved for the townships as listed below, within the limits of the funds allocated annually to the Department for capital works

ernment been appointed to serve on such a committee?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I want to make a sincere suggestion to the hon member. If the hon member wants information on a matter which has already been debated and where reference was made to a committee of investigation that was appointed by the NP-leadership in the Free State, he should ask me and I will help him formulate the question. His basic problem is to get a correctly formulated question on the Question Paper [Interjections]

In order to help the hon member, I want to refer him to a statement made by the hon the Leader of the NP in the Free State, the hon the Minister of Health and Welfare. This statement appears in a very respectable publication which was issued recently. I will say more about that in a moment. I quote from that statement.

As gevolg van die siening van die Eerste Minister dat die leraars van die Vrystaat self oor die heroorweging van Hoofstuk 33 van die Vrystaatse Wetboek sal besluit, het ek vier lede van die hoofbestuur

Not of the Government—

van die NP onder voorsitterskap van Minister Kobie Coetsee aangestel om die aangeleentheid te ondersoek en aanbevelings dienaangaande te maak aan die NP-leiding

†An HON MEMBER Did you not know that, Daan?

†The MINISTER I think the hon member will now agree that his question was formulated wrongly.

This publication is titled the *Nar-Harrismuth*, April 1985. It concludes on the same page with this very correct call

Ons het vertroue, ons skeep vertroue, ons stem Nasionaal! [Interjections]

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, further arising out of the non-reply of the hon the evasive Minister, I want to ask him if the Minister is a member of the Government [Interjections]

†The MINISTER The nature and contents of the hon member's question explain why he is not a member of the Government [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The questions are now deteriorating into a dialogue

Qwaqwa

\*25 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education †

- (1) Whether any land has been purchased since 1 July 1984 with a view to (a) consolidating and/or (b) extending the territory of Qwaqwa, if so, (i) how many hectares and (ii) what was the total cost of the purchases,
- (2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) No
- (a) and (b) (i) and (ii) fall away
- (2) 16 April 1985

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether he will grant independence to the residents of Qwaqwa if they request that?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, this has nothing to do with consolidation and is therefore not a supplementary question

206 Identity documents 16/4/85  
26 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons have been arrested for not being in possession of an official identity document during the

latest specified 10-year period for which figures are available, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) No
- (b) (i) 637 584
- (ii) In terms of section 15 (1) of Act No 67 of 1952 and section 12 (1) of Act No 25 of 1945.

- (c) (i) 2.
- (ii) In terms of section 14 (2) of Act No 30 of 1950
- (d) None

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he not believe then that perhaps the police have not been as efficient as they should be in following up White offenders by comparison with others? [Interjections]

Mr Chairman, arising further

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! There is nothing arising further out of the hon member's own question

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Chairman, I want to put another question, not arising out of my own question but arising out of the hon the Minister's original answering of the question. Would it not then, Sir, in view of his answer, make one believe that the laws for the different population groups

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! That is not a question, it is a supposition and, indeed, an indirect statement

Ungeni River: body of unidentified man  
\*27 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a case of a body of an unidentified Black man found floating

on the Ungeni River was recently reported to the police station responsible for the Clermont area in Natal, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this police station,

- (2) whether this body was found within the area of jurisdiction of the above-mentioned police station, if not, within the area of jurisdiction of which police station was the body found;
- (3) whether the said body was eventually removed from the Ungeni River, if so, by members of which police station,
- (4) whether there was any delay in removing the said body from the river, if so, (a) why, (b) how long after the case had first been reported was the body removed and (c) what are the circumstances surrounding the incident,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (a) On 8 March 1985
- (b) Kwa Dabeka police station
- (2) No, within the area of jurisdiction of Kwa-Mashu police station
- (3) Yes, by members of the Kwa Dabeka police station
- (4) Yes
- (a) and (c) As a result of a difference of opinion in whose area of jurisdiction the body was found, and the negligence of the responsible members to remove it
- (b) 5 days
- (5) No, except to state that the circumstances surrounding the case are being

1115  
Town  
Cullinan  
Kathlehong  
Tembisa  
Daveyton  
Ekangala  
Tsakana  
Bronkhorstspuit  
Tokoza  
Kwa-Thema  
Vosloorus  
Wattville

Number of Classrooms  
4  
73  
168  
117  
24  
129  
36  
52  
30  
28  
9

and (xii) Tsakane and (b) any other specified township in the East Rand Development Board area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(a) (i) Cullinan  
(ii) Tokaza  
(iii) Wattville  
(iv) Daveyton  
(v) Vosloorus  
(vi) KwaThema  
(vii) Ratanda  
(viii) Kathlehong  
(ix) Duduza  
(x) Tembisa  
(xi) Delmas  
(xii) Devon  
(xiii) Tsakana  
Zithobem (Bronkhorstspuit)

2  
64  
23  
485  
182  
170  
30  
332  
20  
181  
16  
4  
74  
6

(3) Yes

(a) 670

(b) and (c) Some schools and classrooms are in the process of erection and will be completed during 1985 while the construction of the rest will commence during the latter part of the 1985/86 financial year. The construction period of some schools extends over more than one financial year.

*Howard*  
*Trading licences*  
*16/4/85*  
493 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether he is now in a position to furnish particulars on trading licences in operation in Black townships falling under the East Rand Development Board, if so, how many trading licences were in operation in (a) the Black townships of (i) Cullinan, (ii) Tokorn, (iii) Wattville, (iv) Daveyton, (v) Vosloorus (vi) Kwa Thema, (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Kathlehong, (xi) Duduza, (x) Tembisa, (xi) Delmas, (xii) Devon

HQA

*As at 5 March 1985*  
*Howard*  
*Permanent residential rights*  
*16/4/85*  
559 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1984 in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

Development Board Area  
Northern Transvaal  
Eastern Transvaal  
West Rand  
East Rand  
Highveld  
Central Transvaal  
Western Transvaal  
Western Cape  
Eastern Cape  
Northern Cape  
Southern Orange Free-state  
Orange Vaal  
Natalia

(a) (b)  
182 181  
1 135 642  
79 946 76 005  
19 114 17 736  
10 807 10 137  
\*— 13 689  
3 232 3 029  
3 449 353  
47 465 44 779  
507 497  
11 059 8 916  
4 582 3 257  
4 764 3 565

\* Not readily available

*Howard*  
*Kenton-on-Sea*  
*16/4/85*  
571 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether the Black township serving the town of Kenton-on-Sea is to be rebuilt, if so, (a) where and (b) when,

(2) (a) what is the population of the existing Black township and (b)(i) how many water taps serve this township and (ii) where are these taps situated?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(1) No The existing Black area is only an emergency camp and a new site on which a permanent township can be developed is currently being investigated.

(a) and (b) Fall Away  
(2) (a) 2 001  
(b) (1) 4

(ii) At a communal water tank

HQA

approximately 120 metres outside the camp

*Howard*  
*Deportations/repatiations*  
*16/4/85*  
573 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1984 and (b)(i) in terms of what legislation and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(a) (i) (aa) None  
(bb) 21 764  
(ii) (aa) None  
(bb) 3 321

(b) (i) Act 59 of 1972  
Act 25 of 1945

(bb) Bophuthatswana  
Botswana  
Ciskei  
KaNgwane  
Kwazulu  
Lebowa  
Lesotho  
Malawi  
Mozambique  
Owagwa  
South West Africa  
Swaziland  
Transker  
Venda  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

*Howard*  
*Workers requisitioned from Black states*  
*16/4/85*  
596 Dr A L BORRINE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

HQA

(3) No, for strategic reasons I do not consider it in the public interest to disclose the establishment of police stations

- (b) (i) 2
- (ii) 24

- (b) (ii), (iii).
- (d) (ii) Yes

(aa) Falls away

(bb) First appearance in court

WEDNESDAY, 17 APRIL 1985

X†Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs

Hansen and

Uitenhage: arrests 17/4/85  
663 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any of the persons arrested by the South African Police in Uitenhage (a) in terms of security legislation, (b) for public violence, (c) for intimidation and (d) for arson in (i) December 1984, (ii) January 1985 and (iii) February 1985 have appeared in court, if not, (aa) why not and (bb) when is it anticipated that they will appear in court, if so, on what date or dates in each case,

(2) whether any such persons have been (a) convicted and (b) acquitted, if so, (i) how many in each of the above categories were (aa) convicted and (bb) acquitted and (ii) what were the sentences imposed in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) (i), (ii), (iii),
- (b) (i),
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii),
- (d) (i), (ii) No persons were arrested

HQA

(a) convicted and (b) acquitted, if so, (i) how many in each of the above categories were (aa) convicted and (bb) acquitted and (ii) what were the sentences imposed in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) No persons were arrested

(b) Yes

- 23 July 1984 6 persons
- 1 August 1984 22 persons
- 15 August 1984 29 persons
- 1 October 1984 20 persons

(c) Yes

- 23 July 1984 5 persons
- 15 August 1984 29 persons
- 27 August 1984 1 person

(d) Yes

27 August 1984 1 person (attempted arson in the alternative)

(i) and (ii) Fall away

(2) (a) and (b) Yes

(i) (aa) (a) Falls away

(b) 8 persons

(c) and (d) none

(bb) (a) Falls away

(b) 41 persons

(c) 31 persons

(d) 1 person

The court cases against the rest of the persons were withdrawn

(ii) (a) Falls away

(b) 3 years' imprisonment of which 18 months imprisonment is suspended for 5 years, 4 years' imprisonment of

HQA

which 18 months imprisonment is suspended for 5 years, 6 years' imprisonment of which 2 years' imprisonment is suspended for 5 years, 3 years' imprisonment of which 1 year imprisonment is suspended for 5 years, 5 years' imprisonment of which 2 years' imprisonment is suspended for 5 years, 6 years' imprisonment of which 18 months imprisonment is suspended for 3 years, 40 months' imprisonment of which 20 months imprisonment is suspended for 3 years, 6 years' imprisonment of which 2 years' imprisonment is suspended for 3 years

(c) and (d) Fall away

Nelspruit police district: illegal immigrants Hansen and Q. Co 1 1146 17/4/85  
752 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any of the persons held at police stations in the Nelspruit police district on suspicion of being illegal immigrants on 31 December 1984 have appeared in court, if not, why not, if so, (a) on what date or dates, (b) in which court or courts, and (c) what were the findings, in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes—1 person

(a) 16 January 1985

(b) Nelspruit Magistrate's Court

(c) The person was convicted on a charge of contravening section 40(4) read with section 40(5) and on a charge of contravening section 32(1) read with section 35(1) of the Administration of Persons to the Republic

Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) Both charges were taken together for purpose of sentence and he was in terms of section 294(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977) sentenced to 6 strokes

Port Elizabeth: Supreme Court

776 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Public Works

Whether his Department intends erecting a building to house the Supreme Court in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) what stage has been reached in the planning of this building, (b) what is the estimated cost and (c) when is it anticipated that the building will be completed?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Yes

(a) The sketch plans have been completed

(b) R5 515 000

(c) End of 1988

Private hospitals

784 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) How many registered private hospitals had been established in (a) the Transvaal, (b) the Cape Province, (c) Natal and (d) the Orange Free State as at 31 March 1985,

(2) (a) how many approved private hospitals have been commissioned since that date, (b) where is each located and (c) how many beds are provided at each hospital,

(3) whether any applications for registration as a private hospital have been approved but not yet commissioned, if so, (a) how many, (b) where is it planned to locate each hospital, (c) how many beds will each provide and

HoA

(d) when is each due to be commissioned,

(4) whether any applications for registration as a private hospital are awaiting approval, if so, (a) how many, (b) where is each hospital to be located and (c) how many beds will it provide?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) (a) 85

(b) 28

(c) 31

(d) 11

(2), (3) and (4) Information not readily available.

Identity documents

785 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were (i) charged with, (ii) convicted of and (iii) acquitted on a charge of not being in possession of an official identity document during the latest specified 10-year period for which figures are available, if so, (aa) how many and (bb) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

SABC: alterations to office of Director-General

788. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether he will furnish information

on alterations that have been made to the office of the Director-General of the SABC in Johannesburg, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether any (a) alterations to (i) the said office and (ii) the office furniture and (b) other specified alterations were recently made, if so,

(3) (a) what is the nature of the alterations, (b) by whom was the work carried out and (c) what was the cost (i) in total and (ii) per specified item?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In terms of article 3 of the Broadcasting Act, No 73 of 1976, as amended, the affairs of the South African Broadcasting Corporation are managed and controlled by the Board of Corporation.

I would therefore suggest that the Honourable Member submit the question to the Chairman of the Board of the SABC for an answer

FRIDAY, 19 APRIL 1985

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Prison warders/prisoners: killed/seriously injured

Q. Col. 1149 19/4/85  
309 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any prison warders were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by prisoners in 1984, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons,

(2) whether any prisoners were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by fellow prisoners in that year; if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons,

(3) whether injures to prisoners are reported to the relevant authorities, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what manner and (b) what steps are taken in this regard,

(4) whether these reports are retained by prison authorities, if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are taken in respect of these reports, if so, where are these reports kept?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) None (i) and (ii) Fall away

(b) Yes

(i) Eighteen (18)

(ii) Durban	2
King William's Town	2
Kroonstad	1
Leeuwkop	1
Obiqua	1
Pietermaritzburg	1
Pollsmoor	2
Port Elizabeth	2
Porchefstroom	1
Pretoria	2
Stellenbosch	1
Victor Verster	1
Zonderwater	1

(2) (a) Yes

(i) 32

(ii) Durban	1
Goedemoed	1
Groenpunt	1
Johannesburg	2
Kandaspunt	1
Leeuwkop	3
Modderbee	4
Pollsmoor	4
Portchefstroom	1
Pretoria	1
Rawsonville	2
St Albans	1
Victor Verster	1
Voorberg	4
Waterval	2
Witbank	1
Pietermaritzburg	1
Paardeberg	1

HoA



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(d) when is each due to be commissioned,

(4) whether any applications for registration as a private hospital are awaiting approval, if so, (a) how many, (b) where is each hospital to be located and (c) how many beds will it provide?

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(c) 31

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(3) whether injuries to prisoners are reported to the relevant authorities, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what manner and (b) what steps are taken in this regard,

(4) whether these reports are retained by prison authorities, if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are taken in respect of these reports, if so, where are these reports kept?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(1) (a) None (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Yes

(i) Eighteen (18)

(ii) Durban	2
King William's Town	2
Kroonstad	1
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Pollsmoor	2
Port Elizabeth	2
Portchefstroom	1
Pretoria	2
Stellenbosch	1
Victor Verster	1
Zonderwater	1

(2) (a) Yes.

(i) 32

(ii) Durban	1
Goedemoed	1
Groenpunt	1
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Kandaspunt	1
Leeuwkop	3
Modderbee	4
Pollsmoor	4
Potchefstroom	1
Pretoria	1
Rawsonville	1
St Albans	2
Victor Verster	1
Voorberg	1
Waterval	4
Wilbank	2
Pietermaritzburg	1
Paardeberg	1

Case Times 10/4/85

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## Curfew: 11 688 arrested

### Political Staff

MORE than 11 000 people were arrested last year in terms of the curfew laws — which the government said would be abolished five years ago.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Parliament yesterday that 11 688 people were arrested in 1984 in terms of the curfew regulations.

He said this in reply to a question which was tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PF, Houghton).

Mrs Suzman said afterwards "It is most ex-



traordinary that these archaic laws are still being implemented when about five years ago the Riekert Commission recommended their abolition and the government accepted this recommendation.

"These measures only apply to black people and are therefore straightforward discrimination.

"This is another example of the government's dilatory actions in talking reform but not following through."



and Politics

*CAPE TOWN 12/4/85*  
**Influx: Changes  
to be introduced**

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

LEGISLATION aimed at changing South Africa's controversial influx control laws will be introduced in the second half of this year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced yesterday.

The government was giving high priority to reviewing influx control laws and draft legislation to assist the orderly urbanization of black communities would go to a standing committee later this year, he said

**Dissatisfaction**

Speaking during the Budget debate, Dr Viljoen acknowledged that influx control was one of the major reasons for dissatisfaction and frustration in black communities

He said the government had come to accept that the influx of black people into the cities was unavoidable but emphasized that this should take place in an orderly fashion

Dr Viljoen said the government's urbanization strategy did not support migration to the cities at the expense of development in the rural areas

**Typical**

A diversified strategy was necessary whereby growth in the existing metropolises should be complemented by incentives for living in the homelands and at growth points

He said rapid migra-



Dr Gerrit Viljoen

tion to industrial areas was a typical feature of developing countries

"When we are being charged with injustices such as forced removals, we must realize this is a problem in the whole Third World

"In many countries far more drastic measures are being taken than in South Africa"

Dr Viljoen said he was impressed with the progress being made by Cape Town squatters who had decided to move to Khayelitsha

Informal sector activity had already been established and building of schools was proceeding apace

**Appealed**

The government's policy of negotiation had led to practical new alternatives for squatters. The acceptance of orderly squatting had become an

important new housing strategy "to bring housing in the Third World context".

He appealed to the private sector to play a greater role in helping upgrade squatter communities like Crossroads.

Dr Viljoen said the situation of those who had decided to move would be reviewed in 18 months but emphasized that squatters would not be "repatriated"

● Black teachers who were not working as a result of school boycotts may have to be put on unpaid leave or transferred, Dr Viljoen warned yesterday

The government would have no option but to transfer teachers who were unable to work as a result of boycotts, Dr Viljoen said

But those unwilling to move because of intimidation would have to take unpaid leave

**Gratified**

He said education was vitally important and all available manpower had to be used

Dr Viljoen said he was gratified that the situation in a number of boycott-plagued areas was improving. At Cradock, where classes had been stopped for over a year, the pupils had decided to go back to school next week.

He emphasized that his department did not close schools when boycotts took place — the facilities remained open but the communities simply did not use them

Division

CART TIMES 12/4/85 (206.333)

# Problems of urban influx

## Political Staff

IT would be impossible to provide enough jobs and housing for the expected influx of people to urban areas, the NRP MP for King William's Town, Mr Pat Rogers, said yesterday during the debate

The government would have to pay serious attention to these two factors in the light of its recent announcements concerning urbanization

## and influx control

The NRP's urbanization strategy had rested on availability of jobs and housing. This would have to be reviewed because it was "improbable that enough employment opportunities and accommodation could be provided"

The problem of urbanization would have to be tackled in two ways

● The informal sector of the economy should be

encouraged as many people would find a way of making a living so that the lack of employment opportunities would not inhibit an orderly urbanization programme

● Another look should be taken at the provision of low-cost housing

He criticized the government for "magnanimously" considering granting citizenship to urban blacks when citizenship was a basic right

## What lies ahead?

Government seems to finally be getting the message about the destructiveness of influx control — or does it? The statement in Parliament by Co-operation, Development and Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen that legislation to amend these laws will be introduced in the second half of this year is obviously significant. But the big question remains. What changes does government have in mind?

Viljoen gave no direct indication of the direction of government's thinking, beyond repeating the now-familiar cant that urbanisation is not merely inevitable but desirable. He conceded that influx control is a major cause of black dissatisfaction and frustration, with many offences being of a "purely technical nature."

But Viljoen's speech, in conjunction with other government pronouncements over recent weeks, gives promising pointers, despite government's poor record on this issue. Its previous attempts to refine influx control, through Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill and then the Black Urbanisation Bill were disastrous and both had to be withdrawn. Is anything therefore likely to change?

There have been fundamental shifts in government's approach *beyond* the acceptance of the inevitability of urbanisation. Viljoen himself has been behind not a few of these changes.

One major shift is reflected in government's new willingness to grant residence rights to squatters in Crossroads and to those moving voluntarily to Khayelitsha. This puts the concept of "housing" in a new and different light from the official viewpoint. In the past, traditional formal housing has been government's bottom line. It now seems that organised squatting and site-and-service schemes are regarded as acceptable.

Viljoen also gave an interesting hint of at least *his* thinking as far as employment is concerned. Describing developments in Crossroads and Khayelitsha, he referred warmly to the growth of the informal sector and said the authorities are prepared to allow informal employment to prosper. Indeed, from his tone observers could almost be forgiven for assuming both the informal sector and informal housing were Nationalist inventions.

This is encouraging, particularly if government plans to base its amendments to the influx control laws on the Riekert Commission's concept of housing and employment as prerequisites for urbanisation. As things

For 19/4/85

stand, that approach is quite simply doomed to fail. There are not enough houses and there are not enough jobs, and no chance of building or creating them fast enough by conventional means. On the other hand, accepting organised squatting and deregulating business licensing procedures and other commercial legislation to encourage the informal sector promises greater flexibility.

Interesting also was Viljoen's comment that influx control laws had had a negative effect on rural development. For this reason, he said, "our urban strategy" must go hand-in-hand with development within the national states and deconcentration points. Clinging to Nationalist ideology like this worries many observers.

In the final analysis, as the *FM* pointed out in a cover story last year (September 14), influx control must go. As with other apartheid legislation, tampering with the mechanisms will prove ineffective. The PFP's Helen Suzman makes the point that we cannot go on "creating statutory criminals at the rate of a quarter-million a year." Cape Town University's Professor Hermann Giliomee sees the enforcement of influx control and the uprooting of squatters as the greatest threat to political stability in SA. Recent events have proved him right. ■

# 'Homelands' policy never ever worked

*The Herald*  
20/4/85  
206

EARLY in the history of South Africa, the majority of African people were removed from their fertile farmlands and forced into wage labour. Through the processes of dispossession and conquest and by legal means, people were forced to work in the budding cities.

Hut and poll taxes forced them to work for a wage, and in 1913 the Native Land Act was passed, restricting African landownership to 13 percent of South Africa. These areas, today the "homelands", were plagued by poverty and hardship from the start.

As early as 1914, missionaries reported that the reserves were "utterly dependent on the earnings sent home by migrant miners" and that they were little more than mining villages.

By 1948, 30 percent of families living in the Ciskei were landless and in 1955 the Government's Tomlinson Commission found that 40 percent of males between the ages of 15 and 65 were working in industrial areas.

But these wage workers were not allowed to seek work as they pleased. Their movement to and from the urban areas where they had to get work to survive was controlled by a vicious web of laws, the most notorious being the Pass Laws. These laws are used to keep unwanted Africans out of the cities and to ensure a steady supply of cheap labour through the labour bureaux in the "homelands".

Under Section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act no African may remain in an urban area without permission unless he/she:

- was born in and lived in the area continuously;
- was employed in the area by one employer for at least 10,
- has been living in the area continuously for at least 15 years;
- is the wife or dependent child of a person who fulfils any of the above and also lives with the person.

Over the years many Government Commissions of enquiry into influx control have shown the laws to be ineffective in curbing African urbanisation. Arrests for pass law offences have shown little signs of decreasing. According to Black Sash figures, the number of people arrested since 1975 totalled 2 446 525. In the Western Cape 12 339 people were arrested last year.

APPE THIS 26/4/88 (206)

Parliament and Politics

# Abolish influx control, Suzman urges

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**—An announcement that the government intended getting rid of influx control and the pass laws would do much more to influence black public opinion in South Africa and abroad than efforts to create a multi-party, all-race forum to discuss the constitutional future of black people, Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday.

Reforms such as the abolition of the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act were offset daily by events inside the country, she said in committee on the Foreign Affairs vote.

Referring to a recent statement by the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, that domestic reform in South Africa was the central issue in US Southern Africa policy, she said: "We are certainly going to have to do much more in domestic reform if we wish to avoid sanctions."

It was becoming increasingly clear that the political cost to the US Government of "constructive engagement" at present outweighed any advantage the Reagan Administration had hoped to gain from the policy. Even senior Republican Party senators no longer supported the policy and were thinking of punitive action against South Africa.

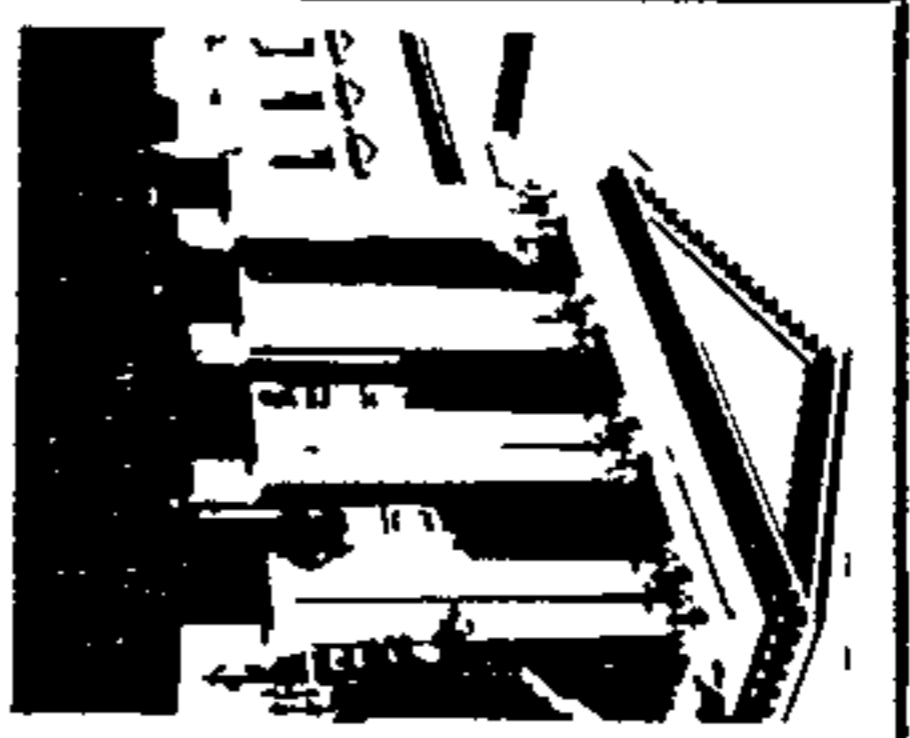
She called on the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to influence his cabinet colleagues against "precipitate" statements and actions such as the refusal to open Cape Town's 3 Arts theatre to all races.

She said there was a lot of bravado in South Africa about the threat of economic sanctions. The State President had said the country had faced this threat for two decades and would beat it.

However, Mrs Suzman stressed that the possibility of economic sanctions was cause for concern since the current situation was different from that pertaining two decades ago. "We are suffering from the worst economic recession since the 1930 depression and unemployment is at alarming levels."

Mrs Suzman repeated calls for the unconditional release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, saying the condition that he renounce violence was absurd.

"If Mandela and other prisoners in that category committed any act of violence after their release, surely they would fall foul of the common law of the land and find themselves behind bars again?"



Parliament

02844/88

Accommodation  
Travel  
Entertainment  
Stationery  
Labour saving devices  
Professional and specialized services

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Nov '84 to Feb '85	R 4 000	R 82 000	R 25 000
Feb '85 to Mar '86	39 500	73 000	18 000
Mar '86 to Jun '86	1 000	2 500	600
	2 300	1 000	1 000
	2 000	40 000	—
	41 200	539 000	77 900
	90 000	737 500	122 500

Total R250 000

*(206) Howard*  
*Q. 60/1291, 26/4/85*  
707 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1984.

(2) How many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) (a) Zimbabwe	2 226
(b) Lesotho	1 139
(c) Swaziland	274
(d) Botswana	762
(e) Mozambique	16 318

How many trading licences were operative in (a) East London, (b) Cathcart, (c) Queenstown, (d) King William's Town, (e) Komga and (f) Stutterheim as at 1 January (i) 1983 and (ii) 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Development is not a licencing authority but has nevertheless succeeded in establishing the number of trading licences operating in the Urban Black townships attached to the cities and townships mentioned in this question

	(i)	(ii)
(a) East London	21	20
(b) Cathcart	3	3
(c) Queenstown	19	19
(d) King William's Town	4	5
(e) Komga	2	2
(f) Stutterheim	—	—

*(206) Howard*  
*Q. 60/1293, 26/4/85*  
719 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons appearing before the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) 41  
(b) 58 152

(Figures as at 31 August 1984)

Whether any women convicted at the

Langa Commissioners' Courts were accompanied to jail by dependent children in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many children were involved and (b) into what age categories did they fall?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes  
(a) 154

(b) Between 1 month and 5 years old  
(1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984)

PAYE system

778 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Finance +

(1) What amount was collected in individual income tax by means of the PAYE system in the 1984 tax year,

(2) (a) in how many instances did the final assessments result in (i) repayments owing to over-taxation and (ii) additional payments owing to under-taxation and (b) what were the total amounts due in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) R5 119 327 245,00

(2) (a) (i) 905 524

(ii) 713 640

(b) (i) R174 477 268,00

(ii) R879 501 369,00

Note Above-mentioned figures exclude loan levy and relate to assessments raised during the period 1 March 1983 to 29 February 1984

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Accommodation			
Travel	4 000	82 000	25 000
Entertainment	39 500	73 000	18 000
Stationery	1 000	2 500	600
Labour saving devices	2 300	1 000	1 000
Professional and specialized services	41 200	539 000	77 900
	90 000	737 500	122 500

Total R950 000

*206* *Hennard*  
*26/4/85*  
 Repatriation of workers  
 707. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1984,
- (2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
(a) Zimbabwe	1 196		
(b) Lesotho	469		
(c) Swaziland	53		
(d) Botswana	358		
(e) Mozambique	2 199		

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(1) (a) Zimbabwe 2 226

(b) Lesotho 1 139

(c) Swaziland 274

(d) Botswana 762

(e) Mozambique 16 318

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

The Department of Co-operation and

Development is not a licencing authority but has nevertheless succeeded in establishing the number of trading licences operating in the Urban Black townships attached to the cities and townships mentioned in this question

	(i)	(ii)
(a) East London	21	20
(b) Cathcart	3	3
(c) Queenstown	19	19
(d) King William's Town	4	5
(e) Komga	2	2
(f) Stutterheim	—	—

*206* *Hennard*  
*26/4/85*  
 Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts  
 719 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons appearing before the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

(a) 41

(b) 58 152

(Figures as at 31 August 1984)

Langa Commissioners Courts were accompanied to jail by dependent children in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many children were involved and (b) into what age categories did they fall?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes.

(a) 154

(b) Between 1 month and 5 years old

(1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984)

PAYE system

778 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Finance †

(1) What amount was collected in individual income tax by means of the PAYE system in the 1984 tax year.

(2) (a) in how many instances did the final assessments result in (i) repayments owing to over-taxation and (ii) additional payments owing to under-taxation and (b) what were the total amounts due in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) R5 119 327 245,00

(2) (a) (i) 905 524

(ii) 713 640

(b) (i) R174 477 268,00

(ii) R879 501 369,00

Note. Above-mentioned figures exclude loan levy and relate to assessments raised during the period 1 March 1983 to 29 February 1984

*206* *Hennard*  
*26/4/85*  
 Langa Commissioners' Courts  
 739 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any women convicted at the

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Accommodation	4 000	82 000	25 000
Travel	39 500	73 000	18 000
Entertainment	1 000	2 500	600
Stationery	2 300	1 000	1 000
Labour saving devices	2 000	40 000	—
Professional and specialized services	41 200	539 000	77 900
	90 000	737 500	122 500

Total: R950 000

707 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

*Howard*  
*Q. 6/1291 26/4/85*  
 Repatriation of workers

- (1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1984;

- (2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(1)

(a) Zimbabwe	2 226
(b) Lesotho	1 139
(c) Swaziland	274
(d) Botswana	762
(e) Mozambique	16 318

as at 31 December 1984

(2)

(a) Zimbabwe	1 196
(b) Lesotho	469
(c) Swaziland	53
(d) Botswana	358
(e) Mozambique	2 199

718. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

*Howard*  
*Q. 6/1292 26/4/85*  
 Trading licences

How many trading licences were operative in (a) East London, (b) Cathcart, (c) Queenstown, (d) King William's Town, (e) Komga and (f) Stutterheim as at 1 January (i) 1983 and (ii) 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

The Department of Co-operation and

Development is not a licencing authority but has nevertheless succeeded in establishing the number of trading licences operating in the Urban Black townships attached to the cities and townships mentioned in this question

	(i)	(ii)
(a) East London	21	20
(b) Cathcart	3	3
(c) Queenstown	19	19
(d) King William's Town	4	5
(e) Komga	2	2
(f) Stutterheim	—	—

719 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

*Howard*  
*Q. 6/1293 26/4/85*  
 Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts

Whether any persons appearing before the Johannesburg Commissioners' Courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

- (a) 41  
 (b) 58 152

(Figures as at 31 August 1984)

739 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any women convicted at the

Langa Commissioners' Courts were accompanied to jail by dependent children in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many children were involved and (b) into what age categories did they fall?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

Yes

- (a) 154

(b) Between 1 month and 5 years old

(1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984)

PAYE system

778 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Finance †

(1) What amount was collected in individual income tax by means of the PAYE system in the 1984 tax year,

(2) (a) in how many instances did the final assessments result in (i) repayments owing to over-taxation and (ii) additional payments owing to under-taxation and (b) what were the total amounts due in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) R5 119 327 245,00  
 (2) (a) (i) 905 524  
 (ii) 713 640.

- (b) (i) R174 477 268,00  
 (ii) R879 501 369,00

Note. Above-mentioned figures exclude loan levy and relate to assessments raised during the period 1 March 1983 to 29 February 1984



tion requested is not kept in a special register and cannot be gathered without performing a considerable quantity of work, which is deemed unjustified.

(aa) It is estimated that 30 057 Black persons were granted old-age pensions in 1984. This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Co-operation and Development and does not include those granted by the national states.

*Hansen*  
 Influx control/identity documents  
 Q. Col. 1355 30/4/85  
 676. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) What amount was derived by the Natalia Development Board in 1984 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents and (b) how much of this amount was in respect of the (i) Port Natal and (ii) Drakensberg Development Boards (aa) before and (bb) after their amalgamation?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(a) The Natalia Development Board was established on 1 April 1984. From that date until 31 August 1984 (the date on which the Department of Justice took over the control of courts) R2 791 were collected in fines

(b) (i) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Drakensberg Development Board) R1 645 were collected in fines

(ii) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Port Natal Development Board) R34 were collected in fines

(i) (bb) See (a) above  
 (ii) (bb) See (a) above

HOA

Commissioners' courts: legal representation  
*Hansen*  
 Q. Col. 1356 30/4/85  
 720 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons appearing before commissioners' courts in 1984 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons in each specified commissioner's court (a) were and (b) were not so represented as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

Yes

	(a)	(b)
Bloemfontein	93	5 144
Kroonstad	4	682
Welkom	5	7 768
Vaal Triangle	27	20 098
Botshabelo	128	1 098
Pretoria	8	629
Durban	20	4 452
Pinetown	20	1 604
Empangeni	1	863
Vryheid	0	988
Umtzinto	30	137
Port Shepstone	2	127
Ladysmith	13	943
Dundee	0	369
Estcourt	0	103
Newcastle	0	847
Stanger	8	63
Inanda	29	37
Queenstown	0	1 823
East London	51	3 662
Grahamstown	20	416
Port Elizabeth	728	3 647
Langa	229	4 369
Kimberley	0	688
Benoni	0	5 158
Brakpan	1	1 842
Nigel	12	1 032
Springs	9	2 453
Germiston	213	22 344
Boksburg	15	5 277
Krugerdsorp	40	2 171
Rooodepoort	10	8 713
Alexandra	85	13 302
Randfontein	0	5 419
Johannesburg	41	58 152
Tzaneen	0	824

Louis Trichardt	0	737
Potgietersrus	23	817
Pieterburg	0	624
Ermelo	8	1 707
Barberton	17	7 531
Nelspruit	26	2 751
Brits	4	1 762
Pretoria	520	21 445
Rustenburg	2	1 106
Witbank	580	4 313
Middelburg	90	2 756
Groblersdal	15	274
Lydenburg	3	946
Lichtenburg	2	1 125
Potchefstroom	10	1 734

Figures up to 31 August 1984

*Hansen*  
 Influx control/identity documents  
 Q. Col. 1357 30/4/85  
 740 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period.

(3) what amounts accrued to the State from fines imposed for these offences?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(1) (a) 53 130  
 (b) 29 009

(2) 310

(3) R15 970

Figures up to 31 August 1984.

HOA

Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons  
*Hansen*  
 Q. Col. 1358 30/4/85  
 754. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many suspected (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were being detained in police stations in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in terms of what statutory provision were they being detained in each case, (c) how long had each been in detention and (d) in which police stations were they being detained.

(2) whether any persons being detained as suspected illegal immigrants admitted that they were illegally in the country in 1984, if so, (a) how many, (b) how long had each been detained when signing an admission to the effect that he was an illegal immigrant, (c) of which countries were they citizens in each case and (d) where had each been detained while his case was investigated?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

(1) (a) (i) 133 as at 1985-03-28

(ii) 276 as at 1985-03-28

(b) In terms of sections 32, 35(1), 40(1), (4) and (5), 52 of Act No 59 of 1972, section 12(1) and (2) of Act No 25 of 1945 and section 26(1) of Act No 67 of 1964

(c) 122 for 1 day

24 for 2 days

47 for 3 days

10 for 4 days

11 for 5 days

3 for 6 days

2 for 7 days

3 for 8 days

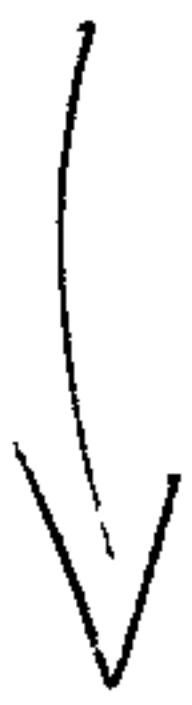
14 for 9 days

11 for 10 days

4 for 11 days

1 for 13 days

23 for 14 days



*206*

tion requested is not kept in a special register and cannot be gathered without performing a considerable quantity of work, which is deemed unjustified.

(aa) It is estimated that 30 057 Black persons were granted old-age pensions in 1984. This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Co-operation and Development and does not include those granted by the national states.

*206*  
*Haussend*  
*Influx control/identity documents*  
*Q. Co 1.1355 30/4/85*  
676. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) What amount was derived by the Natalia Development Board in 1984 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents and (b) how much of this amount was in respect of the (i) Port Natal and (ii) Drakensberg Development Boards (aa) before and (bb) after their amalgamation?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(a) The Natalia Development Board was established on 1 April 1984. From that date until 31 August 1984 (the date on which the Department of Justice took over the control of courts) R2 791 were collected in fines.

(b) (i) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Drakensberg Development Board) R1 645 were collected in fines.

(ii) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Port Natal Development Board) R34 were collected in fines.

(i) (bb) See (a) above.  
(ii) (bb) See (a) above.

HOA

*Commissioners' courts: legal representation*  
*Haussend Q Co 1.1356 30/4/85*  
720 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons appearing before commissioners' courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons in each specified commissioner's court (a) were and (b) were not so represented as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

Yes

	(a)	(b)
Bloemfontein	93	5 144
Kroonstad	4	682
Welkom	5	7 768
Vaal Triangle	27	20 098
Botshabelo	128	1 098
Pietermaritzburg	8	629
Durban	20	4 452
Pinetown	20	1 604
Empanjeni	1	863
Vryheid	0	988
Umtzinto	30	137
Port Shepstone	2	127
Ladysmith	13	943
Dundee	0	369
Estcourt	0	103
Newcastle	0	847
Stanger	8	63
Inanda	29	37
Queenstown	0	1 823
East London	51	3 662
Grahamstown	20	416
Port Elizabeth	728	3 647
Langsa	229	4 369
Kimberley	0	688
Benoni	0	5 158
Brakpan	1	1 842
Nigel	12	1 032
Springs	9	2 453
Germiston	213	22 344
Boksburg	15	5 277
Krugersdorp	40	2 171
Rooodepoort	10	8 713
Alexandra	85	13 302
Randfontein	0	5 419
Johannesburg	41	58 152
Tzaneen	0	824

*206*

*Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons*  
*Q. Co 1.1358 30/4/85*  
754 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Louis Trichardt	0	737		
Potgietersrus	23	817		
Pietersburg	0	624		
Ermelo	8	1 707		
Barberton	17	7 531		
Nelspruit	26	2 751		
Brits	4	1 762		
Pretoria	520	21 445		
Rustenburg	2	1 106		
Witbank	580	4 313		
Middelburg	90	2 756		
Groblersdal	15	274		
Lydenburg	3	946		
Lichtenburg	2	1 125		
Potchefstroom	10	1 734		

Figures up to 31 August 1984

*206 Haussend Q. Co 1.1357*  
*Influx control/identity documents*  
*30/4/85*  
740 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferrersdorp, Johannesburg, in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period.

(3) what amounts accrued to the State from fines imposed for these offences?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

(2) whether any persons being detained as suspected illegal immigrants admitted that they were illegally in the country in 1984, if so, (a) how many, (b) how long had each been detained when signing an admission to the effect that he was an illegal immigrant, (c) of which countries were they citizens in each case and (d) where had each been detained while his case was investigated?

(1) (a) (i) 133 as at 1985-03-28

(ii) 276 as at 1985-03-28

(b) In terms of sections 32, 35(1), 40(1), (4) and (5), 52 of Act No 59 of 1972, section 12(1) and (2) of Act No 25 of 1945 and section 26(1) of Act No 67 of 1964

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(1) (a) 53 130

(b) 29 009

(2) 310.

(3) R15 970

Figures up to 31 August 1984

HOA

tion requested is not kept in a special register and cannot be gathered without performing a considerable quantity of work, which is deemed unjustified.

(aa) It is estimated that 30 057 Black persons were granted old-age pensions in 1984. This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Co-operation and Development and does not include those granted by the national states

*Hansford*  
 Influx control/identity documents  
 Q. Co 1 1355 30/4/85  
 676 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (a) What amount was derived by the Natala Development Board in 1984 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents and
- (b) how much of this amount was in respect of the (i) Port Natal and (ii) Drakensberg Development Boards (aa) before and (bb) after their amalgamation?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

- (a) The Natala Development Board was established on 1 April 1984. From that date until 31 August 1984 (the date on which the Department of Justice took over the control of courts) R2 791 were collected in fines
- (b) (i) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Drakensberg Development Board) R1 645 were collected in fines
- (ii) (aa) From 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 (the date of amalgamation with the Port Natal Development Board) R34 were collected in fines
- (i) (bb) See (a) above.
- (ii) (bb) See (a) above.

HoA

Commissioners' courts; legal representation  
*Hansford* Q. Co 1. 1356 30/4/85  
 720. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether any persons appearing before commissioners' courts in 1984 were legally represented in court, if so, how many persons in each specified commissioner's court (a) were and (b) were not so represented as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

Yes

	(a)	(b)
Bloemfontein	93	5 144
Kroonstad	4	682
Welkom	5	7 768
Vaal Triangle	27	20 098
Botshabelo	128	1 098
Pietermaritzburg	8	629
Durban	20	4 452
Pinetown	20	1 604
Empangeni	1	863
Vryheid	0	988
Umzinto	30	137
Port Shepstone	2	127
Ladysmith	13	943
Dundee	0	369
Estcourt	0	103
Newcastle	0	847
Stanger	8	63
Inanda	29	37
Queenstown	0	1 823
East London	51	3 662
Grahamstown	20	416
Port Elizabeth	728	3 647
Langa	229	4 369
Kimberley	0	688
Benoni	0	5 158
Brakpan	1	1 842
Nigel	12	1 032
Springs	9	2 453
Germiston	213	22 344
Boksburg	15	5 277
Krugersdorp	40	2 171
Roooport	10	8 713
Alexandra	85	13 302
Randfontein	0	5 419
Johannesburg	41	58 152
Tzaneen	0	824

Louis Trichardt	0	737
Polyterrus	23	817
Pietersburg	0	624
Ermelo	8	1 707
Barberton	17	7 531
Nelspruit	26	2 751
Brits	4	1 762
Pretoria	520	21 445
Rustenburg	2	1 106
Witbank	580	4 313
Middelburg	90	2 756
Groblersdal	15	274
Lydenburg	3	946
Lichtenburg	2	1 125
Potchefstroom	10	1 734

Figures up to 31 August 1984

*Hansford* Q. Co 1. 1357  
 Influx control/identity documents  
 740 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreradsdorp, Johannesburg, in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,
- (2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period,
- (3) what amounts accrued to the State from fines imposed for these offences?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

- (1) (a) 53 130
  - (b) 29 009.
  - (2) 310.
  - (3) R15 970
- Figures up to 31 August 1984.

HoA

Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons  
*Hansford* Q. Co 1. 1358 30/4/85  
 754 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) (a) How many suspected (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were being detained in police stations in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in terms of what statutory provision were they being detained in each case (c) how long had each been in detention and (d) in which police stations were they being detained,
- (2) whether any persons being detained as suspected illegal immigrants admitted that they were illegally in the country in 1984, if so, (a) how many, (b) how long had each been detained when signing an admission to the effect that he was an illegal immigrant, (c) of which countries were they citizens in each case and (d) where had each been detained while his case was investigated?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

- (1) (a) (i) 133 as at 1985-03-28
- (ii) 276 as at 1985-03-28
- (b) In terms of sections 32, 35(1), 40(1), (4) and (5), 52 of Act No 59 of 1972, section 12(1) and (2) of Act No 25 of 1945 and section 26(1) of Act No 67 of 1964
- (c) 122 for 1 day  
 24 for 2 days  
 47 for 3 days  
 10 for 4 days  
 11 for 5 days  
 3 for 6 days  
 2 for 7 days  
 3 for 8 days  
 14 for 9 days  
 11 for 10 days  
 4 for 11 days  
 1 for 13 days  
 23 for 14 days

HoA

What was the total cost in respect of building houses for the Chairmen of Committees of the President's Council up to 31 December 1984?

**THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS**

R1 061 060 which relates to the former Presidents Council

**Drivers' licences**

818 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- 1 for 17 days
- 1 for 20 days
- 4 for 21 days
- 1 for 22 days
- 1 for 23 days
- 2 for 24 days
- 4 for 27 days
- 25 for 28 days
- 43 for 30 days
- 31 for 31 days
- 4 for 32 days
- 1 for 41 days
- 1 for 49 days
- 6 for 2 months
- 5 for 3 months
- 1 for 4 months
- 3 for 5 months

(d) At 46 police stations in different centres

(2) Yes

(a) 8 815

(b) Immediately after detention

- 1 to 2 days . . . . . 186
- 3 to 30 days . . . . . 2 322
- 6 307

(c) Mozambique

- Lesotho
- Swaziland
- Transkei
- Zambia
- England
- Zimbabwe
- Angola
- America
- Botswana
- Germany
- Malawi
- Zaire
- Portugal
- Israel
- Ireland
- Maputo
- Osker

(d) At 110 different police stations throughout the Republic.

**Members of President's Council: houses**

812 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Public Works.

HOA

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.**

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 6 June 1984, the Provincial Administrations have as yet reported to the Cabinet on measures to give effect to the decision that drivers' licences be separate from identity documents and reference books, if not, when is it anticipated that the Provincial Administrations will report to the Cabinet; if so,

(2) whether the Provincial Administrations have made any recommendations in this regard, if so, (a) what is the nature of these recommendations and (b) when will they be implemented?

(1) No A workgroup consisting of officials of the respective Provincial Administrations and the Department of Transport has been appointed to investigate the practical implications of the separation of the driver's licence from the identity document. The report on their findings is, however, not yet available and must on receipt thereof still be referred to the Provincial Administrations for consideration whereafter the Cabinet will be requested to pronounce on the recommendations.

831 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons were killed as a result of the unrest in the Eastern Cape between 1 January 1985 and the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) how many of these persons were killed by (i) the police, (ii) other specified authorities or law-enforcement agencies and (iii) other persons and (c) what, in each case, are the (i)(aa) names and (bb) ages of the persons killed, (ii) dates on which they were killed and (iii) names of the places in which the killings occurred?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

(a) 123 from 1985-01-01 to 1985-04-20

(b) (i) 94

(ii) South African Defence Force 1  
Councillors . . . . . 2

(iii) 26

(c) I consider it not to be in the public interest to furnish the required information

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

The cost of the state per full-time equivalent student during 1984 was as follows

- (a) University of Cape Town R 5 226
- (b) University of Natal 6 414
- (c) University of the Orange Free State 5 995
- (d) University of Port Elizabeth 6 958
- (e) Potchefstroom Universiteit vir CHO 4 550
- (f) University of Pretoria 4 908
- (g) Rand Afrikaans University 5 711
- (h) Rhodes University 6 133
- (i) University of Stellenbosch 5 197
- (j) University of South Africa 1 998
- (k) University of the Witwatersrand 5 024

In determining the above, the amount estimated for 1984/85 in respect of subsidies according to the formula, subsidies in respect of interest on and capital redemption of private and state loans and the additional subsidy as a result of the new service dispensation were taken into account. In calculating the above, full time equivalent student numbers have been used instead of the traditional head count number in order to get a more comparable figure

**Universities: capital expenditure**

72 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture.

What was the total capital expenditure from the State Revenue Account on universities under the control of his Department in the 1983-84 and 1984-85 financial years, respectively

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

The total capital expenditure from the State Revenue Account was as follows

- 1983/84 R1 428 622
- 1984/85. R1 103 572

These amounts were in respect of the

*Own Affairs*

*House of Q. 61.1361*

71. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture.

What was the *per capita* expenditure in 1984 on students attending (a) the University of Cape Town, (b) the University of Natal, (c) the University of the Orange Free State, (d) the University of Port Elizabeth, (e) the Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys, (f) the University of Pretoria, (g) the Rand Afrikaans University, (h) Rhodes University, (i) the University of Stellenbosch, (j) the University of South Africa and (k) the University of the Witwatersrand?

HOA

# Statistics show drop in pass-law prosecutions

Political Staff

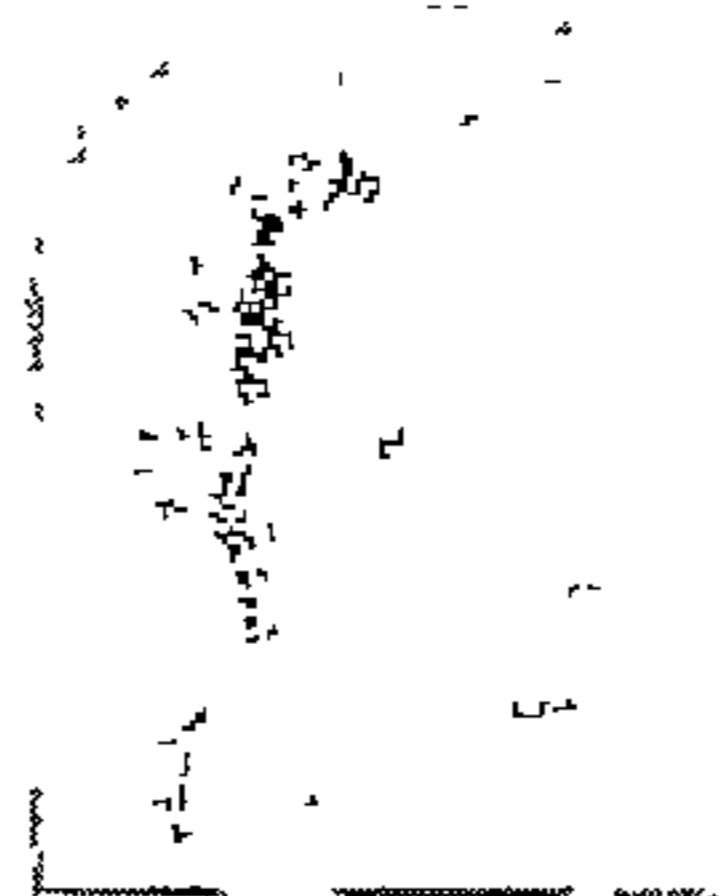
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — The decriminalization of petty apartheid offences such as the prosecution of influx-control offences is a matter of high priority, according to Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Justice

He said yesterday that latest statistics showed there had been a marked decrease in influx-control prosecutions

Prison figures for influx control convictions showed a decrease. In March 1984, 7,9 percent of the prison population was of this category, decreasing to 2,79 percent in March 1985

Asked by LP justice spokesman Mr Peter Mopp (Border) whether this was a departure from prosecuting people for such petty offences, Mr Coetsee said "It's the way the department operates the decriminalization of offences. I will not deny that many were arrested, many paid fines while others were paroled"

He added that he could not interfere with the administration of justice



Mr Peter Mopp



Mr Kobie Coetsee

at court level, and instead urged members to make recommendations on how to "decriminalize" such offences

During the justice and prisons budget vote in the House of Representatives yesterday, several Labour MPs shouted that it was "shocking" to learn that there was only one senior coloured prison officer

Mr Mopp said the low figures of people employed of other race groups other than white in the prisons service "belied" stated policy that there was no discrimination in employment

He also criticized the

conditions and facilities for rehabilitation at coloured reformatories and described it as the "gateway to our prisons" Prison overcrowding and the effective rehabilitation of prisoners needed urgent attention, he said

Mr Peter Hendrickse (LP Addo) said that "political prisoners" were incorrectly convicted for "criminal offences" for contravening some apartheid law. In that case several MPs and ministers in the House, including the LP cabinet minister, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, who were imprisoned for such offences, were wrongly turned into criminals, he said

Cape Times 4/5/85  
206

# No removals for 52 townships

## Suzman: Friction caused by pass laws

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The government has changed its resettlement policy and removed the threat of resettlement which has been hanging over the heads of thousands of black people in 52 townships in the country

This was revealed yesterday by Mr Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation, who told Parliament the government had decided to lift its freeze on development in these townships, some of which have faced the possibility of resettlement for 20 years

### 76 000 homes

Its policy switch would save 76 000 homes in townships which are within 50km of the homelands

Mr Ray Swart, chief opposition spokesman on Black Affairs, praised Mr De Beer for his "courageous and frank" speech and said it indicated the government was at last facing the true situation in the country

Mr De Beer, replying to criticism by Mr Ralph



Hardingham, New Republic Party MP for Mooi River, about the black housing shortage, said the government had for some time been considering the "unfreezing and development" of certain black townships

A large number had been destined for resettlement in the homelands or other black areas due to policy and other considerations

"As a result, development of the townships was frozen and no development took place at all. Only normal repairs were allowed," said Mr De Beer

He said that due largely to a shortage of funds, it was not possible to carry out the resettlement. Some townships were re-

settled but many had been under the "sword" for about 20 years

"In the course of time natural population growth led to overcrowding and living standards remained stagnant or deteriorated," he said

The previous policy had been to remove all communities which lived within 50km of the nearest national state

But circumstances had changed since the policy was formulated

Where 20 years ago 50km was regarded as a reasonable commuting distance, this was no longer the case from an economic point of view

### Rent increases

Some of the townships involved were still in good condition

Replacement costs would have meant an increase in rentals for the community or great subsidies from the state

Nobody could deny that resettlement had a tremendously negative effect on the communal and social structures of the communities

Resettlements had become seriously politicized with the attendant threats of disinvestment and boycotts

New initiatives by the government concerning the constitutional future of blacks outside of the homelands had eased the need for removal of blacks from white areas

Mr De Beer said the unfreezing of the 52 townships was a positive development which not only addressed the realities of South Africa but would also spare many people "heartsores and pain"

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— The pass laws — under which more than half-a-million blacks had been arrested in the past two years — were the most significant cause of racial friction in South Africa, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday

Since these laws applied only to blacks, they were totally discriminatory, she said during the committee stage of the Co-operation, Development and Education vote

"They bedevil the relationships between blacks and the police, jam the jails, further impoverish poverty-stricken homelands, ignore the importance of informal activity among squatters and are the antithesis of free enterprise"

### Tribute

Mrs Suzman paid tribute to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, for admitting that the urbanization of blacks was not merely inevitable but desirable

Mrs Suzman praised Dr Viljoen for some of the "very enlightened ideas" he had recently expressed on negotiation with blacks, citizenship, freehold and housing

"What a pity he has not been in charge of this very important portfolio instead of deadbeats like De Wet Nel, M C Botha and Piet Promises, or ideologues like Dr Verwoerd who set this country on the disaster course it has been following for so many years"

## Probe into land needs

HOUSE OF DELEGATES — A two-man committee to investigate agricultural land requirements for Indians was announced in the House yesterday by the Own Affairs Minister of Housing, Local Government and Agriculture, Mr Baldeo Dookie

Speaking on the agriculture vote of the budget, he said he had appointed Mr P R Bodasing and Mr Y S Chinsamy, leading members of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association, as members of the committee with the request that they should submit a report to him within five months

The committee's terms of reference included establishing the extent of agricultural land expropriated from Indians under the Group Areas Act and land expropriated for the consolidation of national states — Sapa

200  
ARGES  
6/5/85

## Ruling on Mthiya case soon

Labour Reporter

JUDGMENT in the landmark Mthiya case which could affect the permanent residence rights of at least 10 000 city migrant workers is expected to be delivered by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein soon.

The case involves Mr Mdandweni Mthiya, a contract worker who had worked for one employer "continuously" for 10 years even though he had three long absences from work.

In April last year Mr Justice Tebbutt granted Mr Mthiya Section 10 (i) (b) rights, or permanent city residence. The judge found that Mr Mthiya was entitled to these rights because he had proved he had worked for one employer continuously for longer than 10 years and had lived in the city continuously for 15 years.

The Western Cape Development Board was refused leave to appeal against the Cape Supreme Court judgment, but it was taken to the Appeal Court after the Chief Justice was petitioned for leave to appeal.

The board's appeal was heard in February and judgment is expected soon.

Estimates are that at least 10 000 city contract workers could gain permanent residence in the Peninsula if the Appeal Court upholds the Supreme Court ruling.

(ix) Vrededorf

- (x) Parys
- (xi) Parys
- (xii) Parys
- (xiii) Parys.
- (xiv) Parys
- (xv) Parys
- (xvi) Villiers.

(Information as at 8 March 1985)

*Howard*  
Consolidation proposals  
7/5/85

601. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether the final consolidation proposals for (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) KaNgwane and (d) KwaNdebele have been completed, if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that they will be completed.

- (2) whether these proposals will be made available, if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) to whom and (c) in what manner?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(1)(a), (b) and (c) No

(d) Yes

- (i) and (ii) The Commission for Co-operation and Development is busy investigating the consolidation of Lebowa, Gazankulu and KaNgwane and no indication can be given as to when the recommendations will be submitted

- (2) The recommendations are considered by Cabinet after which the Government's decisions are announced in the usual manner. The initial decisions comprise recommendations which serve as basis for hearing evi-

HoA

(ix) Date has yet to be determined—Negative influences are impeding nominations

- (x) 9 April 1985
- (xi) 9 April 1985
- (xii) 9 April 1985
- (xiii) 9 April 1985
- (xiv) 9 April 1985
- (xv) 9 April 1985
- (xvi) Date has still to be determined

dence from interested and affected parties. After the evidence and inputs have been obtained, considered and evaluated and the necessary consultation has taken place, the Commission submits further reports to Government, in pursuance of which further decisions are taken.

The ultimate decisions of the Government are Tabled in Parliament for a final resolution.

*Howard*  
Fort Beaufort Black townships  
7/5/85

695. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) What was the population of the Fort Beaufort Black townships as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

- (2) (a) how many water-taps serve each specified township and (b) what was the total amount budgeted for water in the 1983-84 estimates survey,

- (3) (a) how many refuse bins serve each specified township, (b) what was the amount charged per month by the Fort Beaufort Municipality for servicing these bins and (c) what was the total amount budgeted for refuse removal in the 1983-84 estimates survey,

- (4) (a) how many street-lights serve each

specified township and (b) what was the total amount budgeted for electricity for each specified township in the 1983-84 estimates survey,

- (5) whether service charges for these townships were increased during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, if so, by what amount in the case of each specified township?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

The townships Tims and Dorrington at Fort Beaufort are administered as one entity under the name kwaTindubu, therefore statistics are normally not kept separately.

- (1) 12 919 as at 31 March 1984

- (2) (a) 60

- (b) R30 825

- (3) (a) Up to 31 January 1985 200 refuse bins were serviced

- (b) From 1 July 1983 till 30 June 1984 the Municipality levied R500 a month for servicing 160 bins once a week and from 1 July 1984 till 31 January 1985 R600 a month for servicing 200 bins once a week.

- Since 1 February 1985 refuse removal is undertaken by a private Black contractor and 1 313 bins are in use which were initially serviced twice a week but are now serviced daily at a cost of R1,03 per month per bin, that is R1 352,39 per month

- (c) R21 000

- (4) (a) Tims 5 and Dorrington none

- (b) R11 023 for maintenance and electricity consumption

- (5) During the financial year 1984/85, no

HoA

Statutory boards and councils/committees

696. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning +

- (1) How many statutory (a) boards and councils and (b) committees are there in the Republic at present

- (2) what did the total cost in respect of (a)(i) salaries and (ii) allowances of members of such (aa) boards and councils and (bb) committees and (b) the administration of such (i) boards and councils and (ii) committees amount to in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

Information in respect of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning is as follows

- (1) (a) Four

- (b) Seventy-one

- (2) (a) (i) (aa) R137 300

- (ii) (bb) R1 300

- (b) (aa) R34 681

- (bb) R214 920

- (b) (i) R22 190

- (ii) R22 384

*Howard*  
Reference books/influx control  
7/5/85

722. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

What was the total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each

HoA



of the main centres of the Republic in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

Period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984

Durban	R 1 195
Bloemfontein	*
Cape Peninsula	*
Pretoria	R20 081
Johannesburg	*
East London	*
Port Elizabeth	R 2 660
West Rand (excluding Johannesburg)	*
East Rand	*

\*Commissioners' Courts which adjudicate charges in respect of reference books and influx control offences are since 1 September 1984 no longer a function of the Department of Co-operation and Development Statistics as requested by officers in the past noted and provided by officers of these courts on a yearly basis. Because of the transfer of the function this arrangement ceased and the figures in respect of some centres are consequently not available.

**Amount spent on advertisements**

871 Mr D J DALLING asked the State President.

- (1) What was the total amount spent by his Office in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

**The STATE PRESIDENT:**

- (1) Nil.
- (2) Falls away

**WEDNESDAY, 8 MAY 1985**

+Indicates translated version

For written reply

**General Affairs**

*House of*  
834 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) How many applications for passports and renewal of passports were received from (i) Coloureds, (ii) Indians, (iii) Blacks and (iv) Whites in 1984 and (b) how many such applications in each category were refused in that year?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(a)(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) These statistics are not kept on the basis of population groups. A total of 244 284 applications for passports and renewal of passports was received in 1984

(b) Coloureds	5
Indians	36
Blacks	43
Whites	19

**Amount spent on advertisements**

895 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Finance.

- (1) What was the total amount spent by the Office of the Auditor-General in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE.**

- (1) Nil.
- (2) Falls away

**THURSDAY, 9 MAY 1985**

+Indicates translated version

For written reply

**General Affairs**

**Allocation of funds for housing subsidies**

843. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether his Department is responsible for the original allocation of funds to State Departments for spending on personnel housing subsidies, if not, which body is responsible, if so.
- (2) whether the allocation differentiates between compulsory and voluntary subsidies, if not, why not, if so, what was the allocation to each State Department for (a) compulsory and (b) voluntary subsidies as at 1 April 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE**

- (1) Yes, in accordance with directives laid down by the Commission for Administration
- (2) No, it will only result in unjustified additional administrative work on the accounting system

**FRIDAY, 10 MAY 1985**

+Indicates translated version

For written reply

**General Affairs**

*House of*  
522 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (a) How many persons were in detention in each detention centre of the South African Defence Force as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) for what offences was each of them in detention at that date?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(a) On 3 May 1985 the position was as follows

Voortrekkerhoogte	68
Wynberg	6
Grootfontein	15
Bloemfontein	15
Simons Town	6
Kings Rest	2
Walvis Bay	17
Witwatersrand	125
	254

(b) Description of Offence

Desertion	2
Absent without leave	96
Using threatening or insulting language	2
Disobeying lawful commands or orders	1
Theft of government property	9
Using or taking article issued to another person	1
Negligent or willful damage of government property	1
Drunkenness	3
Escape from custody	8
Aiding abetting, inciting etc Persons liable to render service in terms of Sec 22 or 44 who without good reason when called up, fails to report for such service	125
Common law offence of theft	1
Common law offence of assault	2

*House of*  
759 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many Black (a) regional magistrates, (b) district magistrates (c) clerks of court, (d) prosecutors and (e) messengers of court are there in the (i) Republic of South Africa, excluding the national states, and (ii) national states.

WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY 1985

+Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs *Howand*

*R. Col. 15/5/85*  
Development Boards: allowances  
511 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) What was the total amount paid out in 1984 in allowances to members of the boards of the Development Boards in the Republic and (b) in respect of how many persons was the amount paid?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) R718 335

(b) Up to 31 March 1984 the administration boards consisted of 129 paid members. Since 1 April 1984, when these boards were converted to development boards, they consist of 91 members of whom 13 are chairmen. In respect of each development board there are only six paid members. The Chief Commissioners, who serve on the boards, receive no extra remuneration for this service

*Howand R. Col. 15/5/85*  
Ekangale Township

667 Mrs H SUBZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether Ekangale Township in the Eastern Transvaal is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele, if so, (a) why and (b) when,

(2) whether his Department consulted with the residents of this township before taking the decision to incorporate them into KwaNdebele, if not, why not, if so, (a) with whom did they consult, (b)(i) when and (ii) where were these consultations held and (c) what was the response of the

residents to the proposed incorporation,

(3) how many (a) adult (i) males and (ii) females and (b) children are resident in this township,

(4) whether all the residents of this township are Ndebeles; if not, how many persons (a) are and (b) are not Ndebeles,

(5) whether any non-Ndebeles are to be incorporated into KwaNdebele, if so, why, if not, what steps are to be taken in respect of them,

(6) whether any residents of this township who possess rights in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will lose these rights once Ekangale Township has been incorporated into KwaNdebele, if so, (a) why and (b) how many persons will lose these rights?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) Yes, in due course

(a) Because it is necessary for good management to have the town administered by only one authority

(b) No decision regarding the date has so far been taken

(2) (a), (b)(i), (ii) and (c)

The decision was taken before the planning of the town and therefore before there were any residents. The Department of Co-operation and Development did not consult the residents of Ekangale

(3) (a) (i) 1 014

(ii) 1 279.

(b) 2 415

(4) No

(a) 1 939

(b) 2 769

(5) Yes, the multi-ethnic component of Ekangale will be incorporated in KwaNdebele for reasons mentioned in (1)(a). The rest of question falls away

(6) No. It is intended to amend the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 to make provision that people who enjoy privileges under section 10 of the Act will not forfeit those privileges under circumstances such as these. Until such time as the Act is amended the administrative arrangements according to which such privileges are retained will apply

(a) and (b) fall away

*R. Col. 15/5/85*  
721 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

For period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984

(1) Development Board area

- Orange Vaal
- Southern O F S
- Natalia
- Northern Cape
- Western Cape

(a) Tried (prosecuted)

(b) Convicted

4 598 persons were of these 4 598 persons (prosecuted) for influx of 3 054 were convicted control offences of influx control the which 3 678 were also offences and of 3 054, tried for identity document offences 1 839 were also convicted of identity document offences

- East Cape
- East Rand
- West Rand
- Northern Transvaal
- Eastern Transvaal
- Western Transvaal
- Central Transvaal

- 6 018
- 78 539
- 1 368
- 5 611
- \*
- 15 328

(2) Development Board area

- Orange Vaal.
- Southern O F S
- Natalia
- Northern Cape
- Western Cape
- East Cape
- East Rand
- West Rand

Average Daily Number

- 121
- 25
- \*
- 4
- 48
- 38
- \*



APR 11 7/5/85  
End of all  
controls (206)  
unlikely

HOUSE OF DELEGATES — While there was an urgent need for reform of the present influx-control arrangements, it was unlikely that all controls would be abandoned, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

Replying to the debate on his vote, he said he did not see reform as meaning the abolition of all influx controls.

On the proposed informal forum for negotiation with black leaders, Dr Viljoen said the guidelines for the forum had been formulated after 18 months of talks with blacks.

Leaders should use the opportunity because the main purpose of the forum was to design channels for further negotiations. For that reason there had been no "blueprint".

On the question of Crossroads, he said that by last week 2 600 family units, comprising more than 11 000 people had been moved willingly from Crossroads to Khayelitsha — Sapa.

# Viljoen urges influx reform

206 Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — There was an urgent need to reform the Government's influx control policy, the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in the House of Delegates.

Speaking in the debate on his Vote, Dr Viljoen said, however, it was unlikely that there would be a complete abandonment of all forms of control.

The influx of large numbers of people from rural to urban areas had to be ordered.

At the same time the control of identity documents should be reconsidered and done away with as it merely created technical transgressions.

Dr Viljoen said the revision of the influx control policy had to be coupled with an orderly urbanisation and housing policy.

Committing himself to the importance of political reform, he said there was a need to negotiate political structures for blacks not only on a local government level, but on higher levels as well.

The Chairman of the Indian Council of Ministers, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said it was now necessary to review legislation that hurt blacks.

## UPROOTED

In particular practices that uprooted and separated families had to be stopped.

Mr Pat Poovalingam (Solidarity, Reservoir Hills) said that as long as blacks were denied participation at the highest level the country's problems would not be solved.

He said there would come a time when the Government would not only have to talk to the African National Congress but have to seek its co-operation.

"Whether you like it or not the ANC has tremendous grassroots support," he said.

Mr Somaroo Pachai (NPP, Natal Midlands) said talks had to be held with Inkatha, the UDF, ANC and trade unions.

SOWETO 8/5/85

# Influx control renders UIF useless, says Fosatu report

South African employers' contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund have dropped considerably from about 2,4 percent to 0,3 percent in the 40 years since 1945.

The fund has also been put under severe strain by another reduction in the State's contribution from 50 percent to five percent.

These are some of the findings of a study of the fund by the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) one of the country's biggest black trade union federations.

In the study, Fosatu warns that unless the Government and employers contribute more than workers to the almost bankrupt UIF, it will run into difficulties.

"The drastic reduction in the State's contribution must be seen as part of its strategy aimed at cutting expenses in areas of least resistance — for example, the UIF," the report says.

It adds that the State has failed to protect the fund's resources by excluding more and more workers from its benefits. When this measure failed to alleviate the State's obligation, it argued that its contribution should be lessened since the fund had accumulated sufficient reserves for its continued existence.

Meanwhile community-based organisations and workers have in the past complained about the delay in getting UIF money, despite the spiralling unemployment that is sweeping the country at the moment due to retrenchments, inflation and recession.

Unofficial statistics put the unemployment figure at 3 million while the official figure is only 760 000 and rising.

## Worsening recession

Most of the unemployed workers are blacks and it is feared that with the worsening recession more will lose their jobs.

The federation says in some years between 1957 and 1981 benefits exceeded contributions. During these years no contributions were invested for future recessions or crises.

It says that although the State's contribution is now at about R7-million a year, it should be more than R25,5-million. "This would be more in line with a 25 percent contribution it committed itself to in 1977."

"In reducing and limiting its contribution to only R7-million in absolute terms, the State has allowed UIF to run down and it cannot cope with the demands made on it."

"We would go further and say that in terms of the needs which must be met in South Africa today, the fund is virtually bankrupt," the report says.

Increased contributions from employers and the State alone will not rescue the fund from the potential crisis it faces. And, to try to pay improved benefits from the present fund would

bankrupt it. The fund's structure should be changed. The federation also calls for a social security system that is not based on the insurance principle but on social responsibility to care for all disadvantaged people.

The influx control system has rendered the UIF useless, the report says.

"As workers we know only too well that the real problem lies in the creation of unemployment. Work should be a right and not a privilege. What a human tragedy it is to let strong hands stand idle when people are starving without homes, schools, hospitals and roads. For us as workers — in fact for everybody in society — this is unacceptable," Fosatu says.

A spokesman for the UIF has agreed that employers were contributing about 0,3 percent of their wage bills to the fund, but could not confirm that the 1945 figure was as high as 2,5 percent.

The spokesman also said although contributions might have exceeded claims, interest earned on investments was nevertheless reinvested to cope with possible increases in claims.

**'God created us all as equals ...'**

The Herald 20/4/85

# A law that makes or breaks the Africans

206

TIMO Bezuidenhout is one of the most powerful men in the country — perhaps in the world

He deals in people. As Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape he has the power to make or break an African. He has the power to banish a person to an impoverished homeland or allow him to stay to earn a living however meagre in a Western Cape City or town.

And he is convinced that the scrapping of influx control is the recipe for chaos

"There'd be a terrific influx of people here," he said "It would create chaos, specially in the Western Cape where there are no raw materials and heavy industries. If we dropped the pass laws, thousands would try to come here."

Reminded that the pass laws have not succeeded in keeping "illegal" blacks out of the cities, he said "I admit the pass laws have not been effective in stopping black urbanisation. The problem is how to create job opportunities. My personal opinion is that influx to the cities would be more effectively controlled if there were true devel-

**IT is one of the most hated pieces of apartheid legislation, it has turned hundreds of thousands of black South Africans into criminals, and it has led to angry protests throughout the world.**

**But the Pass Laws remain on the statutes. Yet what would happen if they were to be scrapped? Would it lead to chaos with a massive influx of mostly unskilled blacks to the cities as many pro-Government sympathisers suggest?**

**Cape Herald staffer ESTELLE RANDALL reports ...**

opment of the homelands through establishing industries, by creating decentralised growth points and by really tackling agricultural development on a big scale. If this happens, I can see no reason to retain influx control. These non-coercive measures would be more effective."

## DROPPED

But "illegal" Crossroads residents felt differently. Mrs N Hoza, mother of seven children and wife of Cathedral Group leader, Mr Mah Hoza, said if the pass laws were dropped, things would be much better for them.

"We'd be able to lead normal lives. I don't think everybody would come to the cities. Some people are old and others have houses to maintain in the homelands. They won't come."

"But I don't think the Government will drop

the pass laws because they benefit from them," she said.

A Mount Frere man, who has been living in Crossroads for about two months felt that the reference book as an identity document should remain because it was a useful way to identify people.

"But when it comes to classifying people into legal and illegal it is wrong," he added. "This must end. If the pass laws were dropped people would be able to get jobs more easily but it doesn't really matter to me, I got a job very easily — without a pass."

He asked not to be named — for obvious reasons.

Mr Melford Yamile, leader of the Nyanga Bush Squatters said that if pass laws were abolished and the Government stopped saying one group was better than another, the law could be a just law.

"God created us all as equals, there was no separation between black and white. If influx control was done away with, there would not be chaos because the people know what is right," he said.

## EQUALS

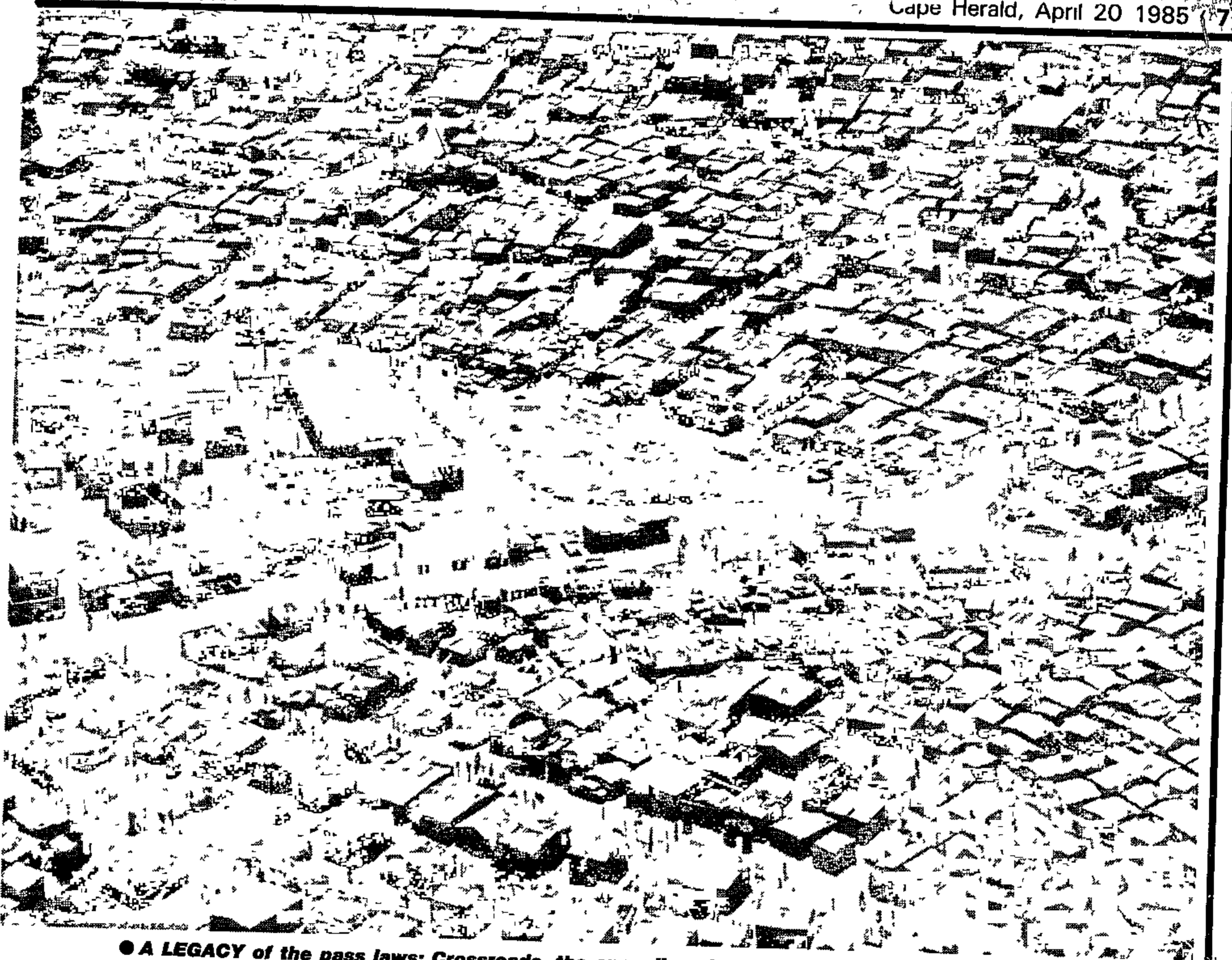
"Jobs bring people to the cities. They don't come here just because

it is the city. People will go where there is work for them, so if there is none in the cities they will not come.

"But the Government won't abolish them. We shouldn't have to force them to do away with these laws. Since the Government created them they should get rid of them. It is their responsibility."

Mr Mah Hoza, leader of the Cathedral Group: "Yes, it would be a good thing but the Government probably won't abolish influx control. They are the ones with the power and they introduced the laws."

Cape Herald, April 20 1985 7



● **A LEGACY of the pass laws: Crossroads, the sprawling shanty settlement near Cape Town.**

'No comparison with white ID'

# The little book that governs a black's life

206

CAPE TOWN — An in-depth investigation by the Progressive Federal Party has concluded that no valid comparison is possible between the identity document issued to whites, coloureds and Indians and the reference book issued to blacks

The study, by Mr Nic Olivier MP, head of the Progressive Federal Party's research unit, follows the widely-publicised statement on the American TV show "Nightline" by the State President, Mr P W Botha, that all South Africans had to carry identity documents

The impression given was that South African blacks were not singled out by being compelled to carry passes

Mr Olivier says in a research paper released yesterday that the identity document issued under the Population Registration Act serves as a document of identification and as evidence of racial group

It may further be used for voting purposes and as evidence of driver's licences and permission to have a firearm

The reference book issued to blacks under the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act also serves as

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

identification and proof of racial classification

But its primary use is to control the movement of blacks, employment and residence in urban areas and on farms

"In short," says Mr Olivier, "the reference book affects and governs the entire daily existence of blacks"

"It is responsible for the large numbers of blacks who are arrested and jailed every year (in the past 10 years alone 637 584 blacks have been arrested for not having reference books) and is undoubtedly one of the main causes of grievance and anger among blacks"

Mr Olivier adds that during the same 10-year period no whites, no Indians and two coloureds were arrested for not having identity documents

The Population Registration Act No 30 of 1950 in principle provides mechanism whereby the population is classified under racial or colour groups.

This is done by a population register, primarily based on particulars provided on census forms and by individuals

Individuals are issued with identity documents in which each holder's racial classification is indicated

Such classification, says Mr Olivier, is required in the application of a large number of statutes, for example the new Constitution, Group Areas Act, Separate Amenities Act

Legislation which provides for the issue of reference books to black South African citizens also provides for the issue of identity documents to blacks who are not citizens

However such identity documents contain the same particulars and are used for the same purposes as reference books

In addition to all the particulars included in identity documents issued under the Population Registration Act, reference books include ethnic group or nation and tribe.

And if the holder is not a South African citizen his fingerprints are included

The law requires, however, that be issued with a reference book any black must have his fingerprints taken

Fingerprint cards are provided for the purpose

Exempt from the obligation to

have fingerprints taken are a chief or headman, a teacher with a recognised teacher's certificate, a professor or lecturer at a university, a minister of religion who is a marriage officer, an advocate or attorney, a doctor or dentist.

On legal requirement to have an identity document or reference book, Mr Olivier says that under the Population Registration Act it is not a criminal offence not to have an identity document

"The only penal sanction," he says, "is that which provides that when a person is required to produce his identity document he cannot legally plead the defence that because of his failure to take out an identity document he has no identity document to produce"

Under legislation providing for reference books, however, it is a criminal offence for a black aged 16 not to be in possession of the reference book issued to him

He is, in effect, compelled to have the book on him all the time

A black who is not in possession of a reference book is liable to a fine of up to R50 or to imprisonment of up to three months



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# Controls cause housing havoc

CAPL TINTS 8/5/85 (206)

## Staff Reporter

INFLUX control and the government's policy of apartheid had inhibited effective solutions to South Africa's housing problems, the general manager of the Family Housing Association, Mr Matthew Nell, told a conference on urban housing provision yesterday

Addressing the one-day conference hosted in the City by the Institute of Town and Regional Planners, Mr Nell said influx control increased the administrative load on local authorities, which delayed the provision of new houses and increased costs

## Urban rights

Residents without urban rights due to influx control did not invest their resources in building their own accommodation. In addition the application of influx control inhibited the infor-

mal construction industry, he said

Mr Nell warned that unless self-help housing was one of a number of options available to people, it could be stigmatized as a "second-class" solution which people would resent

Housing standards in South Africa were still too high, said Mr Nell

The government's policy on self-help housing should be changed to allow home-owners to gradually build or upgrade their homes to a desired standard. Home-builders should not have to build their homes at once according to norms they could not afford

The director of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal, Professor Gavin Maasdorp, said that efficient urban management was increasingly recognised as being crucial for the solution of housing

problems

He said local authorities had to develop the capacity to plan, manage and finance housing development and urban services

## Unrest

The Minister of Local Government, Housing and Culture in the House of Representatives, Mr David Curry, said that the government had to ensure that home ownership was possible for all coloured people

He said that social unhappiness was repeatedly linked to lack of home ownership and housing grievances were repeatedly used as a vehicle for political agitation

He said it was the State's duty to assist those who could not afford housing and subsidies should be awarded according to need and not simply be paid as a matter of course to civil servants

AIDS also kills casual sex

Architect J K

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# The two-minute justice machines

SOWETAN 9/5/85

206

**EVERY** three minutes a black man, woman or child is arrested somewhere in "white" South Africa for being in the wrong place at the wrong time or for not having a reference book in his or her pocket.



gard said.

That is the start of a process that usually results in a spell in jail, a brief appearance in court and a trial, often characterized by "procedural irregularities" and "lower standard of justice," according to a researcher at the Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies.

● While there was an urgent need for reform of the influx laws, it was unlikely that all control would be abandoned.

Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, revealed in Parliament, that only 1,3 percent of the 236 872 people who appeared in commissioners' courts in the first eight months of last year, had legal representation.

**SOUTH AFRICA'S** influx laws are once more under public scrutiny. A Wits researcher has made more revelations. And in this article, SEFAKO NYAKA, who joined The SOWETAN on May 1 after the Rand Daily Mail closed, takes a look at the laws. NYAKA reports . . .

## QUOTE

● Nothing would change until legal representation was introduced on a large scale for pass offenders.

He said the laws had created tremendous hardships and suffering and were a major cause of bitterness among black people. A visit to the courts, where sausage-machine justice is being practised, revealed that it takes about two minutes for justice to take its course, making the snappy trials a unique judiciary system in

accused from another court. And these were dispensed with in less than 30 minutes. School children from



**THE** Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. It took Mrs Sarah Mofokeng (not her real name), one minute to know her fate, this week. She had come to Johannesburg from

Despite the fact that the administration of justice in these courts was taken from the Department of Co-operation and Development and transferred to the Department of Justice in September last year, nothing seems to have changed. The only difference is that there are now prosecutors in these courts. In the past, the inter-preter also acted as a

prosecutor. The Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr O de Meyer, could yesterday not supply The SOWETAN with the number of cases handled by his staff, "because I haven't got the statistics."

Mr de Meyer could also not say whether there are fewer cases handled in a day at the courts, since the take over

In the past it appeared that prosecutors were usually promoted from positions as clerks and interpreters in the Department of Co-operation and Development, but Mr de Meyer said the courts are now



EVERY weekday hundreds of people flock to the Johannesburg Magistrates' Courts to hear the fate of relatives or friends

206

9/5/85

resentation. And on Monday this week, Dr Viljoen said while there was an ur-



THE director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of Witwatersrand, Professor John Dugard.

gent need for reform of the influx laws, it was unlikely that all control would be abandoned.

Reacting to Dr Viljoen's statement yesterday, the Director of the Wits Centre, Professor John Dugard, said it is impossible for the Government to initiate reforms of the present influx laws without retaining some of the discriminatory features of the The Admission of Per-

QwaQwa to see her migrant-labour husband who was lying ill at a relative's home in Diepkloof.

She was arrested for failing to produce her identity document when asked to do so by a policeman. Guilty or not guilty? She pleaded guilty and was asked if there was anything she would like to say in mitigation.

She had nothing to say. R20 or 10 days imprisonment was the sentence. Throughout the trial, Mrs Mofokeng seemed vaguely aware of the proceedings.

During our period of observation at the courts, none of the magistrates explained to the accused that he or she could be released on bail, even when the State postponed the case.

Too often the impression given, is that the courts are determined to complete the roll as soon as possible — a case of "justice sacrificed in the interest of

### QUOTE

- If the Government is serious about its intention to abolish discriminatory laws, it should either scrap these laws completely or enact new laws that will apply equally to black and white alike.

sons into the Republic Act.

"If the Government is serious about its intention to abolish discriminatory laws, it should either scrap these laws completely or enact new laws that will apply equally to black and white alike," Prof Du-

haste," said a Wits legal centre researcher.

In Court A on the third floor of the court buildings in Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, there were still more than 30 minutes to go before closing time and the cases were over

The court orderly

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# Council funding method attacked

CAPE Times 10/5/85

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Organized commerce and industry say higher inflation and more unemployment will result from the method of funding regional government proposed by the Regional Services Councils Bill published in Parliament yesterday.

The Bill proposes levies on company wage bills and turnover to pay for the new all-race councils which will take over most of the functions of local authorities — including water, electricity, sewerage, traffic control and libraries — on a regional basis.

The commerce spokesmen were backed by Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville and chief finance spokesman for the PFP, who said the turnover tax could have an effect on prices comparable to an increase of up to two percent in GST.

Mr Schwarz said that despite appeals by the minister that the tax not be passed on to the consumer, he had no doubt that, at a time when profits were under pressure, this was inevitable.

● RSC Bill may push up prices, page 4

● Call to refer proposed tax to Margo, page 12

# Govt plans to change influx control laws

CAPE Times 10/5/85

Political Correspondent

THE government was giving urgent attention to ways of reducing the influx of "illegal" and unemployed immigrants into the Western Cape, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, warned last night.

However, he also announced that draft legislation aimed at a "thorough" softening of influx control legislation — which is likely to ease the hated pass law system — is likely to be submitted to a Parliamentary select committee in the second half of this year.

In a major policy speech to the Cape Employers Association, Dr Viljoen also announced that

● He did not believe that the scrapping of all influx control would be feasible or practical.

● Efforts were being made to eliminate unnecessarily restrictive regulations which have the effect of creating large numbers of technical transgressions.

● He could see "no reason why a properly upgraded Crossroads could not ultimately

qualify for leasehold together with the rest of Nyanga",

● The number of squatters at Crossroads was "far higher" than initially estimated and that approval had consequently been given for the development of two more informal settlement areas to the north of Khayelitsha.

● Blacks moving to Khayelitsha under the 18-month residential permit system could "resolve the impasse over the legality issue" by becoming economically active during the 18-month period and then have their permit extended.

Dr Viljoen said "urgent attention" was being given to achieving more effective influx control. To this end, he appealed to employers to "studiously avoid" employing persons who were not authorized to work in the Western Cape.

The government would continue with its strategy of stemming the influx of work seekers into the Western Cape by creating employment opportunities in areas like the Eastern Cape and the homelands.

Cape Times 10/5/85 (206)

# Influx control to be revised

## Political Staff

DRAFT legislation involving a "thorough" revision of influx control is likely to be submitted to a parliamentary standing committee before the end of the year

And an easing of the hated pass laws seems to be on the cards

This was announced last night by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in an address in the City to the Cape Employers Association

Stating that he did not believe that the total scrapping of influx control was practical in terms of the demographic and economic realities of South Africa, Dr Viljoen said the aim was to achieve "much greater simplicity and flexibility" in arranging and ordering urban settlement

## Technical

At the same time, he said, an effort was being made to "eliminate unnecessarily restrictive regulations which have the effect of creating large numbers of technical transgressions and cause much unnecessary frustration, in particular regarding the ready availability of identity documents"

Dr Viljoen warned at the same time that serious attention would have to be given to "abating the continuing influx of

newcomers especially from the Eastern Cape, the Ciskei and Transkei" into the Western Cape

He said the best way to counter influx was through development and creation of jobs in the areas from which the migrants originated

This was why the government was giving special attention to the creation of black employment opportunities in the Eastern Cape, Transkei and Ciskei

## R53 million

● The Department of Co-operation and Development has been allocated R53m of the R100m allocated in the budget to bring employment relief, Dr Viljoen said

His department would spend

● R18m on job opportunities in urban and rural areas and in the national states

● R25m on job opportunities through self-build housing

● R5m for environmental care through litter removal

● R5m for jobs for upgrading hostels for migrant workers

The Department of Foreign Affairs has received R14m for job creation in independent neighbouring states, and the Department of Manpower R25m for training the unemployed.

# Ucasa to hold Sowetan 10/5/85 urgent meeting

206  
THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa, will hold crucial talks about the unpopular influx control laws, with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen in Pretoria tomorrow morning.

Mr Zikhali Ndlazi, Ucasa's national organiser yesterday said the talks, scheduled to start at 10 am will also be about the prevailing tension between black town councils and development boards.

The meeting, with the Minister, Mr Ndlazi added, followed long periods of "futile negotiations" with the development boards over the transfer of land. Mr Ndlazi also lashed out at the development boards for "deliberately" retarding the progress in black townships and accused the authorities of "unnecessary red tape".

Another crucial issue to be discussed at the meeting tomorrow will be the influx control laws. "Ucasa's standpoint is that these laws should be scrapped because they affect only one section of the country's races— blacks", Mr Ndlazi said.

WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY 1985

Indicates translated version  
For written reply

*Official Affairs Howard*  
Development Boards, allowances  
511 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) What was the total amount paid out in 1984 in allowances to members of the boards of the Development Boards in the Republic and (b) in respect of how many persons was the amount paid?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) R718 335

(b) Up to 31 March 1984 the administration boards consisted of 129 paid members. Since 1 April 1984, when these boards were converted to development boards, they consist of 91 members of whom 13 are chairmen. In respect of each development board there are only six paid members. The Chief Commissioners, who serve on the boards, receive no extra remuneration for this service.

*Howard R. Col. 15/11*  
Ekangale Township  
667 Mrs H S UZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether Ekangale Township in the Eastern Transvaal is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele, if so, (a) why and (b) when,

(2) whether his Department consulted with the residents of this township before taking the decision to incorporate them into KwaNdebele, if not, why not, if so, (a) with whom did they consult, (b) (i) when and (ii) where were these consultations held and (c) what was the response of the

residents to the proposed incorporation,

(3) how many (a) adult (i) males and (ii) females and (b) children are resident in this township,

(4) whether all the residents of this township are Ndebeles, if not, how many persons (a) are and (b) are not Ndebeles,

(5) whether any non-Ndebeles are to be incorporated into KwaNdebele, if so, why, if not, what steps are to be taken in respect of them,

(6) whether any residents of this township who possess rights in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will lose these rights once Ekangale Township has been incorporated into KwaNdebele, if so, (a) why and (b) how many persons will lose these rights?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) Yes, in due course

(a) Because it is necessary for good management to have the town administered by only one authority

(b) No decision regarding the date has so far been taken

(2) (a), (b)(i), (ii) and (c)

The decision was taken before the planning of the town and therefore before there were any residents. The Department of Co-operation and Development did not consult the residents of Ekangale

(3) (a) (i) 1 014

(ii) 1 279.

(b) 2 415

(4) No

(a) 1 939

(b) 2 769

(5) Yes, the multi-ethnic component of Ekangale will be incorporated in KwaNdebele for reasons mentioned in (1)(a). The rest of question falls away

(b) No. It is intended to amend the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 to make provision that people who enjoy privileges under section 10 of the Act will not forfeit those privileges under circumstances such as these. Until such time as the Act is amended the administrative arrangements according to which such privileges are retained will apply

*Commissioners' courts Howard*  
721 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

For period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984

(1) Development Board area

Orange Vaal  
Southern O F S  
Natalia  
Northern Cape  
Western Cape

(a) Tried (prosecuted)

7 901  
6 058  
\*  
59

(b) Convicted

5 919  
4 029  
\*

4 598 persons were of these 4 598 persons (prosecuted) for influx of 3 054 were convicted control offences of 3 054, which 3 678 were also offences and of 3 054, tried for identity document offences. 1 839 were also convicted of identity document offences

East Cape  
East Rand  
West Rand  
Northern Transvaal  
Eastern Transvaal  
Western Transvaal  
Central Transvaal

6 018  
78 539  
1 368  
5 611  
\*

2 814  
1 301  
5 305  
\*

(2) Development Board area

Orange Vaal  
Southern O F S  
Natalia  
Northern Cape  
Western Cape  
East Cape  
East Rand  
West Rand

Average Daily Number

121  
25  
\*  
4  
48  
38  
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Development Board area	Average Daily Number
Northern Transvaal	8
Eastern Transvaal	*
Highveld	*
Western Transvaal	*
Central Transvaal	*

(3) Development Board area	(a) Represented	(b) Not Represented
Orange Vaal	27	7 874
Southern O F S . . .	15	6 043
Natalia	*	*
Northern Cape	0	59
Western Cape	229	4 369
Eastern Cape	6	6 012
East Rand	*	*
West Rand	223	78 316
Northern Transvaal	10	1 358
Eastern Transvaal	*	*
Highveld	345	5 266
Western Transvaal	*	*
Central Transvaal	*	*

\*The holding of Commissioners' Courts which adjudicate charges in respect of reference book and influx control offences is since 1 September 1984 no longer a function of the Department of Co-operation and Development Statistics as requested were in the past noted and provided by officers of these courts on a yearly basis. Because of the transfer of the function this arrangement ceased and the figures in respect of some centres are consequently not available.

Commissioners' courts

794 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the West Rand Development Board in the 1984 calendar year or as at the latest specified date in 1984 for which figures are available,

- (2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1984 from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Statistics up to 31 August 1984.

(1) (a) 78 539.

(b) 48 287	(2) (a) 459	(b) R76 825

X Amount spent on advertisements  
884 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) What was the total amount spent by the Department of Co-operation and Development in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) R3 033,12

(2) The South Coast Sun R193,50  
LangaLace R209,58  
Die Tempo R165,00

The Citizen	R400,00
Die Transvaler	R87,50
The Soweran	R183,75
The Daily Dispatch	R646,00
Die Oosterlig	R367,50
The Natal Witness	R78,40
Himvo Zabant sundu	R701,89
Total	R3 033,12

Amount spent on advertisements

able, respectively, in respect of the (i) 680, (ii) 682, (iii) 683, (iv) 942 and (v) 943 exchanges in the southern suburbs of Johannesburg, (b) how many of these applications had not been disposed of at the end of these two periods, (c) how many telephones were installed in each of these two periods in respect of the above-mentioned exchanges and (d) when is the backlog in respect of each of these exchanges expected to be eliminated?

896 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism

- (1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

(1) R453,13	(b) (i) 222, (ii) 360, (iii) 27, (iv) 6, (v) nil,	(c) (i) 1 398, (ii) 356, (iii) 2 489, (iv) 748, (v) 438,	(d) if nothing unforeseen occurs— (i) and (ii) during the first half of 1986, (iii) during the first half of 1986 in respect of the 27 applications carried over from 1984, and (iv) and (v) during July this year
E P Herald	R164,83	391,	
Cape Times	24,00	241,	
Oosterlig	93,10	518,	
Die Burger	136,10	169,	
Het Suid Western	35,10	106, and	
Total	R453,13		

FRIDAY, 17 MAY 1985

Indicates translated version  
For written reply

General Affairs

Johannesburg: telephones

832 Mr A FOURIE asked the Minister of Communications +

865 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (a) How many applications for telephone services were received in 1984 and had been received as at the latest specified date in 1985 for which figures are available
- (1) Whether any senior posts in respect of dining-cars have been upgraded or renamed; if so, (a) why and (b) how many persons were affected,



He said there were also members of the chamber, such as shopkeepers doing deliveries, transport firms and funeral undertakers, who regularly crossed the border, and who experienced difficulties

The chamber decided at their last meeting to invite the President's Council member, Mr M H Louw, here to take the matter further after correspondence had proved unsuccessful, Mr Du Plessis said

Farmers in the Bongolo basin area experienced other difficulties

The post, a temporary one, is situated before a fork where two separate roads lead into Transkei. The post is about seven kilometres from the Transkei border at Nonesi's Nek and about 12 km from the border at Bongolo Nek

A farmer, Mr Follie Beukes, has offered land on both actual borders to the government if they would move to the Bongolo border post

He said yesterday he was still convinced the post had to be moved, but that the matter was now in the hands of the Department of Internal Affairs, with whom he had taken it up

At a recent meeting of the Queenstown Farmers' and Woolgrowers' Association, the chief immigration officer in charge on the Cape side of the border post, Mr A J Stap, promised to do all in his power to resolve the problems and co-operate with farmers

## Border post irks travellers

206 *WAB* By NICO MULLER *D. R. P. 17/5/85*

QUEENSTOWN — The unavailability of travel documents for South African blacks and the placing of the new Transkei/South Africa border post at Bongolo, deep inside South Africa, has raised the ire of travellers between and within the two countries

A Dordrecht farmer, Mr Henry Cloete, expressed his dissatisfaction, and said Dordrecht farmers taking stock to sale in Queenstown were hampered because their staff had to carry passports or travel documents to pass the Border post

He said it was impossible for black staff to gather these documents "as no local authorities will issue them"

"Transkeians and Ciskeians have to go to their authorities to get these documents, but where do people living in the Republic get theirs?" he said

Mr Cloete said all farm workers had to carry Transkei or Ciskei identity books

"This was forced on them when they applied for the identity books, because they had to state where their great-grandfathers were born. They themselves, and often their parents, were born on farms in the Republic"

He said farmers could not afford to let their staff go off for the best part of a week to search for the correct places to get these documents, "and in a week's time they still come home without them because of some technicality"

His wife, Mrs M. A. Cloete, said the dissatisfaction stemmed from the fact that no arrangements were made with local magistrates or East Cape Development Board officials to make travel documents available.

"We have been to both these institutions and they said they had nothing to do with them. I have been informed that officials from some departments in Port Elizabeth had been in the area to issue such documents, but nobody was informed where to get hold of them or at what times," she said

Mrs Cloete said their staff were not prevented from passing the post, but were repeatedly warned by officials who insisted on the documents. One driver had his identity book stamped with a "final warning", and they had to give him a letter explaining their difficulties about getting these documents before he could pass again

Mr Cloete said black people could hardly afford the R10 administration cost with added photographic and travelling expenses

The president of the Queenstown Chamber of Commerce, Mr A S du Plessis, said the chamber was concerned about people wanting to cross the border to do their shopping in Queenstown, but lacked the necessary travelling documents

# Scrap pass laws, chief urges Botha

May 19 85

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has called on President Botha to scrap the legislation embodying influx control and the pass laws

Delivering his policy speech as Minister of Police in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said these laws and regulations could simply not be adapted to meet the changed circumstances which the National Party was now attempting to face up to

The minimum boldness the State President needed to employ was the boldness to scrap these laws in the same way as the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act had been scrapped

'Of all the apartheid measures, it is the pass laws which are the most hated, and the brutal manner in which the pass laws were policed have done more to discredit the South African Police in the eyes of black South Africa than any other thing,' Chief Buthelezi said

He said that, historically, the pass laws had become a focus of African opposition to the successive National Party governments

## Stumbling block

Not only had they brought oppression home in its most easily identifiable form to the African proletariat, but they had been nationally implemented to all Africans irrespective of class or ethnic differences

This had made opposition to pass laws an ideal issue for national mobilisation, the Chief Minister said

He said the pass laws had always been by far the gravest stumbling block to political negotiations in South Africa, and had polarised the country

Blacks had proved time and again that they would die rather than accept the pass laws and whites had again and again proved that they would rather employ brutal police action than discuss the abolition of the pass laws

'While the pass laws exist on our statute books, the politics of negotiation are deeply jeopardised,' Chief Buthelezi said 'They serve no purpose other than to inflame black opinion'

He said the pass laws had been applied with utmost rigour for decade after decade yet they had not altered the process of urbanisation They did not even serve the 'obnoxious' aims and objectives of apartheid, Chief Buthelezi maintained

'They are useless for all men and they spell danger for all party political interests'

(f) Nil as the mobile tower is on loan from the South African Air Force

(5) Yes

(6) (a) and (b) Yes in view of the fact that—

(i) the controller in the mobile tower has a full view of the runway and approaches and is in direct communication with the main control tower, and

(ii) the runway is used only during daylight hours and only during visual meteorological conditions,

it was not considered a hazard to take the runway into use. In addition it was taken into consideration that the commissioning of the runway would expedite the arrival and departure of aircraft and would directly serve as a fuel saving measure

(7) No

Jan Smuts Airport: construction of facilities

\*5 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Public Works

(1) Whether his Department is responsible for the construction of any facilities at Jan Smuts Airport, if so, what facilities,

(2) whether construction has begun in respect of any of these facilities; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will construction begin, if so, in respect of which facilities,

(3) whether there has been any delay in the completion of any of these facilities; if so, (a) why, (b) in respect of which facilities and (c) when is it anticipated that they will be completed;

(4) whether these delays have any cost implications, if so, what will be the additional cost as a result of the delay,

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

\*The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

(1), (2) and (3) The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is responsible for the erection and maintenance of the following facilities at State Airports.

Terminal buildings, control towers, operational and electrical supply complexes, stores, fire-stations, workshops, airfreight buildings (except those used by the SA Transport Services) and offices for personnel )

These facilities are from time to time extended or altered according to circumstances and requirements. Facilities which have recently received attention are the installation of air-conditioning in the international arrivals hall and the extension of toilet facilities in the domestic departures hall. The installation of air-conditioning, which required some construction work, is almost completed. As far as the extension of the toilet facilities is concerned, a tender for the execution of the work was accepted on 30 January 1985. The contractor could not complete the work in the contract period of one month due to difficult working circumstances and unforeseen additional work that had to be undertaken. The work has, however, now been completed except for minor defects which the contractor is rectifying. The toilets are already being used by the public

(4) No

(5) No.

HoA

Knyssna: by-pass road system

\*6 Mr R R HULLELEY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether his Department and/or the National Transport Commission has undertaken an environmental impact assessment in regard to the proposed (a) internal by-pass system and (b) external by-pass system at Knyssna to connect the Umondale turn-off with the Rheendal turn-off, if so, (1) who are the members of the body undertaking the assessment, (ii) what are the terms of reference and (iii) when is it anticipated that this body will present a report, if not, why not,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) (a) Yes

(i) The National Research Institute for Oceanology of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Stellenbosch, Mr Willem van Riet, a landscape architect and Prof J van Wyk of the Institute for Ecological Research at Potchefstroom University for Higher Christian Education

(ii) To report on the ecological consequences of building the route being considered by the National Transport Commission as far as it concerns the specialist fields and to make proposals as to ways in which to minimize any adverse effects on the ecology that may be identified

(iii) During July 1985

(b) (i) Yes. Messrs Farrel and van Riet, landscape architects and ecological planners

(ii) To evaluate the impact of the proposed route on the ecology and to offer suggestions for measures to minimize any adverse effects that may be identified

(iii) The report was submitted during 1979

(2) No  
206  
Illegal immigrants  
21/5/85  
\*7 Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order +

(1) Whether the South African Police has investigated any cases of employment of illegal immigrants by farmers in the Messina District since 1 January 1985, if so, (a) how many such cases have been investigated and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(2) whether, as a result of this investigation, the South African Police has taken any action in respect of all the persons concerned, if so, (a) what action and (b) in respect of how many persons, if not, (i) against which persons has no action been taken and (ii) why not

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

\*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) One

(b) 14 February 1985

(2) No

(i) and (ii) No action was taken against any person, because the Black man concerned is not an illegal immigrant

(3) No

HoA



## Illegal Immigrants

\*8 Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Justice †

- (1) Whether any cases of the employment of illegal immigrants by farmers in the Messina District have been referred to his Department for prosecution purposes since 1 January 1985, if so, how many,

- (2) whether his Department has instituted prosecutions in respect of all these cases, if so, (a) against which persons and (b) what was the outcome of the prosecutions in each case, if not, (1) against which persons have prosecutions (aa) been instituted and (bb) not been instituted, (ii) why have prosecutions not been instituted in certain cases and (iii) what was the outcome in the cases in respect of which prosecutions were instituted?

## †The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes, four.
- (2) No

(1) (aa) Messrs W P Esterhuizen, A P Van Aardt and R P Baxter

(bb) Mr C T H Fischer

(ii) The public prosecutor has still to take a decision in regard to Mr Fischer

(iii) Mr Esterhuizen was convicted of contravening section 51(a) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) and sentenced to a fine of R60 or 20 days' imprisonment

Mr Van Aardt was prosecuted for an alleged contravention of section 26 of the Black Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964) He was acquitted

Mr Baxter was prosecuted of contravening section 51(a) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 The trial has been postponed until 23 May 1985

*How and*  
Kannemeyer Commission  
21/5/85  
\*9. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice.

- (1) Whether the matter which arose during the course of the proceedings of the Kannemeyer Commission in connection with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been referred to the Attorney-General, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the (i) name of this person and (ii) nature of the matter in question,

- (2) whether any action has been taken in this regard, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when,

- (3) whether a decision has been reached on the matter, if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached, if so, what is the decision?

## The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes.

(a) 3 May 1985

(b) (i) Mr N Anderson

(ii) A possible contravention of regulation 14 read with regulation 15(c)(ii) of the Regulations promulgated with reference to the Commission in *Government Gazette* 9674 of 22 March 1985

- (2) Yes

(a) The matter has been referred to the South African Police for investigation

(b) 6 May 1985

- (3) No After the completion of the police investigation

*Physical Planning Act 21/5/85*  
\*10 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

Whether any prosecutions have been instituted in terms of section 3(1) of the Physical Planning Act, No 88 of 1967, if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

## †The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Prosecutions are instituted in terms of section 11 of the Physical Planning Act, 1967, and in respect of contraventions of section 3(1) there were 21 prosecutions during the period 19 January 1968 to 14 May 1985

*How and*  
Mathopestad: health facilities  
21/5/85  
\*11 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has at any time received any applications from the residents of Mathopestad for the provision of (a) clinics and (b) any other specified health facilities, if so, (i) on what dates and (ii) what was the nature of the facilities requested in each case.

- (2) Whether these applications were granted, if so, (a) what facilities were provided and (b) on what dates, if not, (i) why not and (ii) what health or medical facilities are available to the residents of Mathopestad.

- (3) whether his Department (a) has received any requests for, and/or (b) has been involved in, the provision of any health facilities at the resettlement area on the farm Mimosa No 81 J O, near Onderstepoort, if so, (i) (aa) by whom and (bb) when were these requests made, (ii) what was

the nature of (aa) his Department's involvement and (bb) the facilities provided, (iii) when were these facilities provided and (iv) what was the total cost involved.

- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

## The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) (a) No
- (b) No

(i) Falls away

(ii) Falls away

- (2) (a), (b) and (b) (i) Falls away

(b) (ii) Department of Health and Welfare mobile unit visits every 5 weeks  
District Surgeon at Koster available for consultations  
Koster Provincial Hospital  
Leratong Provincial Hospital

- (3) (a) Yes

(b) No Village unoccupied

(i) (aa) Department of Co-operation and Development

(bb) 12 February 1985

(ii) (aa) Nil to date

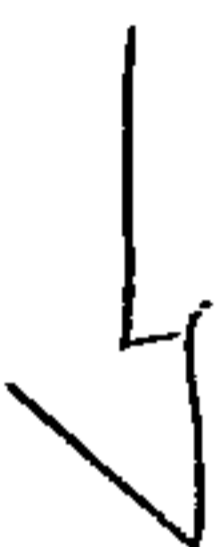
(bb) Mobile clinic available when required

(iii) Available for use from 13 March 1985

(iv) No cost to date—awaiting movement into resettlement farm

- (4) No

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply,



The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) Nil

(2) Falls away.

206 *Hennard Q. 61. 21/5/85*  
 Illegal immigrants 1563  
 900 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and order

How many persons in possession of South African reference books were arrested by the South African Police on suspicion of being illegal immigrants in each month from 1 January 1984 up to the latest specified month for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

January	1984—	30
February	1984—	19
March	1984—	22
April	1984—	31
May	1984—	58
June	1984—	39
July	1984—	54
August	1984—	43
September	1984—	34
October	1984—	34
November	1984—	33
December	1984—	263
January	1985—	180
February	1985—	102
March	1985—	69
April	1985—	43

## Reference books/influx control

903. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order.

What total number of Black persons was arrested by the South African Police in the area of the Eastern Cape Development Board for offences relating to reference books and influx control from 1 September 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1 September 1984 to 30 April 1985: 5

*Hennard Q. 61. 1.564 21/5/85*  
 Persons. Physical Planning Act 911 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry.

(1) Whether any applications have been received for the extension of factories in terms of section 3(5)(c) of the Physical Planning Act, No 88 of 1967, if so, (a) how many, (b) from whom, (c) in respect of how many Black employees and (d) when in each case,

(2) whether any applications were refused; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the reason for the refusal in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Section 3(5)(c) of the English text of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 contains only a definition of the word "extension" and it is assumed that the honourable member requires particulars of applications in terms of section 3(1) of the Act, which are as follows for the period 19 January 1968 to 14 May 1985

(1) Yes  
 (a) 15 452 of which 11 applications are under consideration at present

(b) Apart from the fact that the information is of a confidential nature, the honourable member will appreciate that it would be an impossible task to furnish the particulars in respect of 15 452 applications.

(c) 429 818

(d) The information is not readily available for the reasons mentioned in the reply to (1)(b)

(2) Yes

(a) 1 495

(b) Information in respect of individual cases is not readily available. In general, the applications were refused because of an unacceptable labour ratio or proposed extensions on non-industrial land

*Hennard Q. 61. 1.565 21/5/85*  
 National service  
 915 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(1) How many national servicemen (a) rendered their national service in the South African Police in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) were accepted by the South African Police from the 1985 intake,

(2) (a) how many members of the South African Police are currently rendering their national service and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1 (a) 1980—234  
 1981—343  
 1982—235  
 1983—167  
 1984—161

(b) 61

2 (a) 294.

(b) From July 1983 to date

Own Affairs

Amount spent on schools/pupils

75 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What amounts were spent by his Department on (a) school textbooks, (b) li-

brary books, (c) hostel accommodation subsidies, (d) pupil transport subsidies, (e) school audio-visual equipment, (f) school buildings, (g) stationery and (h) school furniture during the latest specified period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

It is not possible to furnish the information since records are not being kept of expenditure items, in the form requested

WEDNESDAY, 22 MAY 1985

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

*Q. 61. 1566 22/5/85*  
 General Affairs  
 Kwashiorkor/marasmus  
 800 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether his Department keeps statistics on the incidence of (a) kwashiorkor and (b) marasmus in the Republic, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many patients suffering from (aa) kwashiorkor and (bb) marasmus were admitted to hospitals in the Republic in 1983 and 1984 respectively, and (ii) what other statistics in this regard are kept by his Department?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

No. This would have to be based on notification. It is regarded that such procedure would not give scientifically usable data.

*Hennard Q. 61. 1.566 22/5/85*  
 Occupational diseases: claims  
 804. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(a) How many claims in respect of occu-

(b) homeopaths at any universities controlled by his Department; if so, at which specified universities, if not,

(2) whether such facilities are to be established at any university controlled by his Department, if not, why not, if so, (a) at which universities and (b) when?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

(1) (a) and (b) No

(2) Universities have to apply for the establishment of facilities. No such applications have been received.

**Public Liability**

\*2 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether his Department has a policy regarding the public liability of (a) its staff and (b) the teachers employed by his Department, if not, why not, if so, what are the particulars of this policy?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

The Department of Education and Culture does not determine policy on this matter. The hon member is however referred to the State Liability Act, 1957 (Act 20 of 1957), as well as to the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act 66 of 1975), and any regulations and instructions promulgated thereunder. Each case of state liability is considered on merit in terms of the provisions of the abovementioned legislation.

Questions for written reply:

General Affairs

*Howard Q. Co. 1/1632*  
Luckhoff 28/5/85

326. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

With reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 15 June 1984, (a) what is the (i) nature and (ii) amount of compensation paid to residents of Luckhoff and (b) to how many persons was compensation paid?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION**

(a) (i) Cash

(ii) R11 630

(b) 25 persons

*Howard Q. Co. 1/1632*  
616 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) (a) How many houses were built in (i) Mdantsane, (ii) Milungesi Township, (iii) Grahamstown, (iv) Zwijde, (v) Fort Beaufort, (vi) Ginsberg and (vii) Stutterheim in the 1983-84 financial year and (b) what was the (i) cost of building such houses and (ii) amount spent on infrastructure in respect of each of these areas,

(2) whether any new sites were made available in 1984, if so, how many?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

(1) (a) (i) 649

(b) (i) R4 478 100

(ii) R2 271 500

(ii) None

(i) falls away

(ii) Nil

(iii) 108

(i) R248 400.

(ii) R452 030.

(iv) 18

(i) R378 000

(ii) Not available

HOA

(v) None

(i) falls away

(ii) Nil

(vi) None.

(i) falls away

(ii) Nil

(vii) None

(i) falls away

(ii) Nil

(2) Yes 700 sites at Mdantsane

*Howard Q. Co. 1/1633*

741 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black persons were convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

Statistics up to 31 August 1984

Pretoria	14 834
Johannesburg	29 009
Durban	3 948
East London	239
Port Elizabeth	1 282
Cape Peninsula	7 662

Whether any persons have been injured and/or killed during the unrest in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area since 21 March 1985, if so, how many (a) civilians and (b) policemen had been (i) injured and (ii) killed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER**

From 1985-03-21 to 1985-05-16

	(i)	(a)	(ii)	(i)	(b)	(ii)
Port Elizabeth area	25	35	—	—	—	3
By police and other law-enforcement agencies	14	18	—	—	—	—
By rioters	43	33	—	—	—	—
Uitenhage area:	8	22	3	—	—	—
By police and other law-enforcement agencies	10	10	—	—	—	—
By rioters	5	8	—	—	—	—

**Own Affairs**

*Howard Q. Co. 1/1633*

Mortgage loans: interest subsidies  
81 Maj R SIVIE asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works

What total amount has been budgeted

R275 000,00

by his Department for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1985-86 financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS.**

HOA

# CBD chairman says abolish influx control

NPA 21/5/85  
206

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Influx control had failed in South Africa and should be abolished, Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the CBD Association, said in Johannesburg yesterday

Giving evidence before the President's Council's Committee for Constitutional Affairs, he said large numbers of illegals would not pour into the cities if the system was abolished — they were already there

Influx control served only to make adjustment to urbanisation more difficult.

The committee was hearing evidence on 'strategies to be adopted on the best way to counter the present social, economic and physical problems resulting from rapid urbanisation'

## Less control

Asked if the abolition of influx control would not lead to overcrowding, Mr Mandy said if land was available and affordable, the overflow would not be a problem

People had a way of creating their own jobs and building their own houses and what was needed was less Government control.

The population of Soweto, he said, could almost be doubled if an extra room was built on to every house

While informal squatting was difficult to control, it was necessary to reorder priorities to provide better facilities. The solution could lie in controlled informal settlement

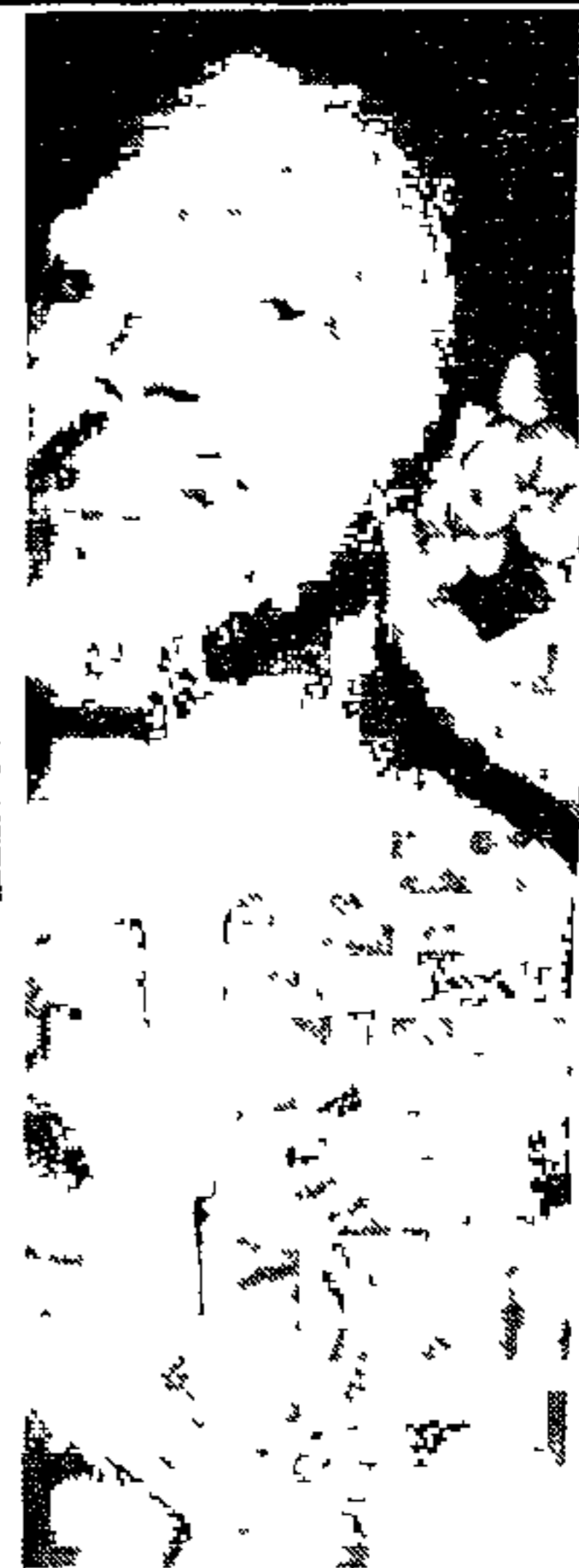
## Wearisome

He cited a site and service scheme initiated in the early 50s by Dr Hendrik Verwoerd to encourage so-called 'home ownership' among blacks. The scheme allowed certain qualified blacks to buy or build houses in the locations. A rental was charged and payment was to be made over 30 years

Quoting from his book, *A City Divided*, he said no one disputed the problems were daunting. These included squatting, over-crowding and lowered standards, urban transportation, water supply, sewerage and refuse disposal, public health and own affairs

The problems existed, however, and a solution had to be found. He believed there was a choice between low standards and intolerable standards

# Bill fails to impress



Dr NTHATO MOTLANA  
... too little too late

By ALI MPHAKI

Soweto

206

21/5/85

A BILL which gives greater freedom of movement to blacks with, or in the process of qualifying for Section 10 rights, was introduced in Parliament yesterday.

In terms of the proposed Bill, blacks will be able to legally follow their employers or employment opportunities and move to any prescribed black township in South Africa without losing Section 10 rights

This will also apply to a black still in the process of qualifying without loss of qualifying years.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said that blacks would now be able to qualify for Section 10 rights in 10 years if he worked continuously for a single employer in any number of the prescribed urban areas in "white" South Africa.

Or within 15 years if he continuously worked in any number of these areas without breaking service by returning to his homeland for employment

But black leaders and organisations said they were not impressed with the proposals to amend the laws on Co-operation and Development

Bill which governs influx control laws

Dr Nthato Motlana, president of the Soweto Civic Association, said "It is too late in the day for the Government to tamper with the influx control laws. This is the kind of action that will satisfy nobody."

"We urge the Government to move boldly forward to abolish forthwith the pass laws and the Group Areas Act so as to give blacks the kind of freedom of movement that is given to other citizens whose colour is not black"

### Abolish

A United Democratic Front spokesman in Johannesburg said "The Bill is nothing new. It is an old divide and rule tactic of the Government.

"We insist that black people are one and that there is no urban or rural black person and that no one should be limited in his/her movements in the country"

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash, said that the Government should abolish the whole influx control laws instead of playing

around with provisions of such laws

"If the Government is to give any measure of freedom of movement to urban blacks then they should abolish totally these laws which restrict the freedom of movement to both blacks and whites in this country"



# Proposal to ease movement in SA

Cape Times 21/5/85 (206)

## Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY** — A draft bill which proposes to ease restrictions on the movements of blacks already qualified to live in urban areas — as well as the abolition of permits for whites to visit black areas — was tabled in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The draft legislation contained in the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill has been referred to a joint standing parliamentary committee for closed-door consideration before it is debated in the three Houses.

## Half-measures

The PFP yesterday welcomed aspects of the bill, but said it was opposed to certain "half-measures".

In terms of the proposed measures, Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act will be amended in order that:

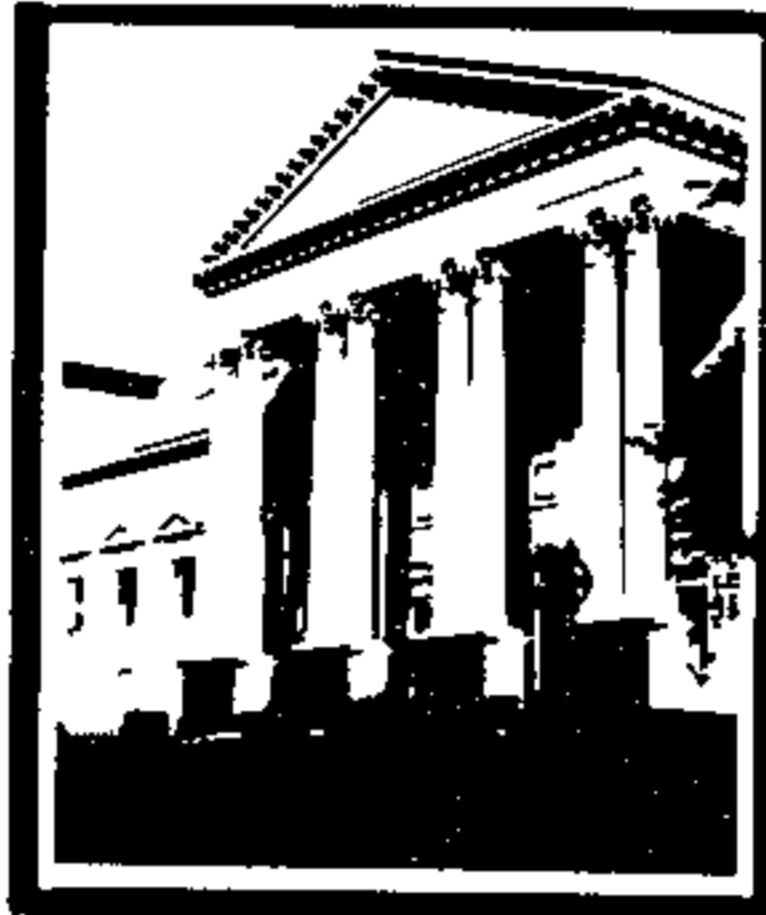
- Blacks who have qualified for Section 10 rights in a "prescribed area" will retain those rights when they live or work in another prescribed area.

- Blacks can make up the qualifying period specified in Section 10 in different prescribed areas.

- Blacks with Section

10 rights who move to areas under the control of legislative assemblies, or self-governing or independent national states, or to land held by the South African Development Trust, will retain those qualification rights in their prescribed area.

Essentially, the bill will relax the curbs on



black workers with Section 10 rights who at present are not allowed to stay in a different prescribed area for more than 72 hours.

The bill also proposes to change Section 9 of the Urban Areas Act which at present restricts whites from entering townships without permits.

However, a police officer with the rank of lieutenant, or higher, may stop people from entering a black area or order

them to leave if he considers their presence "undesirable". The officer may also assign these powers to another policeman or to certain township officials.

An Opposition spokesman on co-operation and development, Professor Nic Olivier, said while he welcomed "improvements" to the act, there were a number of aspects of the bill the PFP would oppose when the joint standing committee met to consider the proposed legislation.

Chief objection was that there was no clarity of what would happen when a worker with Section 10 rights moved to rural areas that were outside the homelands and were not prescribed areas. "In the current economic climate it is quite feasible that people will move to rural areas. Will they then lose their Section 10 rights?"

## Refuse entry

He also said that under the proposed amendment a police officer could refuse entry to a township for a period of up to three months.

The fact that a police officer would be able to delegate to township officials the power "to remove anyone by force" from a township could "lead to problems".

# Influx laws hurt people — report

206 E-post  
24/5/85

JOHANNESBURG — Official attempts to halt the migration of blacks to cities in South Africa had created "considerable human hardship" and the removal of influx control was recommended, evidence placed before the Committee for Constitutional Affairs of the President's Council said yesterday

It was prepared by the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the SA Federated Chamber of Industries, the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and the Urban Foundation

Black urbanisation would, "for many decades to come", remain a fundamental policy issue "to be addressed by all concerned", the organisations said

About 90% of whites, coloureds and Asians were already urbanised compared with less than

40% of blacks and "reality" dictated that South Africa continued to be a "rapidly urbanising society, now mostly involving black population groups"

"The pressures driving the urbanisation process, strengthened by the failure of rural areas to create adequate food and jobs, are impossible to stop"

The organisations said attempts in SA to halt or reverse migration to the cities through influx control had created "human hardship" and had given rise to legitimate grievances and international condemnation

Official attempts to halt migration to the cities had not worked elsewhere in the capitalist world

"Coercive efforts" to curb urbanisation had inhibited realistic planning for urban development and the improvement of

the quality of life

Such efforts had also militated against the development of a stable, family-orientated urban community, "which is essential for maintaining and developing the SA economy"

The organisations suggested a new approach, involving a "vigorous positive development policy aimed at improving the quality of life for people already in urban areas and designed to accommodate future population growth"

"The State has an important role to play in facilitating urban development and in creating the environment in which the private sector (formal and informal) can maximise their involvement in the expansion of urban facilities such as low cost housing, education, health services and the like through entrepreneurship and self-help"  
—Sapa



# Call to scrap influx control

Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — Retaining influx control would mean that South African urban areas would remain in perpetual crisis, the senior research officer for the Urban Foundation, Mrs Anne Bernstein, said here at the weekend

She was giving the lead-in address at a one-day conference on urbanisation organised by the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University

She said influx control prevented forward planning, undermined the quality of life of all black residents in urban areas and inhibited the market for employment and housing. It was also ineffective and had serious negative consequences

The present policy created "a vicious circle" — a paradox, because with the deterioration of conditions in the homelands, pressures were driving people to the cities.

"Removing influx control is the only way to cure this impasse — and we include all variants of influx control," Mrs Bernstein said

South Africa did not have the worst of the Third World problems. South African cities were relatively small and South Africa was better placed to deal productively with urbanisation, she said

Black urbanisation was the most important factor of the problem. There were several forms to consider. The natural growth rate of existing urban populations and migration to the cities, for which statistics were unreliable

There was also homelands' urbanisation, which was occurring extremely rapidly in two directions — the establishment of formal towns and informal settlements, fringe or border settlements

"There lies the pointer to future homelands' urbanisation," Mrs Bernstein said

Examples were the Winterveld and KwaNdebele squatter camps. These housed commuter workers for Pretoria and the East Rand and provided patterns of the future. Ms Bernstein also cited the Durban area, with its adjacent KwaZulu population of 1½ million, and East London with Mdantsane on its doorstep

"Homeland urbanisation is largely artificial because it provides dormitory towns to the white areas," she said

The major causes of urbanisation were an economic pattern of racial capitalism and tremendous pressure on land. Other factors were rural poverty and a lack of opportunity in the rural areas

"The population on the land must be diminished. Only by reducing it can serious productivity begin," she said

Conditions in the homelands were deteriorating. Increasing landlessness and small landholdings resulted in a decline in agricultural production. The environment was being destroyed and at least 20 per cent of the workforce were unemployed

Urbanisation was the sound, rational and economic alternative, Mrs Bernstein said. Rapid urbanisation was also inevitable and public policy should be built on an acceptance of these motives.

She said internal evidence showed that urbanisation occurred for economic reasons. The quality of life in cities was superior

The service provisions might be inadequate, but were worse in rural areas

Migrants coped far better in cities than was generally thought. Migrants were usually risk-

takers and in being so were assets to the urban economy and should be recognised as such

She said attempts across the world to stop urbanisation had been unsuccessful, expensive and counter-productive

Methods to stop it included restrictions on movement, prohibitions, demolishing illegal shacks in prescribed areas, mass removals and deportations

"Usually the return tide keeps coming because we are tackling the symptoms and not the causes," Mrs Bernstein said

In any case it was expensive, increased corruption and friction and made for disrespect of the law

he did not see any- verely paralysed son. terminally ill people

# Influx control being 'manipulated' — claim

ARGUS 28/5/85

206

Staff Reporter

THE Government had lost the will to enforce influx control laws but new mechanisms were being used to achieve the same purpose, Professor Michael Savage, head of sociology at the University of Cape Town told a symposium on the African land issue at University of Cape Town

The lack of housing was being "manipulated" to regulate African access to the city, as were citizenship regulations and new laws which placed a greater onus on employers to

ensure they did not employ "illegals".

Professor Savage said that since influx control laws were introduced in 1916 a "staggering" 17,5 million Africans had been prosecuted under them.

Figures peaked in 1967/68 when 693 000 Africans — the equivalent of over 10 percent of Africans of working age — had been prosecuted.

But since then the numbers of annual prosecutions had gradually dropped to the 1948 level of about 300 000

Professor Savage said that since 1980 the picture of influx control prosecution had be-

come "incoherent" The Government — like all major white political pressure groups — was showing reluctance to enforce "old-style" influx control which he predicted would soon be "thrown on the scrap-heap of history"

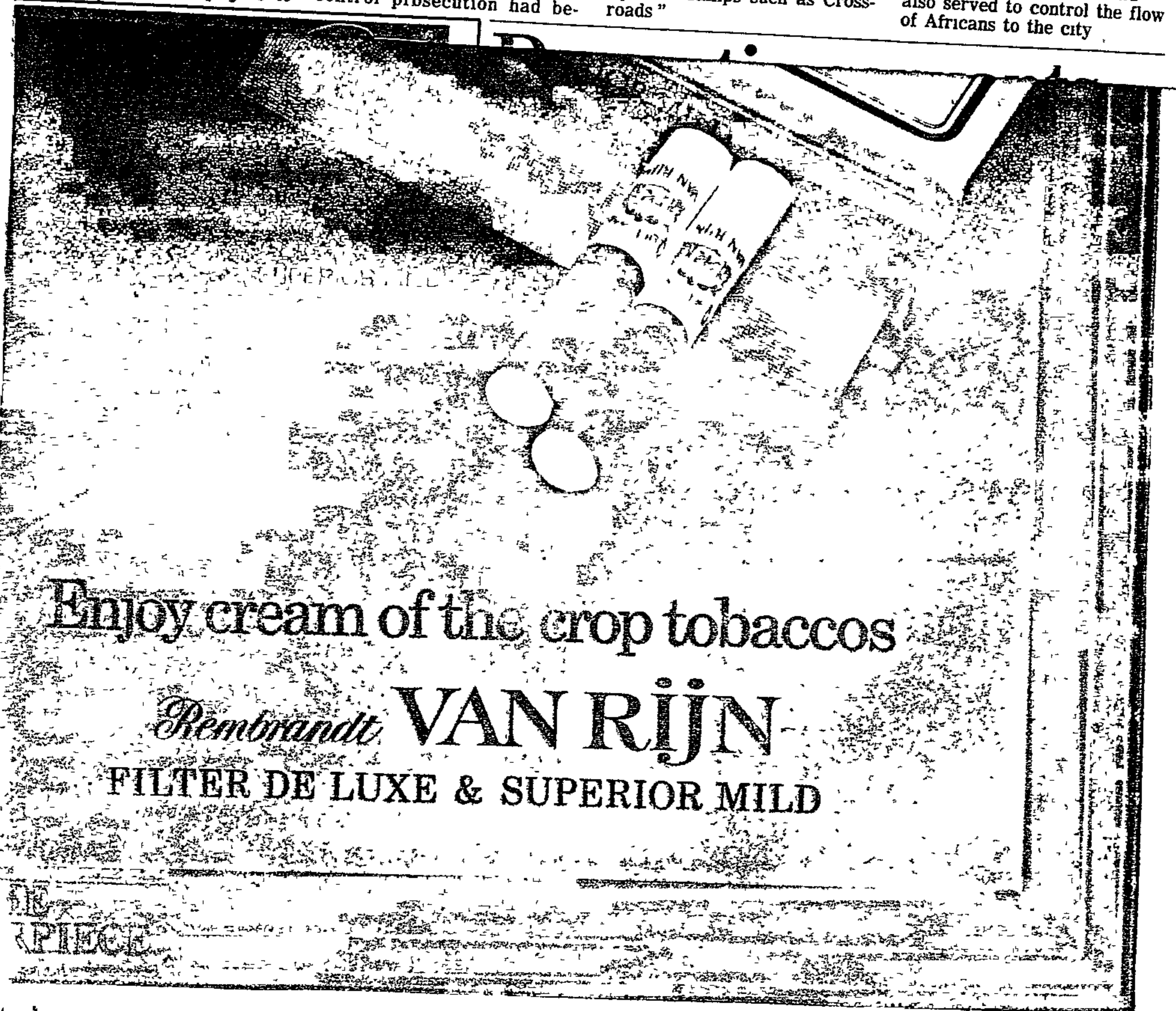
But the other mechanisms were being used to achieve the same aim Lack of housing was being "manipulated" to regulate access to the cities

"Looking at Cape Town alone we can see this in the almost total lack of new housing, resulting in the blossoming of squatter camps such as Crossroads"

In the Peninsula, African townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu the percentage of adequately housed residents was respectively 48, 38 and 42

"The second important mechanism is to put the squeeze on the employer by increasing the fines for employing illegals and so make him an agent of control"

And the citizenship laws — under which Africans illegally in the white areas were simply deported back to their bantustans without being prosecuted under influx control laws — also served to control the flow of Africans to the city



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Rembrandt **VAN RIJN**  
FILTER DE LUXE & SUPERIOR MILD

# Don't fear urbanisation

"THE NATIVE (sic) should only be allowed to enter urban areas, which are essentially the white man's creation, when he is willing to enter and minister to the needs of the white man and should depart therefrom when he ceases to minister" — Stallard Commission (1922)

Some would argue that we have come a long way since 1922. Others would disagree and cite recent tinkering with Section 10 as being "cosmetic and meaningless"

What is clear is that the emphasis is still firmly placed on control, and that a natural process of urbanisation is not viewed as desirable.

The question is one of how to move away from the policy — to identify situations which threaten nobody where migrants can freely enter cities without seriously disrupting or detracting from existing vested interests

Migration to the cities need not detract from rural interests either, but that is a separate issue.

Here I want to address the positive role played by urbanisation and to contest some of the prevailing wisdom in support of influx control.

A common thread in support of influx control is the concern that Third World standards will overwhelm civilised First World standards, emphasising the strain on scarce resources, existing infrastructure, congestion, crime and pollution.

## Influx control

This argument maintains that rural values and attitudes make migrants ill-equipped to cope with urban life — the "culture of poverty" view that urban slum conditions give rise to personality traits which are passed down through generations in a vicious cycle with the attendant problems of crime, vagrancy, shanty towns, and squatting.

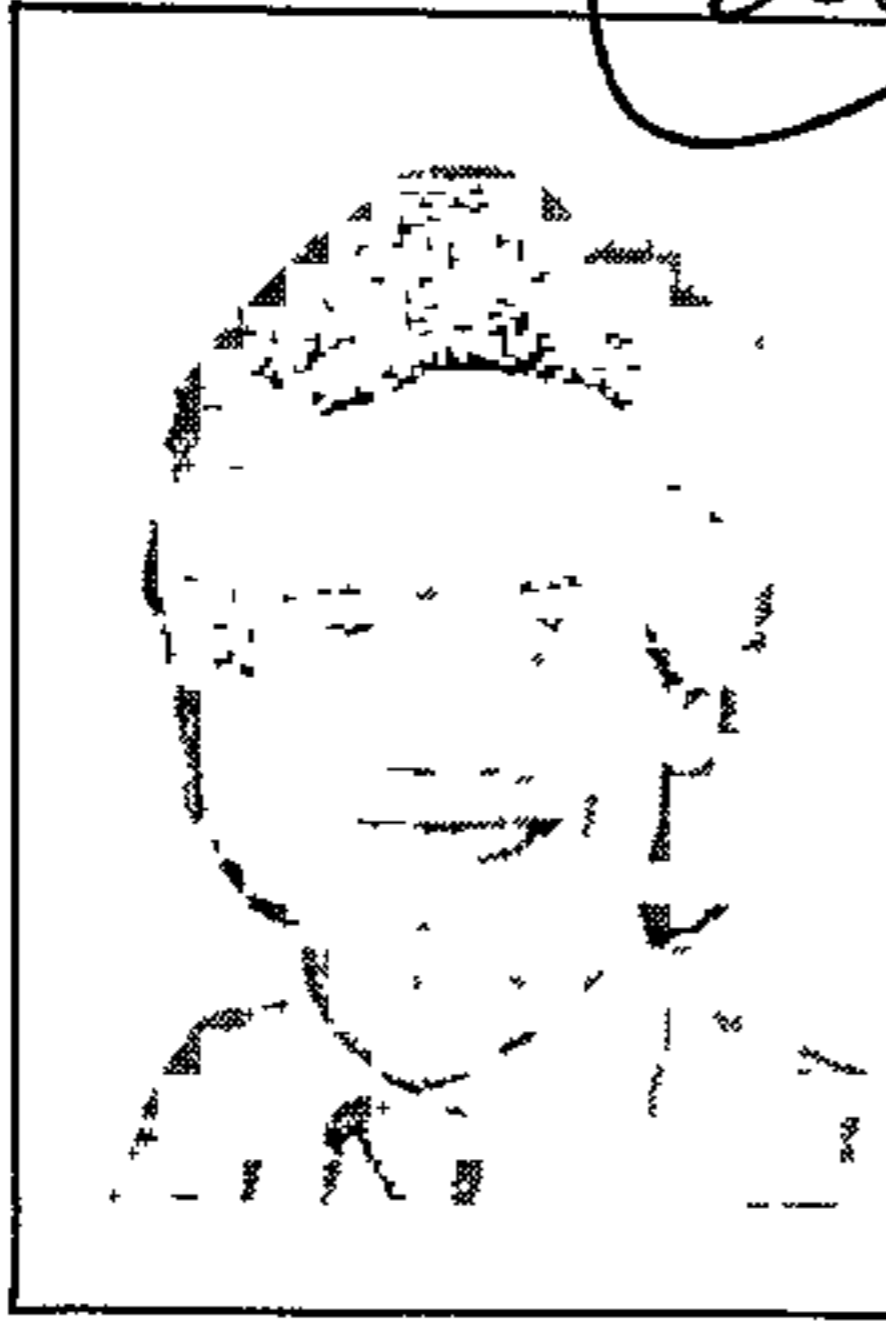
The sister argument pays homage to the romanticism of rural life and finds practical expression in subsidised decentralisation policies.

Empirical evidence, however, does not support these counter-arguments, but demonstrates the beneficial nature of urbanisation in the following aspects:

• Housing studies on large South American cities showed shanty towns to be functional — an important vehicle in the transition period allowing migrants to adapt to the city in situations where integration into the formal labour market was slow.

The decision to squat was often a "strategic one" — based on a desire to maximise socio-economic mobility at a temporary sacrifice in housing standards, avoiding high rents in the formal housing market

• Employment: The contention



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379  
258

JOHN BLOOMFIELD is on secondment from Anglo American to the Small Business Development Corporation. He has studied development economics at Cambridge University and at the London School of Economics, and has travelled and worked for four years in Third World countries

B. Day 30/5/80

JOHN BLOOMFIELD

that unregulated urbanisation poses a strain on existing resources and services and that migrants are "parasites on the city" is more a consequence of legal and other restrictions on about mobility than an inevitable result of urbanisation.

One tends to forget that in the post-war squatter settlements of Johannesburg and other cities, there was a thriving informal sector — including the "awasha women" and the coffee cart trade — which was effectively legislated out of existence.

By any standards SA is not a highly urbanised society. SA cities are not large and have tremendous potential for expansion. What is unique about SA cities is the complete absence of any of the colour, excitement, and income generating possibilities associated with the informal sector in other parts of Africa and the Third World

## Affordable goods

These groups provide necessary, affordable goods and services for lower income groups, technology appropriate to needs, specific goods and services tailored to individual needs and not available in the formal sector; and on occasion can even offer sub-contracted services to the formal sector.

They operate without protection or subsidy or other state support. In poor countries with little capital and income opportunities they are entirely appropriate

Let us take two extremes within the informal sector — at the more sophisticated end of the spectrum, which the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) finances and supports, one finds upholsterers, welders, panelbeating businesses, and others working in the back yards and the industrial parks.

Marketing is a problem, but the quality is there, and at a fraction of the cost elsewhere.

At the bottom end of the spec-

trum we find hawkers, car attendants, shoe shine boys — the latter ubiquitous in most of the Third World, but almost absent here.

For many in this category, these humble services are all that they can offer to survive, and the key word here is offer — for it is an expression of a willingness to exchange. They are not asking for handouts.

I will always remember one vivid street scene in Bangladesh where a row of the most horrendously deformed vendors were selling a few peanuts each on the roadside. None were begging, and clearly the peanuts were no exceptional source of attraction, but the public was buying them.

## Rural poverty

There is nothing romantic about rural poverty. Should we deny its victims the opportunity to offer what they can in the best market?

One might argue that existing residents will feel threatened and antagonistic towards new migrants and that there are perceived pressures on housing, employment and infrastructure

However competition is not necessarily a "zero sum game" of winners and losers — in fact it is the greatest spur to the creation of new wealth and innovation

Influx control seriously disrupts market forces. Current distinctions between legal and illegal residents invite all sorts of exploitative practice over issues like rents and wages. Most importantly, influx control places serious constraints on the creation of initiatives within urban areas. Insecurity limits creative action and response to opportunities

• Ecology and pollution An excellent text "Casual Work and Poverty in the Third World" by Bromley and Gerry, notes the positive environmental role played by the urban poor as recyclers of waste materials like bottles, scrap metal and spent batteries.

In Nigeria an indigenous machine tool industry evolved out of scrap iron and other metals. In Kenya oil and petrol drums are converted to charcoal braziers and lamps

• Personality traits Research indicates migrants as a group to be highly optimistic and positive. They are generally prepared to take the worst jobs and the lowest pay and as a result are more readily absorbed into the labour force.

• Crime The policy of influx control must claim culpability for much of the crime that afflicts urban areas. The pass system has thrown the wider corpus of law into disrespect and effectively criminalised many blacks.

And incredible havoc has been wreaked on communities and families through forced separation.

An added factor is the all-pervasive restrictions on business and other income-generating possibilities.

## Coercive policy

Few societies in the modern age have embarked on such a massive coercive policy of de-urbanisation

SA even runs the risk of finding itself compared — fairly or unfairly — with countries like Cambodia or the Soviet Union, neither of which is an attractive bedfellow.

Taking jobs alone, one is conservatively looking at the need to create 1 000 jobs a day over the next decade

For the economy to begin to address this problem, and assuming no major shifts to capital-intensive production, a minimum of 5% growth a year is necessary

While this was the norm in the boom 1960s and in the anomalous period of the high gold price in 1980/81, today we can no longer work on such optimism

Evidence elsewhere indicates that cities have the greatest population absorptive capacity — large agglomerations provide greater economies of scale, cost effectiveness in terms of service provision, job creation, and satisfaction of basic needs

Markets are large and varied, money is circulated rapidly, and consequently the possibilities of finding or creating income-generating opportunities are greatest.

Even in shanty towns and squatting settlements, informal sector activities emerge quite naturally and are a seedbed for more formal entrepreneurial activity

Influx control severely hampers the evolution of this sector, and though it is clear that — despite all the obstacles — there are the resolute few who have succeeded, there is no doubt that the legal restrictions and insecurities resulting from the policy have resulted in a lost generation of potential small businessmen

BLACK HOUSING

206 ~~113~~ ~~229~~  
**Along the road to reform**

Now that the reality of black urbanisation has been accepted by Pretoria, the next big issue is the provision of housing. On what basis is it to be allocated, how is it to be financed, and what role will building standards play? The principle of *werk en woon* — enshrined in the report of the Riekert Commission — could, of course, become an instrument of influx control if local authorities are bound by prohibitive regulations.

Recent policy changes have emphasised that while government remains responsible for providing land and infrastructure, black people themselves are responsible for providing their own houses. The rationale is that this can be done in one of three ways: by buying their existing homes, buying on contract, or building their own structures.

Home ownership for blacks is not new. Government first introduced the concept in 1955 under 30-year leasehold. It was discontinued in 1968 to "stem the flow" of blacks to the cities. The unlamented Connie Mulder's Department of Plural Relations and Development restored it in January 1976 in a vain

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**Addressing the issue of swelling black urban populations is already testing government's political will to the utmost. This makes the issue of housing crucial to the reform process.**

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attempt to pre-empt township unrest. After Soweto 1976, and pressure from the Urban Foundation, Parliament approved legislation for home ownership on a 99-year leasehold basis in 1978. Today all black houses are sold on this basis. Freehold is to follow.

A recent development is that the private sector has been permitted to enter the black housing market and is selling houses on contract under 99-year leasehold. The products are aimed at a relatively wealthy section of the community, though leasehold also forms the basis of self-help schemes for poorer blacks. Here government provides water and sewerage disposal. Private capital advances

technical and financial support. The potential homeowner either builds his own house or buys a basic structure which can be developed.

In 1983 government announced that it would sell off 500 000 State-owned houses at discount prices. Officialdom presented this "Great Sale" as a panacea for the housing malaise. Big business welcomed the move as an attempt to appease social conflict, and self-help and contract schemes were similarly hailed.

Two years have passed since then. Yet, only a small number of houses have been sold, despite extensions to the deadline, and the black housing shortage remains as acute as ever. SA also finds itself in the midst of the worst civil unrest since 1976. Accordingly, present policy assumptions need to be questioned.

Proponents of home ownership argue that hundreds of thousands of blacks now have the opportunity to own a house. They see this as a major step towards solving the black housing crisis — and towards defusing the

explosive political situation in the townships. Does home ownership not give blacks a share in the free enterprise system? Will the joys of individual owner occupation not take the sting out of civil unrest?

Events during the past nine months raise serious doubts about the validity of this response. Why has the flurry of activity failed

- But there is another reason why less than 250 000 blacks — or under 1,25% — of the total black population of 16m in 1980 owned their own homes. Most blacks simply cannot afford to provide their own housing

This is hardly surprising. The 1980 census estimated that two-thirds of black breadwinners earned less than R120 a month. Of

will identify with its reform initiatives. This group, it seems, is to be used to maintain law and order through supporting the existing community councils and the new black local authorities. This is a strategy to get the black community to police itself.

It is true that many home-owners support the system. Some have big stakes in it. For instance, some middle management and professional blacks are paying upwards of R50 000 for their piece of real estate. These upmarket residential areas are clearly demarcated from the mass of township match-box houses. They represent a new black person in the making — someone who will think twice before undermining the *status quo*.

Poorer people are also making hay while the sun shines. Some who bought during the "Great Sale" have sold their renovated houses at a handsome profit and a small black housing property market is developing. They too are acquiring a stake in the *status quo*. Civil servants who qualify for a government housing subsidy are today also buying houses from the Schachat Cullums and Gough Coopers. Relative job security and upward social mobility affect the situation — more blacks are entering the free enterprise system.

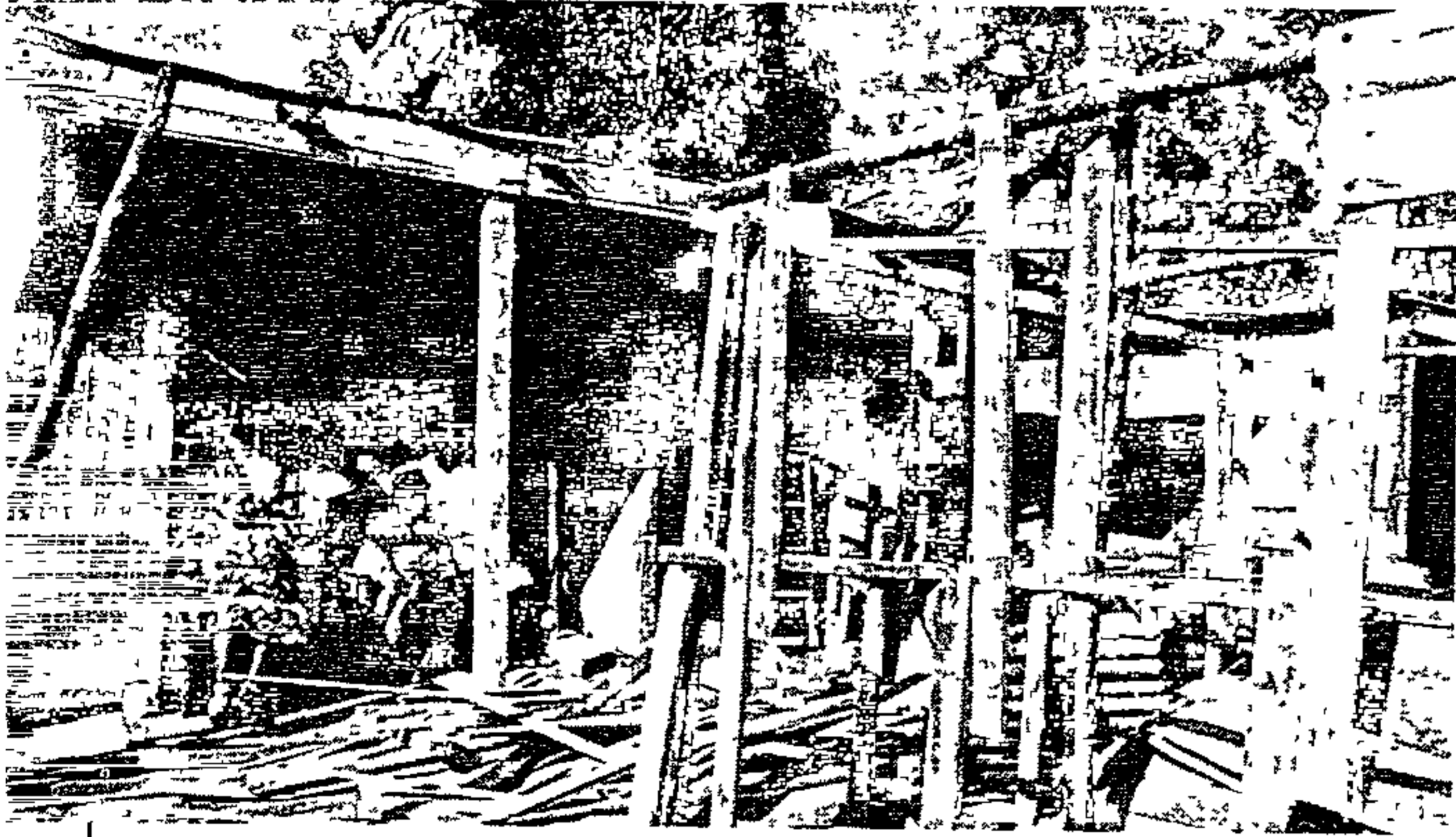
But many home-owners are not accepting this role. It is, in fact, unlikely that blacks can be co-opted through home ownership. An upwardly mobile middle-class fosters a crisis of expectations. This is the lesson of the tricameral elections. The western Cape and Lenasia, for example, where there is a large concentration of home-owners, recorded some of the lowest polls. Political analysts have drawn attention to the fact that these urban dwellers are highly politicised and antagonistic to apartheid.

The drive to create a black urban bourgeoisie ran into similar problems during the 1983 black local authority elections. The black middle-class — especially the intelligentsia — is a power base of radical black politics, as the history of the ANC makes plain. Shunned by the intellectuals, the new local bodies have attracted a host of people with little political credibility. A few are opportunists using the councils as vehicles to further their own business interests. Others are semi-literates. This further aggravates the councils' lack of popular support. Many councils have resigned in the face of threats and attacks. They need to be able to deliver far more to their communities.

Government has now announced its intention to introduce freehold for blacks — a major advance. But this in itself does not solve the shortage of accommodation. Nor does it do away with the role housing plays in influx control. So how, realistically, does government expect to cope with the expected explosion in black urban populations?

Big business, the Urban Foundation and the FM have argued consistently that the first thing that must go is influx control — in its entirety. Blacks should be granted freedom of mobility.

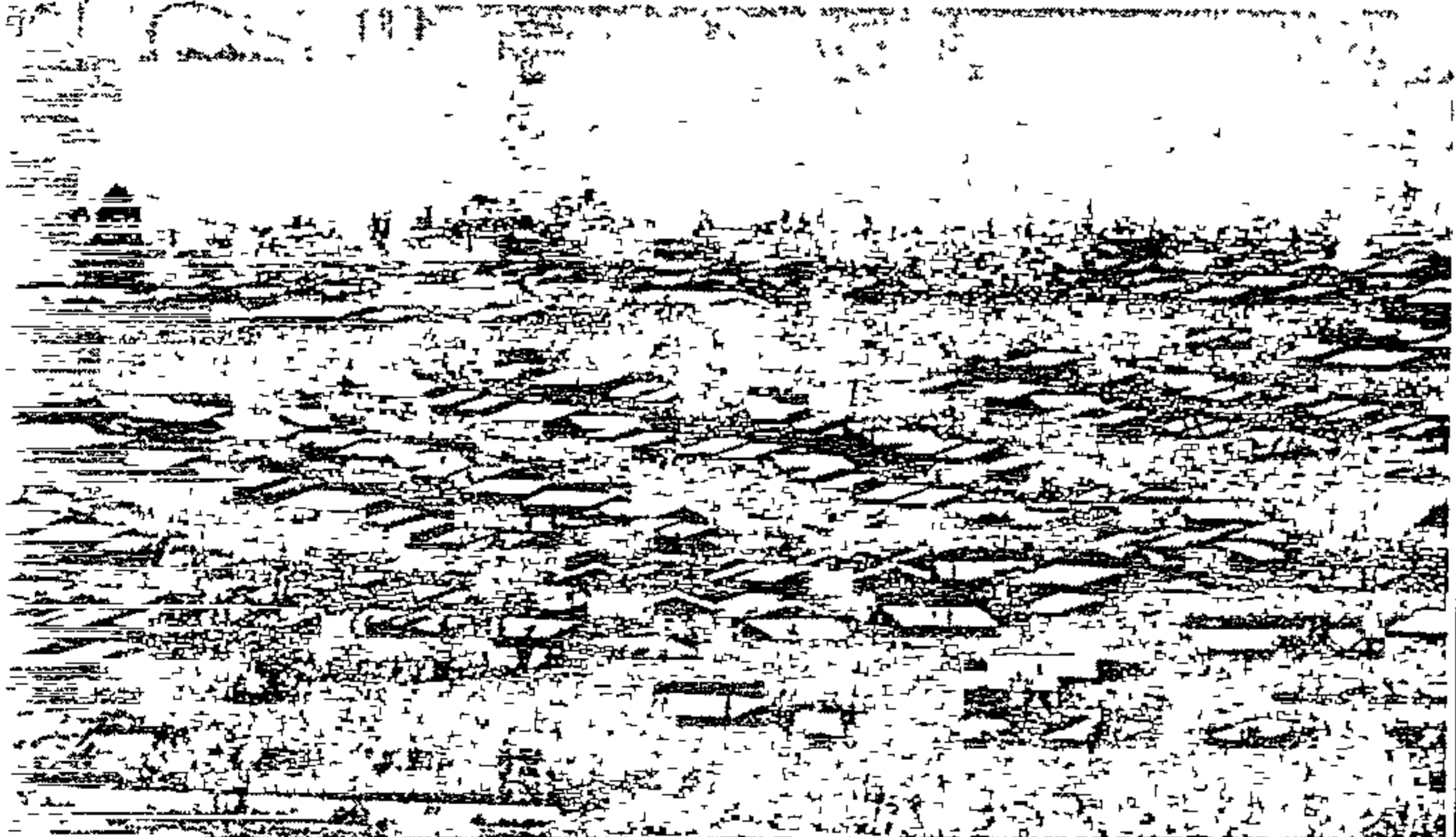
Then minimum construction standards



Cape Town's Crossroads ... a blind eye to standards

to wipe out the critical housing shortage? The simple fact is that housing has been — and still is — an essential instrument of influx control. The insistence remains that house construction conform with conventional building standards, and this is, in turn, linked to the granting of urban rights

course there are blacks who earn more. But market research shows that on the Witwatersrand — where earnings are the highest in the country — only 60 000 black families have adequate financial resources to purchase their own houses. According to the Human Awareness Programme, an average



Soweto's matchboxes ... no co-option through ownership

Lately there have been a few notable exceptions. At Crossroads in Cape Town, and at Port Elizabeth's "Soweto on the sea," for instance, officials have been turning a blind eye to the fact that many squatters' shacks fail to meet the building standards demanded

96% of urban residents cannot afford to participate in the cheaper self-help schemes in the white areas. In short, home-ownership is only available for more affluent blacks.

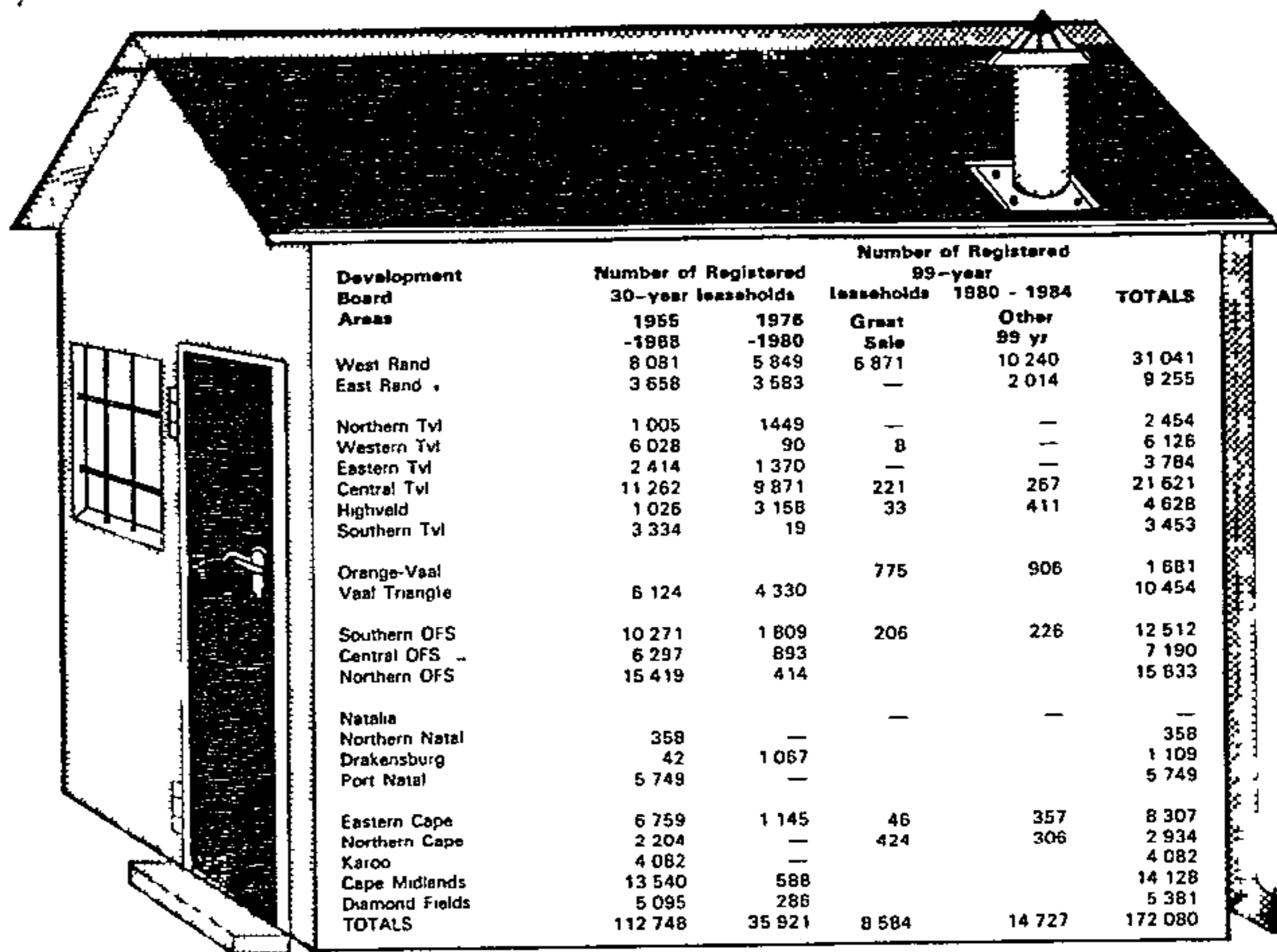
For years now there has been strong suspicion that the real aim of government's housing policy is to create an urban elite which

should be drastically lowered to give blacks the right to house themselves in whatever manner they see fit or can afford — subject to the maintenance of basic health. The experiences of Crossroads and "Soweto on the sea" point towards an urbanisation process less distorted by influx control and expensive standards.

Self-help schemes cannot in themselves obliterate the housing backlog. They should not preclude government-initiated housing programmes in which the private sector can play its rightful role.

However, endemic urban unrest suggests even the abolition of influx control will not be enough. New benefits cannot immediately allay black resistance to a system that has excluded them for so long. And this resistance hangs like a cloud over the reform initiative. Dissatisfaction with inadequate township housing fuels other grievances relating to wages and education. The spark of a single rent increase can ignite these feelings into a broader conflagration. This is what happened in Parys and the Vaal Triangle last year. It is happening now in the eastern Cape. Many blacks demand political rights as a condition for peaceful change in SA.

So ultimately the removal of influx control



and the reduction of building standards will not have the desired effect unless blacks are given the opportunity to participate in cen-

tral political forums. That, of course, lies a little further down the reform path than Pretoria is at present prepared to look.

ELECTRONIC BANKING

Turning time into value

Today, the adage "time is money" has never been more true. Skyrocketing interest rates, accelerating inflation and the wild currency swings that emerged in the Seventies and early Eighties have driven home how millions can be made or lost each year — depending on how accurately trends are read.

Economic realities, in short, have forced bank treasurers out of the backrooms and onto computer keyboards. Needless to say, like everyone else, banks are having their share of hard times under the regime of high interest rates and high inflation. As the bonds of regulation are rolled back, survival has become a matter of holding the line on costs. And so treasury departments have emerged from paper-logged desks to rank as major profit centres.

Initially, the impetus was internal. Original electronic banking technology was developed to increase productivity by eliminating repetitive tasks and reducing the chance of operational error in the banks. Fundamentally, it was designed to enable them to keep up with the flows of paper created by their transactions.

These sweeping changes have also paved the way to rationalising staff and reducing personal interchange with that most difficult visitor, the paying customer.

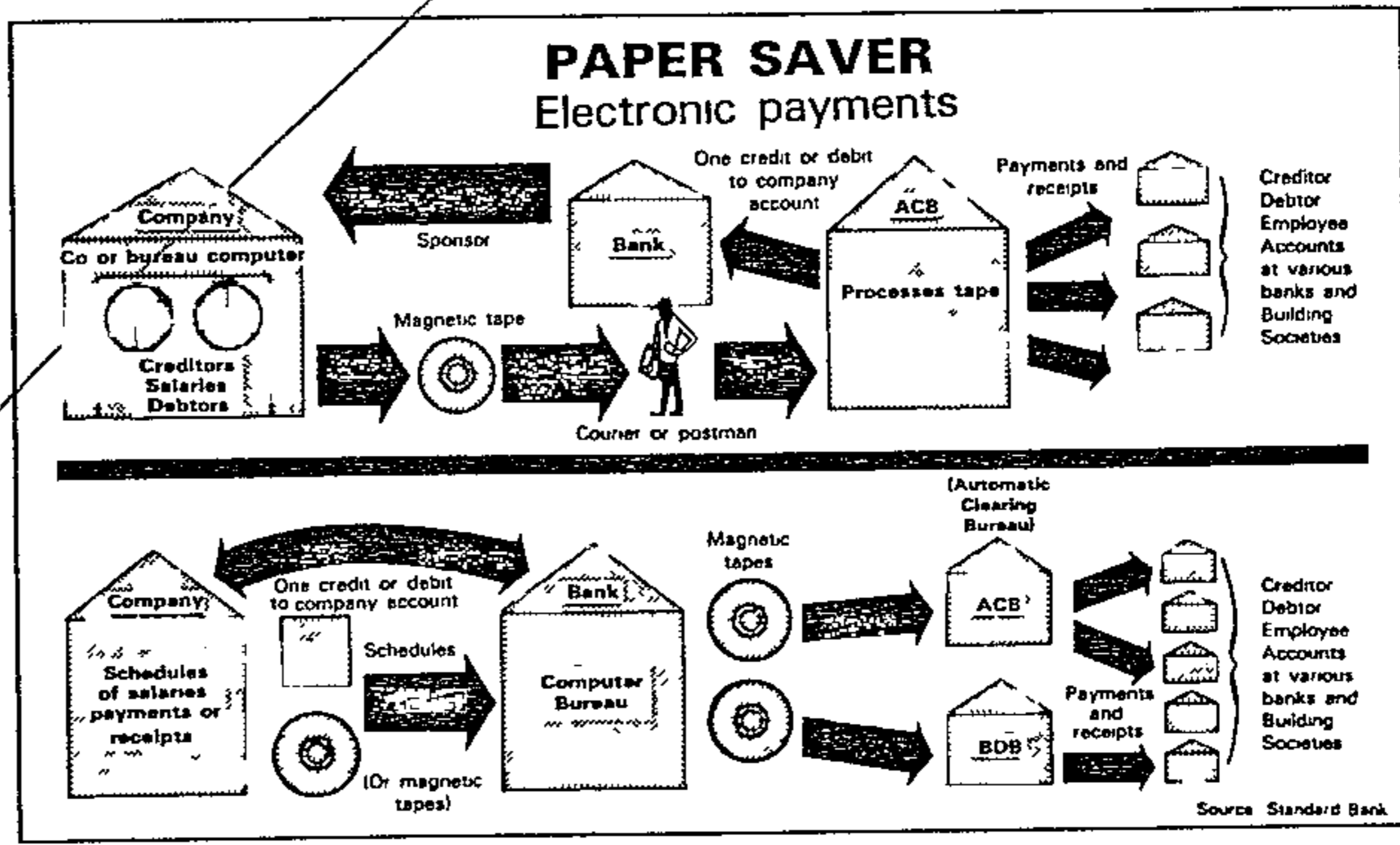
In SA, the decision to computerise internally was taken by some banks as far back as the late Fifties and early Sixties. Initially

Electronic banking is characterised, for the most, by the automated teller machines (ATMs) that have mushroomed in urban thoroughfares of late. For the banks, however, electronics has far greater significance.

restricted to courier areas and those areas covered by the Automatic Clearing Bureau, it remained a trickle until the Eighties.

The final goal of complete branch computerisation was attacked with renewed vigour, in line with hotted-up competition between and among financial institutions, and changing economic conditions. The race was on — especially by the top five — for "on-line" operations.

At an advantage were the urban-based banks — Trust Bank and Nedbank — with the highest assets per capita. Says Trust Bank senior manager Etienne du Toit "It was a strategic decision taken by Jan Marais right from the outset. We were the first to





# Did influx control prompt reshuffle?

206 S. Times 2/6/85

SOUTH AFRICA'S constitutional "Mr Fixit", Minister Chris Heunis, is likely to take responsibility for the most-controversial legislation on the statute book — influx control

This week's reshuffle of ministerial responsibility has brought development boards — at present the chief enforcement arm of influx control — under the Department of Constitutional Development.

But the portfolio shake-up now makes it likely that the policing of influx control will fall to another department altogether — Home Affairs, which is to be headed by Mr Stoffel Botha.

The present Department of Co-operation and Development under Dr Gerrit Viljoen has been responsible for the reformulation of influx control.

A Co-operation and Devel-

By BRIAN POTTINGER  
Political Correspondent

opment source confirmed this week that the basic influx criteria set by the Riekert Commission report — availability of housing and jobs — which has not been entrenched in legislation, would have to be "adapted".

The Government's greater willingness to allow squatters, its moratorium on "illegal" occupation and its commitment to expand the informal economic sector make the Riekert determinants difficult to apply.

## Evidence

But a complete scrapping of the laws — as strongly urged by employer organisations and the Urban Foundation in evidence to the President's Council last week — is not on the cards.

The legislation itself is at the centre of what appears to be conflicting attitudes by State departments — on the one hand the President-sanctioned move towards relaxing the laws and, on the other, police wishes to expel unemployed blacks from urban areas for security reasons.

In a remarkable deposition to a PC inquiry into the security aspects of influx control, organised industry, commerce and the Urban Foundation warned emphatically against any attempts to tighten influx control.

A summary of the evidence given before the PC makes their stand clear: "The organisations are concerned at thinking which has arisen in some quarters that the instability in black urban areas justifies a security clamp-down and the repatriation of unemployed workers to rural areas".

Employer sources have confirmed that the sentence is aimed at what they see as police attempts to tighten, rather than relax, influx control.

But this week Dr Viljoen said any attempt to thwart the Government's reform moves on influx control would be opposed.

1645

MONDAY, 3 JUNE 1985

1646

MONDAY, 3 JUNE 1985

istics in general is at present the subject of an investigation

†Indicates translated version

Occupational differentiation: employment benefits 5/6/85 7646

For written reply

921 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

General Affairs

Amount spent on advertisements

889 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) What was the total amount spent by the Directorate Justice in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) R3 215,96

(2) Rapport R1 958,22  
Sunday Times R1 026,74  
Pretoria News R231,00

206 Henderson  
Reference books/influx control  
904 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many Black persons appeared in magistrate's courts in the area of the Eastern Cape Development Board for offences relating to reference books and influx control, (b) how many such persons were (i) acquitted and (ii) convicted, and (c) what total amount in fines was paid by those convicted, from 1 September 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(1) Yes, in respect of salaries only

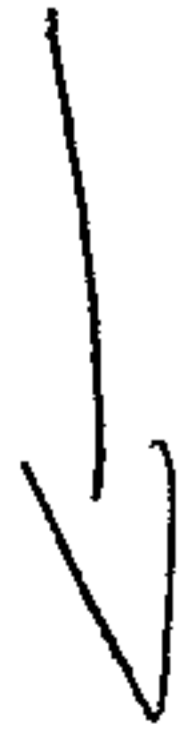
(a) All employees, excluding the higher graded senior officials.

(b) 17 July 1984 in the case of employees represented by the Artisan Staff Association (Artisans, Trade Hands, etc),  
24 July 1984 in the case of employees represented by the SA

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of sta-

HOA



# Cape Times

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1985

## Keeping the peace 206

A REPORT by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit has drawn attention to bad conditions in the Nyanga East Men's Hostel which houses some of the 25 000 migrant labourers who live an enforced bachelor existence in single-sex hostels in the Western Cape. These men, parted from their wives and children by the influx control system, have banded together to form the Western Cape Men's Hostel Association to fight for better conditions and for the rights of migrant workers in the black townships. According to the Association, they are concerned to secure the rights of all workers to have their wives and children with them and to enjoy family life — rather than have to endure "inhuman and cramped" conditions in the hostels.

The Saldru report notes that the rooms in the Nyanga hostel were poorly maintained. Not many rooms had ceilings in good repair. About 22 people had to share each toilet, many of which were out of order. Some had been out of order for five

years. Shower rooms, such as they were, had no hot water. Many had been turned into toilets and were unusable for washing or showering. Many hostel-dwellers wash at work or in basins or pails outside their rooms. Taps are scarce. Of 96 rooms visited, only seven had electricity.

It is to be hoped that the Association will make headway in securing improvements. But the ultimate goal is achievement of the right of family life for all workers. The hostel-dwellers are to be congratulated on their initiative. It is gratifying to note that they are also intent upon establishing good relations with the more established inhabitants in the black townships and are determined to avoid the tensions between migrants and urban Africans which have caused friction in the past. All this should contribute to the maintenance of peace in the Cape Peninsula townships. Happily, the endemic disorder of the Eastern Cape and the Vaal Triangle has not taken root in the Western Province. Let it stay that way.

## INFLUX CONTROL

THE fate of thousands of migrant workers, who fear their chances of securing rights to live permanently in cities have been jettisoned by their lengthy periods of absence from work, hangs in the balance.

Their future will be determined by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein, which is expected to hand down a judgment shortly.

If the appeal brought by the Western Cape Administration Board fails, and the original judgment is upheld, the qualification of migrants for permanent residence in urban areas — first established by the historic Rhikoto judgment of 1981 — will have been further clarified and extended.

In March 1983, M Mthiya, a contract worker originating from Engcobo in Transkei, with the assistance of the Legal Resources Centre, sought an order declaring him eligible for permanent residence rights in terms of Section 10(1)(b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945.

Section 10 states that no black person may remain in a prescribed area for more than 72 hours without permission unless specifically exempted.

Section 10(1)(a) exempts those who have lived continuously in a prescribed area since birth.

Section 10(1)(b) entitles a black person to permanent residence if he or she has worked *continuously* for one employer for a period of not less than 10 years or has *continuously* resided in a prescribed area for a period of not less than 15 years. A proviso is that the person has not been sentenced to a fine exceeding R500 nor to imprisonment for a period exceeding six months.

Mthiya was found by Judge P Tebbutt of the Cape Provincial Division to have satisfied both these conditions of Section 10(1)(b).

From 1967 to 1983 he had been employed by Chicks Scrap Metals (Cape) on the basis of a series of one-year contracts.

Arrangements for the renewal of his contract were made *prior* to his departure from the Cape Peninsula.

Both Mthiya and his employer regarded the renewal of his contract as a mere formality imposed upon them by law and both had the continuing intention that he should remain in the permanent employ of the company.

In these respects Mthiya's case did not differ from that of Germiston contract worker Mehlole Rhikoto whose legal victory changed the lives of thousands of migrant workers.

Judge Tebbutt endorsed the Rhikoto judgment which had been upheld by the Appellate Division.

Rhikoto was found to qualify as a continuous worker of 10 years' standing, despite the fact that his annual contract was renewed each year and he was granted Section 10(1)(b) rights.

By the end of 1984 more than 33 000 migrant workers had used the landmark judgment to obtain permanent residence rights in urban areas. Of these, 24 330 were obtained in 1984.

In his judgment in the Rhikoto case, Judge B O'Donovan not only interpreted continuous employment or residence as being consistent with annually renewed contracts, but also found that it allowed for annual leave and other temporary breaks in employment.

"It cannot have been the intention of the legislature that an exemption under Section 10(1)(b) could be earned only by workers who remain physically present and actively engaged at their place of work for 10 years without any interruption of any kind," the judge ruled.

"Without attempting to define the continuity required by this legislation, it may be said that such continuity is not broken by temporary absence due to illness or injury, or by occasional departures for some legitimate purpose unconnected with a change of work."

Judge Tebbutt, in Mthiya's case, endorsed this view as being "after all, good common sense."

He added "A man cannot be expected to work day in and day out for 10 years without a break of any kind."

# Fate of migrants in the balance

*Using the historic Rhikoto judgment of 1981 as a legal precedent, more than 33 000 migrant workers have obtained permanent residence rights in urban areas. The fate of thousands of others now hangs on a judgment to be handed down shortly by the Appellate Division. LINDA ENSOR reports on the Mthiya test case.*

Where the Mthiya judgment is significant is in its further elaboration of the definition of *continuous*. Mthiya had, between 1967 and 1983, taken three substantial periods of long leave — ranging from four to eight months — to attend to domestic affairs in Transkei.

On each occasion his employer gave his consent and renewed the contract as soon as Mthiya informed him that he was able to return to work.

The Western Cape Administration Board argued that there was a qualitative distinction between annual leave and Mthiya's long breaks which exceeded the acceptable one-month limit.

These, it was contended, constituted periods of unemployment in Transkei after the expiry of Mthiya's contract and there could, in these circumstances, be no continuous employment nor residence.

Judge Tebbutt, however, said the length of the breaks made no difference because on each occasion Mthiya and his employer had agreed to the extended absence and had arranged beforehand for the renewal of his contract.

They had a continuing intention that he would remain in the employ of Chicks Scrap Metals.

These circumstances, and the fact that Mthiya's absences were not connected with a change of work, indicated that there had been no break in his employment.

The judge found that Mthiya qualified for Section 10(1)(b) rights on the grounds of continuous employment for 10 years as well as continuous residence for 15 years — the latter because his visits to Transkei had been temporary.

Whether the Appellate Division will concur with his finding regarding the long periods of leave is a matter which is of vital concern to many migrants.

It will also either circumscribe or extend the possibilities of further test cases in this area of labour legislation.

# Scrap pass laws: Kgame

206  
THE president of the Urban Council Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, yesterday called on the Government to scrap influx control, pass laws and give all South African citizens equal rights.

Mr Kgame was speaking at the first annual conference of the East Rand Urban Councils Association (Eruca), held at the Isidingo Technical College in Daveyton, Benoni.

Mr Kgame said it was long overdue that the Government scrap these laws and offer equal rights and opportunities to all citizens in the country.

Sowetan  
6/6/85  
Mr Kgame also attacked development boards. He said there was no way these bodies could operate without working hand in hand with the black man.

"They cannot and will not decide on the future of the black man without involving him. It is time they changed their direction by inviting blacks to take part in whatever decisions they took," Mr Kgame said.

He said a black man was permanent in the urban areas and the Government should stop forcing him to stay in the homelands.

In his report, Mr Tom Boya, the chairman of Eruca said during the past year his organisation met the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to discuss, among other

things, the transfer of all assets within the jurisdiction of a local authority.

This included land buildings commercial places and farms.

He said "On some of the issues the Minister has promised to hand them over to us. These include the transfer of land, funds and buildings like bottle stores and sorghum beer depots.

## Parliament to debate

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Special debates on the report of the Kannemeyer Commission of Inquiry into the Uitenhage shootings would be held in all three

## Uitenhage report

budget vote, he said the report would be tabled "during the course of next

Houses after the tabling

Mr Coetsee said further arrangements

# Bill 'ignores millions' in homelands

Mercury 6/6/85

## Mercury Reporter

A BILL the Government says will relax influx control regulations would only affect black people who already had the right to live in urban areas and not the millions of people in the homelands who wanted to move to the cities

While black leaders and other commentators yesterday welcomed some of the provisions of the new Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, many felt the proposed changes ignored the vast majority of people affected by the influx control laws

The new Bill allows people with urban rights under Section 10 (1) (a) and (b) of the Black (Ur-

ban Areas) Consolidation Act to retain their rights when moving from one area to another, or even to a homeland or 'independent state'

The acting Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Oscar Dlomo, said he welcomed any move to ease influx control restrictions

'But easing the restrictions does not address the structural problem

'Far from ordering the movement of black people, if there is a need for that at all, influx control tends to generate even more conflict and upheaval'

## Excluded

Miss Patti Henderson of the Association for Rural Advancement said the lifting of the restrictions did not address the problems of the majority of people living in the bantustans

'They are still excluded from employment in the urban areas. The essential features of the influx control laws remain unchanged

'This one-sided easing of restrictions reinforces divisions between urban

and rural dwellers'

Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the University of Natal's Centre for Applied Social Science and co-editor of a book on influx control, said the changes in the regulations would stimulate occupational advancement.

Mr Ray Swart, the PFP's spokesman on black affairs, said the Government was presenting the Bill as a prelude to further legislation dealing with influx control and urbanisation policy, which would probably be considered by a standing committee later this year

'The present Bill is a piecemeal attempt which simply extends the rights of those who already enjoy Section 10 rights'

Govt urged to act swiftly

# Assocom wants clarification on influx control

206 B. Day  
6/6/85

GOVERNMENT must clarify its intentions on the abolition of influx control, says organised commerce.

Assocom has urged government to continue the process of abolishing influx control and to phase it out quickly.

The statement is included in Assocom's submission of further evidence on urbanisation strategy to the constitutional committee of the President's Council.

"The amendment now introduced in Parliament to permit a greater degree of mobility to those blacks already in possession of Section 10 rights is welcomed as a first and important step in this direction.

"It is suggested that this should now be followed by a reduction in the qualifying length of residence and service for Section 10 (1) rights, firstly from 15 to 10 years, then from 10 to five years, and then finally abolished."

Besides being irreversible, the urbanisation process of blacks is accelerating, says Assocom.

Coercive attempts to curb this process have inhibited realistic planning for urban development and the formation of a stable urban community, which is essential for maintaining and developing the economy.

The abolition of influx control laws would save large sums of government expenditure required to enforce the legislation.

It would also encourage overseas investment and ease the internal socio-political situation and current disturbances.

Funds saved should be used for development purposes, including the provision of housing infrastructure.

Assocom has urged the provision of adequate funds for both black local authorities and the provision of infrastructure for increased urbanisation.

In the short term, it believes the tax proposals in the Regional Services Councils Bill are ill-conceived and likely to aggravate the unemployment problem.

While the issue should be referred to the Margo Commission on Taxation for consideration, Assocom believes the fiscus should accept responsibility for subsidising these

By LESLEY LAMBERT

authorities by transferring funds from those earmarked for homelands consolidation.

Although some government subsidisation is necessary in the short-term for the provision of transport, the present system is overregulated and free-enterprise principles should be allowed to have a greater impact.

In the longer term, services should be provided at an economic level, but this can probably only be done when blacks have greater freedom in choice of residential area and mobility.

South Africa must be prepared to accept Third World standards in order to cope not only with increasing urbanisation, but also with the existing enormous backlog of housing.

"Shanty towns will often provide better standards than those available in the rural area of origin. They should, however, be managed to the extent that minimum services are provided. Much greater use will have to be made of site-and-service schemes and the core-housing concept in order to make the best use of available funds.

FCI economist Arthur Hammond-Tooke has welcomed the first step by government to remove influx control by abolishing Section 3 of the Physical Planning Act.

"We have always been opposed to the constraints on the employment of black workers.

"The phasing out of influx control and implementation of a positive urbanisation strategy would result in a major increase in resources and productivity and would create great economic stimulus."

Assocom, FCI, Nafcoc and the Urban Foundation have called on the President's Council to recommend.

□ A negotiated approach of the State, the private sector and a broad spectrum of black leadership in developing a positive strategy to permit the absorption of people into the urban areas and attend to the development of the rural areas,

□ Opposition to legislation based on coercive attempts to stop migration and to repatriate unemployed workers by intensifying influx control.