

MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. — NATAL

21 JULY 1975 — 14 October 1981

JOHN SECCOMBE explains the formalities involved in engaging a domestic servant

EMPLOYERS in the Durban area face prosecution if they house more than one servant on their premises without a licence from the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board. They can also be fined for employing an African to do the odd job around the house if he hasn't the right permit.

These are just two of the prospects facing homeowners who want or need domestic help and who, by design or ignorance, fail to negotiate the often elaborate official channels.

Until January this year, Durban had a set of regulations entitling employers to have as many servants living on their premises as they wished. New licensing laws are now effective and, if these are ignored, even stronger measures have been hinted at.

Hundreds of letters have gone out to Durban employers warning them of the new regulations in terms of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, which came into force on January 24.

The letters advise employers to tell the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board of the number of servants they are accommodating and to apply for the relevant licence.

To assist and guide the homeowner, the Mercury approached the board for a step-by-step explanation of the employment process.

Natal News 21/7/75 (202)

The domestic

problems

HOWEVER desperate they are for domestic help, homeowners find few prospects as daunting as the paper chase leading to the legal employment of an African servant.

Every housewife, it seems, has her own bitter anecdote on the subject and every servant wearily accepts the inevitability of long queues for an official stamp on a depressing variety of documents.

Can the process be made easier? Yes, says Mr. R. F. Drew, labour officer for the central district of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

homeands which include Umhaz and Ntuzuma," says Mr. Drew.

The most common problem encountered here is one of the would-be employer's own making — a reluctance to approach the labour bureau which invariably leads to a protracted and often bitter struggle to register a servant who shouldn't be in the area.

"There is no sh...

reference book. This is important. Accom... turn to ... reported cases with the homeland government as it can. On the contrary, we would like to see domestic servants

Noted
Mercury
21/7/75

202

By following a few relatively straight-forward guidelines, the housewife will make the registration of a domestic servant less of an ordeal for both herself and the prospective employee.

Six points

To employ an African woman as a domestic servant the housewife should:

Avoid employing anyone "off the street." This could save a frustrating and ultimately hopeless battle with officialdom.

Instead, notify your nearest labour bureau — by calling personally or by telephone — of your requirements, stating the type of work, salary offered and other basic details.

Likely candidates for the job will then be sent along for a personal interview and selection, or they can be interviewed at the labour bureau.

Take the successful candidate's permit to seek work, fill it in as required and take it and her reference book to the nearest labour bureau or the Ordinance Road office where you will be required to pay R1.

Employing a domestic servant, living in or out, means a fee of R1 a month being paid to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board. An account will be sent to the employer every second month.

When a servant is discharged, the registration certificate must be returned to the labour bureau within three days, with the relevant information. Failure to do so will result in the employer being debited with the R1 fee each month until the form is returned.

"These rules apply to all work seekers whether resident in the townships around Durban and in the city's hostels or attested contract workers from the

of African women domestic servants resident in Durban, and it is our policy to ensure that these women are given preference when looking for work."

The argument that the available labour is "too sophisticated" and that an increasing number of women servants prefer to live out rather than in, does not impress the Board's officials.

"These women also want to be with their families. The people who want domestic servants must realise that labour patterns are changing and they must be prepared to accept that urban African women are becoming increasingly sophisticated.

"It is an inevitable change that cannot be stopped by bringing in country women to be moulded to the demands of an employer."

Contract

The second category of Africans seeking domestic jobs are the attested contract workers who are permitted into the city when the local supply of labour cannot meet the demand. For the homeowner, this generally means gardeners and male domestic servants.

The employment of an attested contract servant is not quite so straightforward, but again there are some basic points to watch for:

The prospective employee — nearly always a nephew, son or cousin of the gardener next door — must have some form of identification or a

Ordinance Road labour office where a registration form can be obtained

He must then return to his homeland where the prescribed fee of R3 to Kwazulu (or R1 to the Transkei) is paid and be authorised to return to the city to be employed by you

When he returns with the necessary authorisation (an attested contract) and the receipt for the fee, he must again be taken to Ordinance Road where he will be X-rayed for tuberculosis and be given a smallpox vaccination. The examination for venereal disease is to be dispensed with from June 1.

The registration will then be carried out. It must be stressed that initial registration must be done at the Ordinance Road labour bureau where all documentation, files and accounts are kept.

On trial

On the anniversary of the contract, he must return to his homeland with his call-in card and the attestation fee of either R3 or R1. This return normally coincides with the employee's annual leave, but delays and problems are common at the homeland labour offices. Unfortunately, the Bantu Affairs Administration Board has little control over this sphere of activity.

There are many stories of gross inefficiency, bribery and corruption at the homeland offices and the Board does take up

"It will help an attested contract employee if his reference book is signed each month by his employer and it should be remembered that, should the employee terminate his contract for any reason, he must immediately return to his homeland"

The most common mistake in this area is to employ an African on a trial basis and to overlook registration. The employer is subject to a R10 fine for employing an unregistered African — even if he is just doing a one-day job

If more than one domestic servant is to be accommodated on the premises, a licence application form must be obtained from the labour bureau, completed and returned.

The accommodation will then be inspected to make sure it is suitable and, if it complies with the city by laws and other requirements, a licence will be issued and the employer's account debited by 50 cents a month for each additional servant.

A husband and wife must be counted as two separate individuals even if they both work as domestic servants on the same property.

Odd-job men

According to Mr. Drew, the odd-job man who knocks on the door looking for casual work should be in possession of a valid permit to seek work or be registered as such. The document is easily identifiable.

"It is not the labour bureau's intention to make things as difficult

working as close as possible to their homes and hostels

"What we want to prevent is people having to cross the city every day, wasting time and money. We want as many local residents as possible to be employed.

"We do not want people sleeping in cellars, under houses or in wendy houses"

The offices

There are three Bantu Affairs Administration Boards in Natal. Port Natal has its head office in Durban, Drakensberg has its head office in Pietermaritzburg and Northern Natal has its head office in Dundee.

Port Natal is again divided into four districts the North Coast district has its main office in Ballito; the central district which includes the Durban complex, Glenashley, Yellowwood Park and Reunon, the South Coast district which has its main office at Prospecton and stretches to the Natal Transkei border; and the Western district with its main office at Westville and including Kloof, Hillcrest, Queensburgh and Pinetown.

The central district labour division is again divided with the main centre in Ordinance Road and offices at Jacobs (Milner Street) for residents of southern Durban, Blackburn Road in Durban-North and at Kwa Mashu and Umlazi townships

And the final words of advice from Mr. Drew. Be patient and, if you have any queries, put them in writing

Workers leave for stricken Transkei

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Hundreds of Pondo sugar workers in Natal today began their homeward journey to the fire-ravaged Transkei, knowing many among them would find homes destroyed and close relatives dead or injured.

Many of the 40 000 Transkei men working in the Natal sugar industry come from the devastated Flagstaff tribal reserve area and sugar companies today held roll calls to see who wanted leave to return home.

Stanty communications have left many of the men without news from their families and, fearing the worst, hundreds are expected to leave immediately on transport provided by their employers.

Thousands of rands worth of desperately needed food and clothing supplies have poured into the stricken area where an estimated 8 000 people — most of them women and children — are homeless.

Today hundreds of destitute villagers, many still suffering from severe burns, converged on the relief depot set up at the Full Gospel Church at Natashetsha.

Trucks and aircraft brought in loads of supplies yesterday and a Defence Force helicopter has dropped 50 tents for the homeless.

Natal Red Cross workers have been working all

weekend packing and sending about five tons of supplies

One official told how a four-year-old girl arrived at the receiving centre with a handful of 1c and 2c pieces she had collected from her friends.

At the other end of the scale with the R20 000 donation from the South African Sugar Association.

At a Durban restaurant R80 was donated within minutes of an appeal being made on Saturday night and R250 was added to the Lions Club relief fund after the balance was made up by the restaurant owner

Late yesterday a Dakota aircraft landed at Kokstad with 1 000 blankets which were sent out immediately for distribution to the victims

With temperatures plummeting today, residents of the nearby town of Kokstad began their part of the mercy operation

"All the churches have banded together and established a collection point where our congregations can leave supplies for the victims," said a Catholic priest, Father Eugene Mannion

Trucks carrying supplies from the town were ex-

pected to arrive in the stricken area today and tomorrow

The original grant of R1 000 from the Lions International funds has been swelled to R20 000—which is reported to be for the rebuilding of the hundreds of huts destroyed in the fire

A Transkei official said today that official news of the disaster was not received until Saturday and everything possible was being done

Supplies of grass and poles were being brought from outlying areas so that new huts could be built

The problem of absentee mothers

- ① 200
- ② 202
- ③ 209
- ④ ~~See Sec. 100~~
- ⑤ 281
- ⑥ 334

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

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

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

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

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

Family

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

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

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

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

Of all the women migrants in 1970, less than 5,000 were younger than 20, which means that the great majority can be presumed to be mothers.

None at all, according to the population census, were older

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

get home over weekends and days off.

To make it for women migrants is less than men in most jobs. In the professional sector — nursing and teaching mainly — women earn salaries that are only 80 percent as high as the men's (in the Durban area).

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

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

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

System

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

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

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

MRS JILL NATRASS — insight into women's predicament.

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

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

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

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

Anger at

Natal Mercury
12/11/75

Passbook

Raiders

African Affairs Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1321
2) 702
3) 706

RDM 18/11/75
**Lay-offs
'driving
Africans
out'**

Own Correspondent
(1) 202
(2) 315
(3) 321 (4) 207
(5) 162

DURBAN. — Hundreds of Africans are being endorsed out of the Durban area because of retrenchments by industrialists, who claim they are being forced to lay their workers off by the current economic situation, said Black Sash officials yesterday.

Mrs Solveig Piper, the Sash advice office supervisor, said Africans were being sent back to their home districts every day.

"There is a desperate need for work permits and with no jobs available, people are being endorsed out to their Bantustans, where the chance of earning a living is even more remote."

Sash workers had found many Africans were being threatened by Section 29. Under this section of the Urban Areas Act, an African can be declared undesirable or idle.

Mrs Piper said: "This means that if these people lose their jobs they could be sent to a work colony."

Some managements claim Sash officials are taking advantage of the situation to dismiss workers for the "slightest misdemeanour".

The advice office had found its role had changed during the past year. "Very seldom do people come to us with housing for these problems. Now we have endless complaints from African workers."

Some employers challenged the Sash's right to interfere in industrial matters. Mrs Piper pointed out that workers also had a right to be heard.

The Department of Labour did not perform satisfactorily in labour relations. This department should deal with complaints from workers who did not fall under specified industrial councils.

"This year alone we have sent more than 70 cases with covering letters and have never had a reply."

"If we are worker-orientated, then the Department of Labour is most definitely management-orientated," said Mrs Piper.

Mrs Piper added that the aid centre, ostensibly set up to help Africans with pass and allied problems, generally acts as a help in getting people escorted back to their Bantustans.

AFRICANS LOSE OUT, SAYS SASH

African Affairs Correspondent

HUNDREDS of Africans are being endorsed out of the Durban area because of retrenchments by industrialists who claim they are being forced to lay off their workers in the current economic situation, Black Sash officials said yesterday.

Mrs. Solveig Piper, the Sash's advice office supervisor, said the Africans were being sent back to their home areas every day.

"There is a desperate need for work permits and with no jobs available, people are being endorsed out to their Bantustans where the chance of earning a living is even more remote," she said.

Sash workers had found that many Africans were being threatened by Section 29. Under this section of the Urban Areas Act an African can be declared "undesirable or idle."

Mrs. Piper said: "This means that if these people lose their jobs they could be sent to a work colony."

Some managements, claim Sash officials, are taking advantage of the situation to dismiss workers for the "slightest misdemeanour."

"The office had found that its role had changed during the past year. "Very seldom do people come to us with housing or Section 10 problems. Now we have endless complaints from African workers."

Some employers challenged the Sash's "right to interfere in industrial matters." Mrs. Piper pointed out that workers also had a right to be heard.

The Department of Labour did not perform satisfactorily in the field of labour relations. This department should deal with complaints from workers who did not fall under specified industrial councils she said

1. 315
2. 202
3. 321
4. 162

Hansard 5

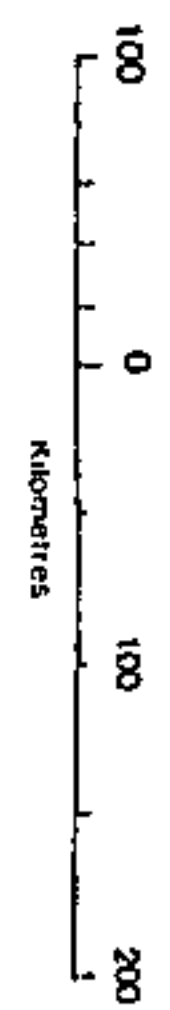
24 FEBRUARY 1976

338

KEY	DEVIATION RANGE (R2)
[Diagonal lines]	< -5
[Horizontal lines]	-5 → -0.01
[Vertical lines]	0.01 → 4.99
[Dotted pattern]	5 → 4.99
[Cross-hatch]	10 → 4.99
[Blank]	> 15

MAP 2: DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR AFRICAN REGULAR EMPLOYEES

ECONOMIC REGIONS



202

Railway compound workers at Lidgetton

*13 Mr. W M SUTTON asked the Minister of Police

- (1) Whether workers from a Railway compound at Lidgetton in Natal are interfering with the local community, if so,
- (2) whether any steps have been taken to control the activities of persons in the compound

The MINISTER OF POLICE.

- (1) Complaints about disturbances within the compound have been lodged with the police. Since the existence of the compound, two cases of murder, three of assault and five of disturbance were reported and investigated. One murder case and all assault and disturbance cases resulted from a faction fight between Pondo and Xhosa inmates of the compound on 8 February 1976.
- (2) Yes. Regular patrols of the compound and vicinity are being carried out and all cases reported are being investigated.

Railway compound workers at Lidgetton

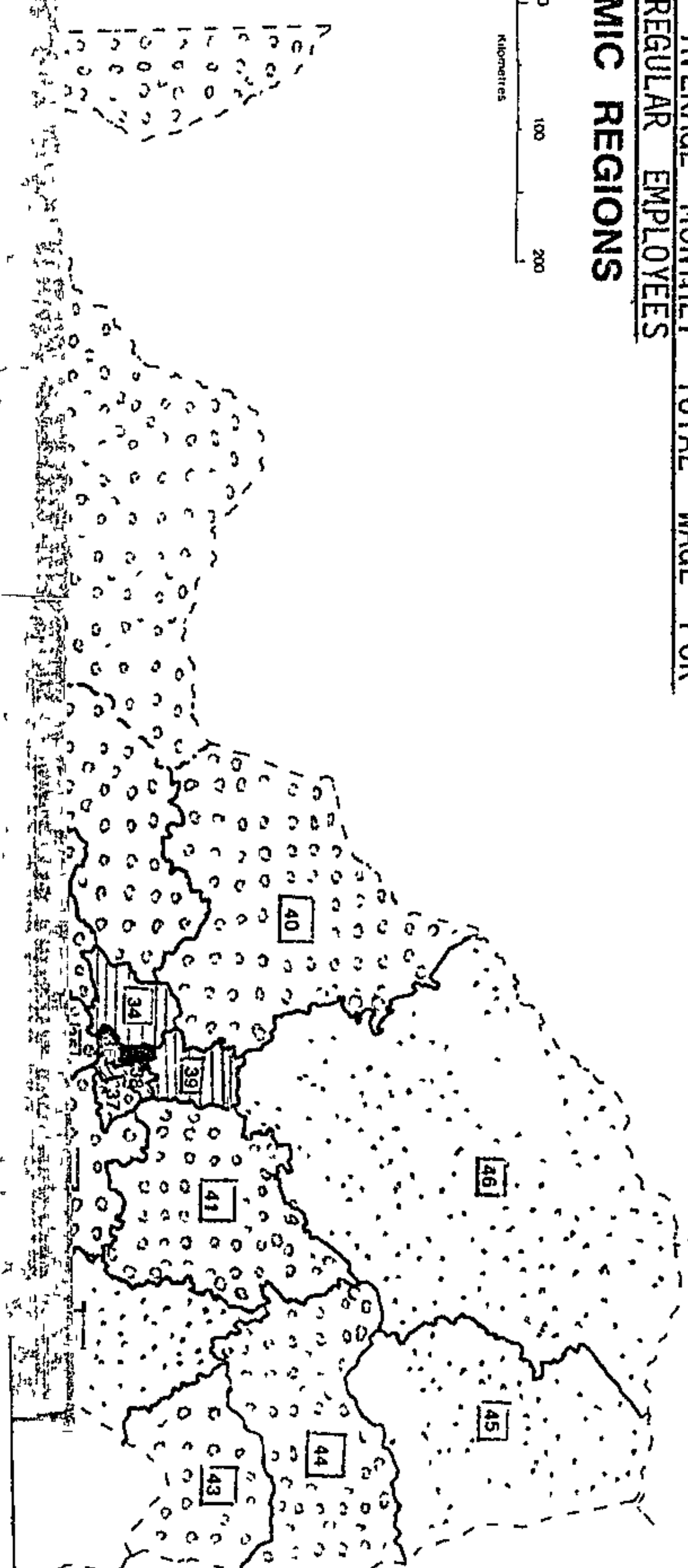
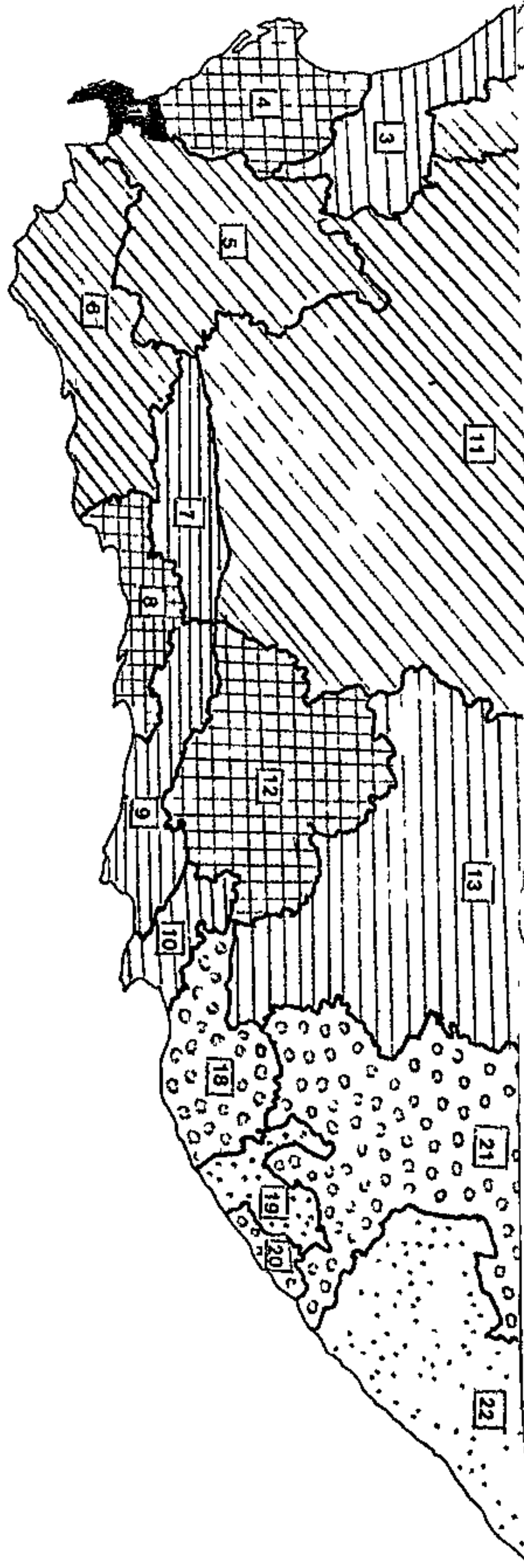
*14. Mr W M SUTTON asked the Minister of Transport

Whether he has undertaken any investigation into the activities of workers from a Railway compound at Lidgetton in Natal, if so, (a) what investigation and (b) what steps will be taken as a result, if not, why not

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT.

- (a) and (b) Yes. After complaints had been received regarding the activities of Bantu workers housed in buildings near Lidgetton, an investigation on site was conducted into the matter. The compound, although situated on Railway premises, consists of temporary buildings erected by a private contractor responsible for essential track maintenance between Nottingham Road and Pentrich. Efforts by the contractor to obtain an alternative site or to move the Bantu, were un-

successful. Three hundred and fifty Bantu of different ethnic groups were housed in the compound. After negotiations between the contractor and the Bantu Affairs Administration, two hundred Bantu were moved to a municipal hostel at Pietermaritzburg. The other one hundred and fifty labourers belong to the same ethnic group and will remain in the contractor's temporary compound at Lidgetton until September 1976 when work is expected to be completed. The contractor has also agreed to remove all surplus huts and to fence off the compound.



202

Hansard 10 vol 742
2/4/76

Bantu labour contract workers in Pinetown-
New Germany area

620. Mr. G B D McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Labour

- (1) How many Bantu (a) males and (b) females from the Transkei are at present working in the Pinetown-New Germany area in terms of labour contracts,

- (2) how many of the females agreed in terms of their contracts to work night shifts,

- (3) how many of these contract labourers are employed in textile factories in the Pinetown-New Germany area

The MINISTER OF LABOUR

(1), (2) and (3) The information as asked for by the hon member is not readily available and the cost involved to assemble it, is not considered warranted

1.242 N.111

(2) 151

(3) 202

Dustmen recruited from Transkei

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG
THE CITY council
expects to have its
refuse removal squad up
to full strength before
the end of the week
when about 100 recruits
from the Transkei arrive
to take the places of
those sacked on Friday.

The City Engineer, Mr.
D. W. Harris, said yester-
day that recruiting of
workers in the Transkei

was under way and the
Corporation was pre-
pared to send an official
to the homeland to
arrange transport.

About 130 dustmen
were laid off after a
work stoppage over a
demand for increased
wages.

Mr. Harris said some
men had returned to
work yesterday morning
but were told they could
not be re-employed.

'Excised' Africans won't lose rights

① ~~347~~ ③ 202 NH Mercury Bureau 6/4/79

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PIETERMARITZBURG — Residents of Imbali and Ashdown townships will be allowed to work in Pietermaritzburg after their areas are excised from the borough, the chairman of the Drakensberg Administration Board, Mr. P. R. T. Nel, announced yesterday.

The townships are to be excised from Pietermaritzburg on April 1 next year, and placed under the jurisdiction of the South African Development Trust

It is planned they will be incorporated into KwaZulu later

Mr Nel said yesterday the Department of Plural Relations and Development had assured him that

the rights of the residents of the two townships would be retained

... and therefore...
... the probable explanation...
... is a weighted sum of (i) production from mines - which realized in the base year...
... alluvial diamonds a decrease...
... than offset by an increase...

... the rights of the residents...
... of the two townships would...
... be retained...
... the new law...
... in operation since the...
... of the North pit at Sishen...
... of the North pit at Sishen was...
... S.A. Mining and Engineering Journal, August 1977: p.29. The development...
... Ibid., p.171.

NATURAL SCIENCE

22 Ibid.

23 Ibid.

24 The natural sciences take precedence over mathematics, as does observation over abstraction. In the reign of Descartes succeeds the reign of Newton. The tabular for Aristotle's *Physics* - a fashion of the day. Joy over the enslavement of Nature through scientific revolution and the triumph of the scientific method. The period between 1974 and 1977 and the demonstration of the primacy of observation in scientific activities. S.A. Mining and Engineering Journal, August 1977: p.29. The development of the North pit at Sishen was commenced in 1977.

25 Ibid.

26 Ibid.

27 Ibid.

28 Ibid.

29 Ibid.

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31 Ibid.

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THE GROWTH OF UNBELIEF; JANSENISM; THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS

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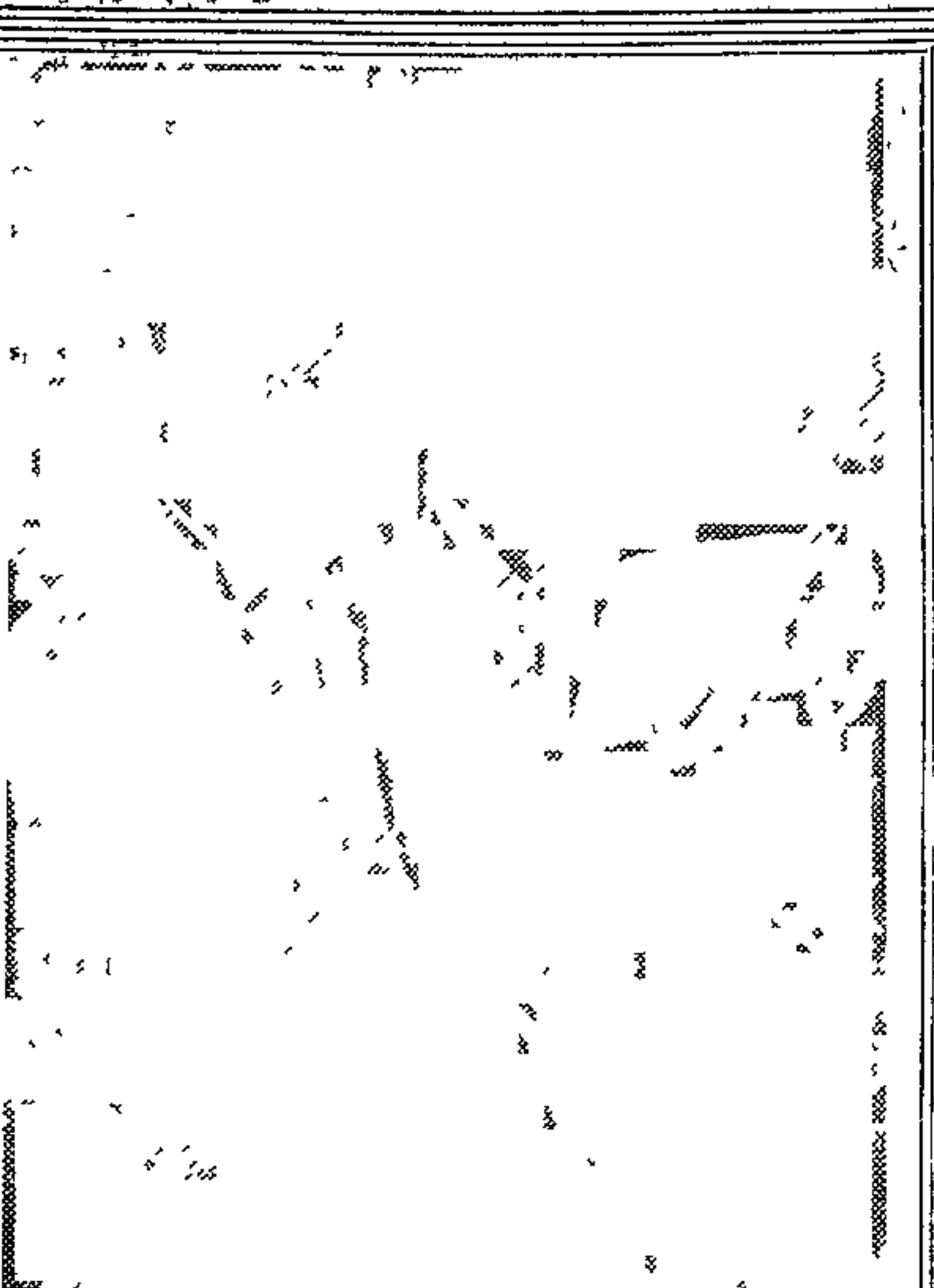
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Mr Benjamin Khuzwayo, applying for registration as a security guard, joins the long queues still forming outside the Administration Board's offices in Durban a few days before the three-month moratorium expires

Miss Gertrude Kikana, a domestic servant, waits for registration in Durban before the three-month period of grace expires on October 31

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Workers SWAMI IT ONE OF REGISTRATION DAILY WORKERS

Tribune Reporter

WITH the deadline for registering servants fast approaching, officials are working a 10-hour day to cope with the 400 to 500 workers who still seek legal status

Of these, only about a third usually qualify, says Mr Niel Rademan, acting chief director of Port Natal Administration Board

Late registrations will not necessarily be prosecuted.

"Our board follows the policy of warning offenders. It depends on an employer's previous record what action will be taken for illegally employing black workers after October 31"

He said about 7 000 workers registered in Durban during the three-month moratorium announced by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development

Those who do not qualify for registration are told to report to their home tribal labour bureau to register as people looking for work

"We can't allow them in Durban without the approval of their tribal labour bureaux"

To qualify, workers must have worked with one employer for a year, or a number for three years, and must have legal accommodation

Mr Rademan said accommodation is still available at the Kranskloof Hostel near Clermont.

NO.	W			A			C			B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83			
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48			
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23			
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78			
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64			
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84			
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96			
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145			

ALL CAUSES

NO.	W			A			C			B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18			
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93			
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12			
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70			
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57			
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89			
			03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13			
			28	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062			

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

Workers turned out of hostel

Mercury Reporter

FOUR African labourers were turned out of a hostel run by the Department of Co-operation and Development at Clermont,

which had been their home for more than two years because each was R5 in arrears with the rent.

The four Durabond Concrete Company employees arrived from work on Thursday to find their beds had been stripped and their belongings thrown out, said Mr D Bressanutti, the company's local manager.

The company's head office in Johannesburg had failed to pay the previous month's rent.

Their clothing was returned to them and they were turned out of the Kwabadeka hostel.

Mr Bressanutti said the company has hundreds of labourers in Durban and Johannesburg and since the hostel sends no statements or receipts it is easy to slip up on the rent.

They did not even telephone to notify us before taking action against these men.

The outstanding rent has been paid with an advance for January's rent and the men have been readmitted to the hostel.

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45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20

SIML 20461 ~~1101A~~ ~~1101B~~ 202 157

Fired workers in test case

An application — which may strengthen the position of contract workers involved in labour disputes — has been brought in the Natal division of the Supreme Court

The application has been sought by 45 workers who were among the 460 dismissed from the Union Co-operative Bark and Sugar Company in Dalton, Natal, after a strike two weeks ago.

They are being assisted by the Sweet, Food and

Allied Workers Union, an affiliate of the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu).

The workers have asked for a spoliation order, requiring the company to restore them to its compound and married quarters from which they say they were evicted by armed police after their dismissal. They argue that they were unlawfully deprived of accommodation.

Most are contract labourers from northern

kwaZulu and Transkei, where they were deported after the strike

An application for an interim order restoring their accommodation will be heard on April 24

The full application, which will ask the court to declare their dismissal null and void because it constituted a "lockout," will be heard next month

The action may establish a precedent that employers wishing to evict their employees must follow the due process of law — a lengthy process — rather than forcibly removing them

Court's ruling may add to worker power

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

THE bargaining power of hundreds of thousands of migrant workers — particularly in key industries such as the mines — have been increased markedly by a recent decision in the Natal Supreme Court, lawyers say.

They say the decision means that employers cannot evict fired contract workers from their compound housing without a court order.

This would make it virtually impossible for an employer to replace workers before winning such an order.

Last week, Mr Justice Page granted an interim order against a Natal sugar mill, Union Co-Operative Mill, instructing it to restore the compound housing of Mr Cyprian Ngewu, whom it dismissed after a recent work stoppage.

After the stoppage, the company fired workers and sent them back to KwaZulu.

The applications of 44 other workers for this relief were dismissed on a technicality, but will be reintroduced in court later this week — with those of 140 others.

The case — which has attracted widespread employer interest — is continuing, though the order reinstating Mr Ngewu's housing is only temporary.

However, a lawyer involved in the case said it set a legal precedent which meant that employers of contract workers "will not simply be able to evict workers from their accommodation unless the

workers leave voluntarily"

If a company wanted to evict a contract worker from a compound before his contract expired, it would need a court order.

Lawyers and unionists point out that this will increase the bargaining powers of contract workers, particularly during a strike.

It would make it much more difficult for employers of contract workers to simply dismiss them and send them back to the homelands.

Because employers will need a court order to evict workers from compounds, they will face a period in which they cannot recruit new workers because accommodation will still be occupied by strikers.

This, unionists argue, will increase pressure on employers to negotiate rather than simply dismissing workers.

It is understood that the decision has caused widespread concern and interest among Natal employers, such as those in the sugar industry, who employ migrants.

It would also have implications for industries such as the mines.

Observers also point out that the circumstances in the Union Co-Operative case are remarkably similar to those in last year's municipal strike in Johannesburg.

A lawyer acting for the Union Co-Operative Workers said that though Mr Ngewu had won only an interim order, the decision had "far-reaching consequences".

He based this on the fact that

Mr Justice Page had granted the interim order in the face of "strenuous" opposition from the mill's lawyers. The judge had also said that Mr Ngewu had a strong chance of winning a final order from the court.

Though employers could still evict contract workers, they could not do so automatically, the lawyer added. They would have to win a court order and would thus have to show cause why a contract worker should be evicted.

This would "presumably" apply in the case of individual workers who were dismissed, as well as strikers, he added.

In the action now before the court, Union Co-Operative workers have asked for an order declaring that the stoppage was a lockout, and one to order the mill to restore to workers their compound housing.

The workers also asked for an interim order reinstating their housing until the court delivered judgment on the other points.

This was granted to Mr Ngewu, who is now once again occupying his compound accommodation, though the company no longer employs him.

Meanwhile, about 300 former Union Co-Operative Workers have returned to face charges of trespassing flowing from the strike. The charges were dropped in court on Tuesday, but they are still in Maritzburg.

According to the Federation of SA Trade Unions, the workers are being housed temporarily in a hall in the Maritzburg area.

CHAMBERS
APPEAL

P. MERCURY
7/5/81

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AND WORKERS' GROUPS

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
CHARGES of trespassing
brought against 411 strikers
from a Dalton sugar com-
pany were dropped when
the men made their second
appearance in court
yesterday

The men, who first ap-
peared in the New Manover
agricultural hall as no
courtroom was large
enough to accommodate
them, were charged with
trespassing after they failed
to leave their company's
premises after a strike last
month

Although the men were

discharged on the trespass-
ing charges, a Supreme
Court case in which some
of them are claiming they
were unlawfully ejected
from their quarters by the
Union Co-operative Bark
and Sugar Company is due
to start tomorrow

A spokesman for Fosatu
— the Federation of South
African Trade Unions —
confirmed yesterday that
the case would take place

At least 186 affidavits
had been collected from
workers bringing the ac-
tion, she said

S Tribune 10/5/31

Black labour on the march

Tribune Reporter

WHILE more than 300 black workers marched to the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court on Friday, employers throughout the country anxiously awaited the outcome of their labour dispute being heard there.

The workers, from Dalton's Union Co-Operative Bark and Sugar Company, had elected to stay in the city since Tuesday when charges of trespass brought against them by the company were dropped. They, too, were waiting to hear whether or not the court would uphold their application to return to the compound which, they claim, they were unlawfully forced to leave after a three-day work stoppage at the beginning of April.

If they win, this could mean the breakdown of the compound system and ultimately the migrant labour system as workers could no longer be simply sent back to their respective homelands when there is a dispute. A ruling in their favour could mean that employers would not be allowed to evict fired contract workers from their compound housing without a court order making it virtually impossible for an employer to replace workers before winning such an order.

Already one of them has been granted an interim order instructing the mill to restore his compound housing. This week an urgent application was brought before Mr Willem Boovsen in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court for 186 others. He will give his judgment next week.

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- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Decision on migrants

KU 15/5/81 202

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

JUDGMENT is expected today in a court case with major implications for employers and contract workers

In the case, 180 workers at a Natal sugar mill, Union Co-Operative Bark and Sugar Company, are asking for an interim order instructing the company to restore their compound housing

The workers were fired after a work stoppage at the mill. They were allegedly removed from their compound housing and sent back to the homelands

The recent decision of Mr

Justice Page to grant such an order to one former Union Co-Operative worker, Mr Cyprian Ngewu, was seen by labour lawyers as one holding "major implications" for employers in key industries such as the mines, as well as hundreds of thousands of migrants

Lawyers say the decision means employers can no longer remove their workers from compound housing unless they obtained a court order or the workers' contracts had ended. This would significantly increase the bargaining power of contract workers they argue

This they said, could apply

not only in the case of work stoppages, but also in cases of individual dismissal

While Mr Ngewu was awarded an order, the application of 45 other workers was dismissed because of technical defects in their submissions

These workers, together with about 140 others have now returned to the court to ask for the same interdict as that granted to Mr Ngewu

Meanwhile, unionists report that the powerful Geneva-based International Union of Food and Allied Workers had been briefed on the dispute and was expected to take action in support of dismissed workers

186 Dalton strikers must go to court

NATAL MERCURY 16/5/81 (12) (202)

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE 186 Dalton strikers who brought a court action contesting their eviction from factory-owned lodgings will have to appear in court personally to make their claims.

The decision to refer the matter for hearing was made by Mr Acting Justice Booysen yesterday when he gave judgment on an urgent application by the men who contended that they had been forcibly ejected from the married quarters at the Dalton Union Co-operative Baking and Sugar Company's premises after a three-day strike.

The dispute began shortly after the company had joined the Industrial Council, the Judge said.

Because they could not afford the minimum wage paid by more profitable companies they were granted a differential pay rate 15 percent below the minimum. Mr Acting Justice Booysen said.

However, the company subsequently agreed to pay the higher wages but informed labour they could no longer supply free rations.

But, because the average increase would be about R59 and the subsidised food cost about R24 per man they

would be getting an effective increase of R35 a month they were told.

The men appeared to have accepted this, the employers said, but on March 31 had demanded a R24 increase over and above the increases. When this was refused they had gone on strike.

After three days they were warned to leave the premises and, when they failed to do so, were arrested by police.

Almost the entire labour force of 414 appeared in court on the charges which were subsequently withdrawn.

Because there was a dispute over the facts of the case this should be resolved before the action went further, the Judge said.

The men should appear personally to give oral evidence on their affidavits which ran to 1312 pages, he said.

The case was adjourned to a date to be arranged.

The awarding of costs for the original application was reserved until the hearing had taken place.

Big delay in sacked sugar workers case

Labour Correspondent

JUDGMENT might be delayed, for several months in a Natal court case which may have major implications for employers and contract workers

Mr Justice W Booysen called for oral evidence before deciding an application by 186 former workers at the Union Co-Operative Bark and Sugar Company in Natal, for an order instructing the company to restore their compound housing and restoring their jobs

The workers were allegedly removed from the compound

and sent back to the homelands after a recent work stoppage

The company has filed a counter-application asking that their dismissal be confirmed

A judge recently granted an order to a former worker, Mr Cyprian Ngewu, restoring his accommodation

Labour lawyers said this meant employers could no longer remove workers from compound housing unless they obtained a court order or the workers' contracts had ended — strengthening the bargaining position of thousands of contract workers

Labour ^{5/11/67}
^{27/5/67}
court case
may be ²⁰²
held over ^{1/20} ^{1/20} ^{1/20}

Labour Reporter

The court case against the Union Co-operative Bank and Sugar Company in Natal is likely to be postponed to August

Workers were dismissed last month after a dispute over free rations

Management allegedly removed the workers from the compound after a work stoppage

The Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union took the company to court

If Mr Justice Booysen decides in favour of reinstatement of the workers it would create a precedent for the rights of migrant workers in urban areas, labour lawyers said

The judge has called for oral evidence from the 186 workers

Union officials now fear the case will be held over until August

Last week a committee of former workers approached management and requested that all the workers be taken on without victimisation and that negotiations with staff be opened

Management rejected the offer and said there were no jobs available, according to a union spokesman

'Very strange' labour situation

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

ALTHOUGH the capital has a potential labour pool of 200 000 in its metropolitan area, city industrialists and authorities have been forced to recruit Transkei workers

Mr G Atkinson, the City Engineer, yesterday said that the 'very strange' situation arose from a lack of co-ordination between various Natal and KwaZulu authorities

'We cannot draw from the labour pool on our boundaries because of the fragmentation of KwaZulu and Natal,' he said

'It's an impossible situation. Politicians are going to have to come up with a practical solution soon and consult town planners

'If we could set up a labour bureau in a place like Edendale it would probably help, but the area falls under KwaZulu and I don't think we would be permitted to do that

RDM 25/8/81

Migrant workers' case resumes in Maritzburg

ABOUT 150 migrant workers yesterday crowded into the Natal Supreme Court in Maritzburg for the resumption of a case with important implications for migrant worker rights

One of the issues in the case is the right of an employer to remove a fired contract worker from a company compound without obtaining a court order.

It has been brought by 180 workers, all members of the Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union who were fired from the Union Co-Operative Sugar Mill at Dalton in Natal after a work stoppage earlier this year.

They are asking the court to order the reinstatement of their compound housing which they lost after being dismissed. They are also asking that it declare the stoppage a "lock-out" rather than a strike.

The case caused a stir earlier this year when Mr Justice Page granted an interim interdict to one of the workers, Mr Cyprian Ngewu, restraining the company from evicting him from the compound.

Lawyers said that this had established the principle that employers could not remove migrant workers from their compounds while their contracts were still in operation.

The case was originally brought by more than 40 workers, but Mr Justice Page found that the affidavits submitted by all but Mr Ngewu were incomplete.

They and 140 other fired workers then brought a new case before Mr Justice Booysens, who set the case down for a hearing on the facts, beginning yesterday.

Labour Reporter

Yesterday's hearing was taken up with evidence by Mr Ngewu and other fired workers. Mr Anton Mostert is appearing for Union Co-Operative and Mr C Nicholson for the workers.

Sugar mill court

Case postponed

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The case involving 100 former workers of the Union Co-Operative Sugar mill in Dalton, Natal, has been postponed in the Maitzbug Supreme Court to October 2.

The workers, many of them members of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union, had contested the company's decision to evict staff from their hostel after they had been dismissed.

The case started in April when the union submitted an urgent application to have the men reinstated at the hostel.

Hans 3
QC507-3 24/1/81
358 Mr P A MURPHY asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many citizens of kwaZulu are employed (a) within and (b) outside its borders,
- (2) what is the (a) gross domestic product and (b) per capita income of kwaZulu?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) 58 895
- (b) Migrant Workers 300 000
Commuters 400 600
- (2) (a) Gross Domestic Product R278 021 000
Gross National Product R1 206 818 000
- (b) Gross Domestic Income per capita R106

SEPTEMBER 1981
508
Gross National Income per capita R418
The above-mentioned figures have been furnished by BENSO

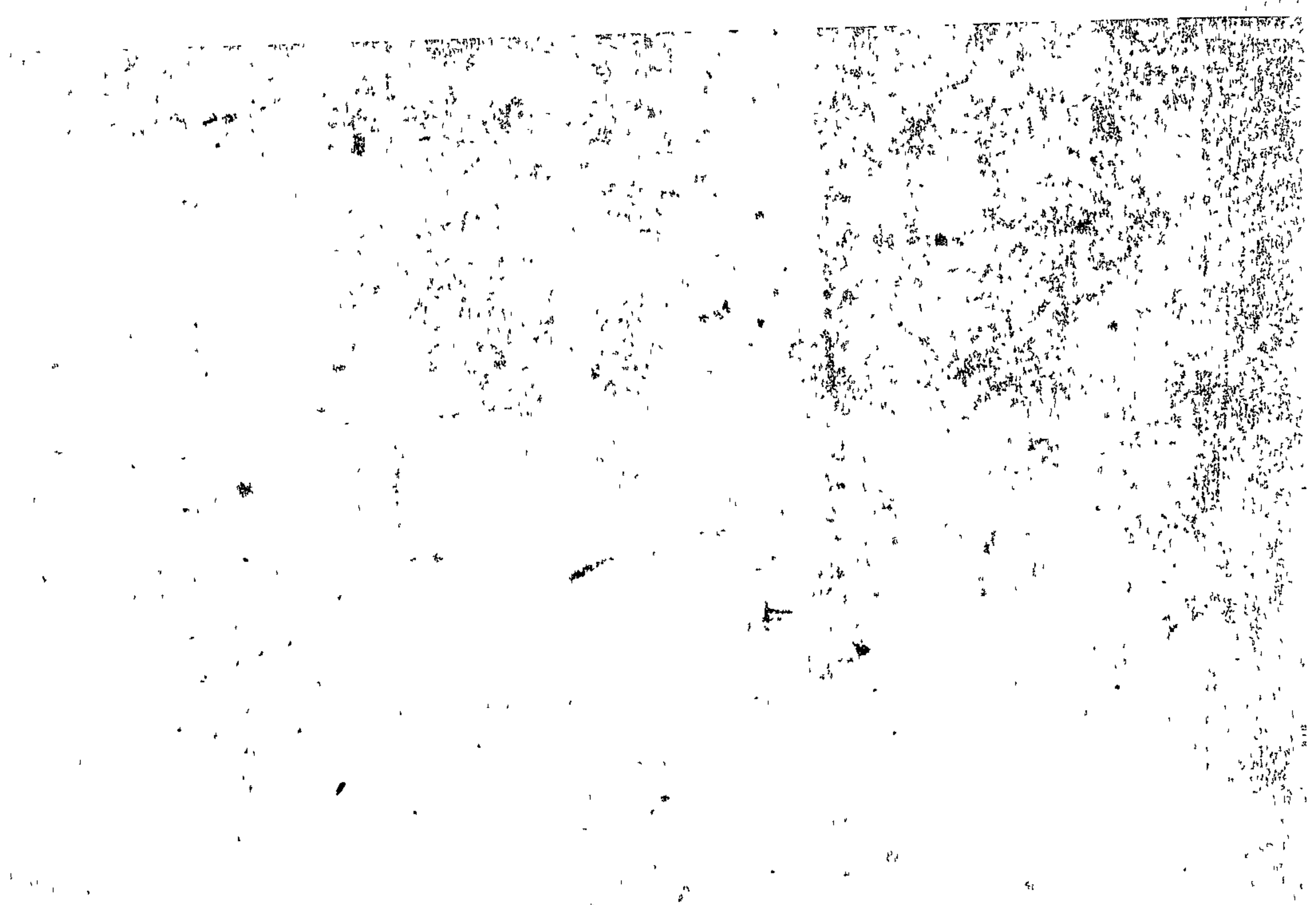
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186 139 202 125 152

Two important labour court cases are to resume one today and another next Wednesday. The long-delayed case at the Maritzburg Supreme Court today involves 180 former employees of the Union Co-operative Sugar Mill at Dalton, Natal. The workers' challenged management's right summarily to evict them from their hostel compound after they had been dismissed earlier this year.

The Ciskei Government's case against 183 workers detained at the beginning of September resumes next Wednesday at the Mdantsane Magistrate's Court. The workers are charged alternatively with incitement to violence, violations of the Riotous Assemblies Act

and under Ciskei's Proclamation R252. The detentions sparked widespread protest against the Ciskei authorities both locally and overseas.

Important cases to be heard in court



11245 10 KwaZulu
6/10/51 Qc 640-1 202
426 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development

What is the estimated number of unem-
ployed (a) male and (b) female kwaZulu
citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 (i)
within and (ii) outside the borders of this
national state?

641

TUESDAY, 6 OCT

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

The required information is not being
kept in the form of a special register. The
particulars in respect of the workseekers
within kwaZulu have been supplied by the
Government of KwaZulu and the figures
reflect the registered number of workseek-
ers

Workseekers	Males	Females
Workseekers within kwa- Zulu	91 203	40 824
Workseekers outside kwaZulu	11 698	7 905

STAR 9/10/81
160A-186
123 152
202

Union blamed in test case

Labour Reporter

The Maritzburg Supreme Court case involving the rights of migrant workers reopened this week with a company official accusing a union of causing unrest and intimidating workers.

The Fosatu-affiliated Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union brought the case to court earlier this year, representing 181 workers in their dispute against the Union Co-op Sugar Mill at Dalton Natal.

The union and workers are contesting the company's decision to expel them arbitrarily from their compounds after a strike at the end of March.

The strike started after workers protested management's decision to cancel free food rations to workers after wage increases had been introduced.

Mr Charlton said the company's profits had already been seriously affected by increases and drought.

The issue at stake is a company's right to expel workers from housing quarters without adequate notice.

The case continues.

Rural areas 'will get millions' to halt migration

Star 14/10/81
By Michael Chester,
Financial Editor

DURBAN — The forecast was made here today that at least R18 000-million will be pumped into economic development of the rural areas over the next two decades to curb a tide of black migration into the PWV and Durban Metropolitan zones.

The prediction came from Professor Jan Lombard, head of the economics department at Pretoria University and a special adviser to the South African Reserve Bank, in a review of the business outlook at the 1981 congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Professor Lombard envisaged tremendous new influx pressures from rural black families in the PWV triangle — the industrial zone spreading from the Witwatersrand to Pretoria and Vereeniging and the Durban area.

To cope with reasonable economic growth rates, the demand for manpower in the PWV area alone during the 1980s was likely to soar by at least 300 000 — meaning an influx of more than 1,2-million rural blacks.

Forty percent of the country's population would then be concentrated in the area.

The political adjustments and reforms needed to handle the migration would prove completely unacceptable to National Party supporters and equally unpalatable to many leaders of the black states inside southern Africa.

Thus the Government could be expected to embark on a huge sub-regional decentralisation programme to create more new jobs in the rural areas.

MORE IMPELLING

The socio-political reasons are much more compelling today than they were in the early 1960s when the first rather feeble economic development and industrial decentralisation programme was launched by the Verwoerd Government, said

Professor Lombard

With the disappearance of the present geographic distribution of ethnic pluralism will also disappear the chances of peaceful transition to normal participation by blacks in the political processes within a confederal or federal constitutional dispensation.

So he expected that at least R18,000-million in the next two decades would be deflected elsewhere.

It entailed spending outside the PWV and the Durban metropolitan areas at a rate of no less than R2 000-million a year, half of it by the private sector.

MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - NATAL

1982 - 1985

Year	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000
Male	500	500	500	500
Female	500	500	500	500
White	100	100	100	100
Black	900	900	900	900

The number of migrant workers in Natal has increased significantly since the early 1980s. This is due to the high unemployment rate in the region and the need for labour in the mining and agricultural sectors.

The following table shows the number of migrant workers in Natal from 1982 to 1985. The data is broken down by gender and race.

- 1982: 1000
- 1983: 1000
- 1984: 1000
- 1985: 1000

The following table shows the number of migrant workers in Natal from 1982 to 1985.

Black Sash

reports on 202

plight of 202
Mercury 18/3/82
city workers

Mercury Reporter

THE labyrinth of laws affecting black workers and work seekers in the urban areas surrounding Durban have lead the Black Sash to conclude that 'it is State policy that there will eventually be no permanent black residents in these areas'

According to the Black Sash's Natal Coastal Region's annual report, this has been spelt out by a number of oppressive measures brought to bear against blacks over the past nine months

These measures include Kwa Mashu and Umlazi residents losing their Section 10 rights, and all residents of these areas being classed as 'contract workers'

Restrictive

According to the report, this means that the June 1980 amendments to the regulations of the Urban Areas Act do not apply to Kwa Mashu and Umlazi residents, prohibiting them from moving from one urban area to another or from working in their own urban area without being registered

When it comes to employment, legislation is particularly restrictive

The Black Sash report says Kwa Mashu and Umlazi residents cannot get a job with an employer who has not registered a vacancy for the job

They have to register as work-seekers at the Natal Provincial Administration's labour bureau and wait to be requisitioned, and are permitted to seek work only if the labour bureau cannot find them suitable employment

Even urban blacks living in the prescribed areas of Chesterville and Lamontville, the report goes on to say, who have the right to work are not permitted to seek work.

Inanda

New measures also affect residents of Inanda and Ndwedwe, who are no longer permitted to seek work on the outskirts of Durban. They must now be requisitioned through the Verulam labour bureau, the report says

For the people of Chesterville and Lamontville who still enjoy Section 10 rights, work-seekers permits are not available if legal accommodation cannot be provided

And, the report says, 'housing in these urban areas has been brought to a standstill. Anyone qualifying for a house cannot get one. There have been no new houses built in Chesterville since 1945 and in Lamontville since 1968'

This legislation places several workers in absurd situations

The Black Sash report quotes the case of a worker who has lived in a hostel in the prescribed area for 11 years. The report says 'In terms of the Rikhoto judgment this should enable him to put his name down for a house and to bring his family to Durban to live with him'

40 years

But, the report goes on to say, 'he cannot be housed in the urban area so his only chance is to put his name down in Umlazi where there is a 40-year waiting period for houses

'In putting his name down for a house in Kwa-Zulu he immediately loses his Section 10 1(b) rights and becomes a contract worker once more'

Mr H Venter, director of employment services, was not available yesterday for comment

T... ..

'White by night' uproar

Pitman slams Pinetown curfew threat after theft

Municipal Reporter

PINETOWN'S MP, Mr Harry Pitman, has strongly condemned a threat by the chairman of Protection Services that he will press for the town to go 'white by night' unless the stolen mayoral chains are returned within a week.

The chains of the deputy mayor and deputy mayoress, valued at R8 000, were stolen with rate payments worth R170 000 from the municipal offices at the weekend

Mr J Billson, who also is a councillor, said he was 'pretty sure it was blacks who stole the chains' and the only way to stop this sort of thing was to impose a 7 30 p m to 7 30 a m curfew

Retrograde

He said he would propose the curfew to the council if the chains were not returned

Yesterday Mr Pitman said 'A curfew would be a very retrograde step and I cannot see the council agreeing to do this. Anyway, how does Mr Billson know it was blacks who stole the chains?'

'And even if the culprits are black, a curfew is not the answer. The answer is to commit the guilty ones and sentence them

'You can't punish all black people because one or two steal a mayoral chain. Crime is a matter of the individual, not his race

'I seriously believe Pinetown will not fall for that kind of false racial thinking which is scandalous'

When approached for comment, the Mayor, Mr Michael Wheelwright, said 'Councillor Billson is perfectly entitled to his opinion and I do certainly regret the theft of the money and the chains

'Any written proposals of Mr Billson's will obviously be considered according to its motivation but, because of the holiday period, the next Finance Committee meeting will only be on April 20'

Mr Wheelwright said it had not been established yet who had stolen the chains but it had been a highly professional job

He appealed to the culprit to return the chains which were of greater historic value to the town than their material worth

Daylight

He said Pinetown already had a 'white by night' law which had not been enforced for many years, but even if a curfew were found to be advisable it would probably not be possible to enforce it.

It was by no means certain that a black had been responsible for the theft and, anyway, the most black crime in Pinetown happened in daylight

'One happy thought. The mayor and mayoress's chains, which were presented to the town by the Hepplewhite family and are of great sentimental value, were not in the safe'

Mercury

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31/3/82

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'White by night' move denied

17/8/82
African Affairs Correspondent

THE Durban regional representative of the KwaZulu Government as well as a spokeswoman for the Black Sash have accused the Port Natal Administration Board of anticipating the Orderly Settlement of Black Persons Bill by its sudden campaign to reduce the number of blacks living in the central Durban area

But the board has denied it is trying for a 'white by night' Durban

And the MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, said that if the motivation behind the recent action were to make it easier to introduce curfews in terms of the new Bill, then this was an 'outrageous and devious' way of dealing with the black-white situation

Mrs Jillian Nicholson, who heads the Black Sash advice office in Durban, said that the new Bill — which has not yet been referred to a select committee — provided for heavy fines for black people who were in an urban area illegally

She said the idea of a curfew and that of getting rid of urban blacks appeared to be linked in the minds of Government officials

Mr J T Zulu, the urban representative in Durban of the KwaZulu Government, said his government would be raising the mat-

But KwaZulu, Black Sash accuse board over Bill

ter with the board He did not understand how the Bill could be applied before it became law

Mr Gastrow said he had written to the Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath, asking for details of the formula in terms of which the number of permits for blacks living on premises where they worked would be reduced

He said he had been told originally that this action was being taken in terms of departmental policy, but now it appeared that the board was applying the Urban Areas Act of 1966

The chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, Mr H A du Plessis, yesterday denied that the board was implementing a policy of 'white by night' It had not yet expressed its opinion on this, he said

Mr du Plessis said the board had approached the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, to reconsider the formula for housing blacks living on premises in the central city area in view of the fact that the formula was now a few years old

Dr Morrison, however, believed that the formula was still applicable

Mr du Plessis said that, in case of need — where pensioners who relied on black domestic workers were concerned — the formula was exceeded with the approval of the minister

He said the board was not pre-empting the Orderly Settlement of Black Persons Bill It did not even know what was going to happen to the Bill

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Clamp-down 'will cost domestics their jobs and lodgings'

Mercury 18/8/82

African Affairs Correspondent

FEARS have been expressed that the current cut-back by the Port Natal Administration Board of blacks living in the central Durban area will mean that many domestic workers will lose their jobs as well as their accommodation

The fears were expressed yesterday by Mrs Jillian Nicholson, who heads the Black Sash inquiry office, and is currently investigating the effects of the clamp-down

Mrs Nicholson said that, for many contract workers, accommodation and jobs went hand in hand

She was of the view that domestic workers who would have to find alternative accommodation as a result of the board's sudden vigilance, might lose their jobs as well

Mrs Nicholson referred

to KwaZulu's acute housing crisis and asked 'Will the Port Natal Administration Board find these people accommodation?'

A spokeswoman for the Domestic Workers and Employers Project said the organisation was 'very worried' about the implications of the new move

Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central, said he could not think of a valid reason for the present tightening-up of regulations by the Port Natal Board

The Mercury formulated a series of questions on the 'white by night' dispute yesterday for the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison

The media spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, said a reply would be sent today

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No intention of reducing permits in Durban, MP told

Board 'won't bar the domestics'

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Port Natal Administration Board says it has no intention of reducing the number of permits for domestic workers living in private households in the Durban area.

The director of employment services of the board, Mr H J Venter, was answering a query yesterday from Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central.

Mr Gastrow had asked whether the board's present policy of substantially reducing the number of permits for domestic workers living

in blocks of flats in the central city area would be extended to workers in servants' quarters attached to white-owned houses.

Meanwhile, the media spokesmen for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, has pointed out that employers of black labour in the central Durban area were notified two years ago of the board's intention to tighten up on accommodation licences. He pointed out that this was not a 'sudden' campaign.

Replying to fears expressed by Mrs Jillian Nicholson, who heads the Black Sash inquiry

office in Durban, that contract workers affected could lose both their accommodation and their jobs, Mr Oosthuizen said the current issue did not primarily concern contract workers.

Where the situation arose where a contract worker could lose his or her job, the board would investigate in order to establish how the matter could be resolved, he said.

He said the people concerned had been given three months to look for alternative accommodation.

Mrs Nicholson said she still believed that the situation was 'crazy'.

There was a critical shortage of accommodation for blacks in the Durban area and yet she had been told by the caretaker of a block of flats in the city that three servants' rooms in the building were empty at present because of the current clampdown.

Mrs Nicholson said she was not convinced by PNAB's protestations that the present drive had nothing to do with the implementation of the Orderly Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

"The Bill is clear in its intention to have 'white by night'; she said.

LS



Control boards vital to farmers'

Mercury Reporter

CONTROL boards were defended at the Natal Agricultural Union's congress in Durban yesterday as 'fundamental pillars' on which farmers depend.

Their role was vital in the handling of products and in order to maintain price stability, said Sentrachem group vice-chairman Francis La Riche. He challenged anyone 'to come up with a better idea'.

It was easy for consumers to criticise the functions of control boards, but doing away with them would be disastrous.

'Who would risk producing beef or mutton, or planting wheat or maize, if he could not bank on getting a minimum return?'

NAU president Donald Sinclair said he was a strong supporter of control boards, but nevertheless felt some criticisms of the system were justified. Too much emphasis was placed on control and not enough on marketing, he

Interjections Street minister

Mercury Reporter

A RESOLUTION that administration boards should be abolished in rural areas of the province drew round applause — and a lone dissenter — in being adopted at the Natal Agricultural Union's congress in Durban yesterday.

Howls of derision greeted a claim by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, in his reply that '99,9 percent' of farm labourers were registered pass-book holders.

A barrage of interjections arose when the minister said the boards did 'magnificent work' and were an important link in the chain of labour control.

'Saying the boards serve no purpose in rural areas displays an ignorance of the facts, asking that they be done away with is like trying to shoot the pianist who's doing his best to play the tune,' Dr Morrison said.

Laughter greeted Dr Morrison's announcement that from next year the boards would become known as 'development boards'.

The boards were worthy of, and needed, the full support of the agricultural sector, he said.

'Sure, we have our black sheep as everyone does — and not the type you are thinking of that go grazing in pastures.'

Natal farmers face 'crippling interest rate debts'

Mercury Reporter

THE 1982 season was 'a disastrous year' for most Natal farmers who also faced crippling debts due to high interest rates, the President of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr D C Sinclair said yesterday.

Earlier the meeting heard from several delegates among the 500 present that the boards served no purpose, hampered farmers in some instances, and were inadequately and incompetently staffed.

Mr Alan Goss, of Vryheid, could see no reason for their retention.

Administration board officials, he said, were 'a bunch of Mafia who waste our money on their own salaries and aren't any good to anyone.'

The board's staff were totally uninterested in their jobs and labour control was non-existent, said Mr J Mason, of Umvoti.

'We fill in screeds of forms for nothing, it seems,' he said.

A Mr Rennie, of Mount Currie, said black farmhands were required to be registered, but it was 'virtually impossible' for them to get documentation.

The labour bureaux the boards purported to manage did not — and could not — work in rural districts. Farmers would be erring if they sought reasons why administration boards should be retained, he said.

Eston farmer Arthur Stanbank said he agreed with all that had been said, but had been told by various deputy ministers that farmers did not co-operate with administration boards and were unappreciative of the work they did.

others, necessitating importation. This had had a disruptive effect on the economy.

'We are facing a scenario that is cause for the gravest concern,' Mr Sinclair said. 'The immediate future looms.'

THE Natal Mercury Soil Conservation Trophy was won this year by the Hlabisa committee of the Natal Agricultural Union, to whom it was presented yesterday. The award goes to whichever district makes the most worthy contribution to protecting the province's natural resources.

With the Hlabisa committee members are Mr D M Rix, district extension officer of the Department of Agriculture, Mr W M MacNab, Dr P Hildyard, the department's regional director who presented the trophy, Hlabisa committee chairman Mr P D Kennedy, Mr D C Sinclair and Mr G Gauche.

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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White-by-night policy confirmed

C. M. Raath 13/11/58
DURBAN — After numerous denials and confusion, the Department of Co-operation and Development has confirmed that it has a definite policy to make not only Durban, but also other urban areas as "white as possible by night"

The situation was revealed three months ago when the Port Natal Administration Board was accused of applying a "white by night" policy, forcing a reduction in black domestic servants and service personnel living at blocks of flats in the central area

The board denied that it had such a policy, while the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria claimed the policy was more than two years old

LETTER

In a letter received by Mr Peter Gastrow of the Progressive Federal Party last week, the Director General of the Department, Mr R J Raath, spelled out clearly that such a policy existed and that the Administration Boards had been given instructions by Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to cut down on the number of blacks in "white urban areas"

MINIMISE

Mr Raath said. "The restriction on the number of black domestic servants and service personnel residing in flat premises is necessary in order to minimise their numbers in white residential areas, particularly in high density areas, overnight"

Mr Raath said the Minister had approved a formula laying down

the number of servants for each property and it would be increased only on compassionate grounds where residents required assistance because of old age or ill health

Mr Gastrow said in an interview that the Department was living in a "fool's paradise. This would only exacerbate unemployment and its resulting problems

"The spirit of these restrictions runs counter to the utterances of Government spokesmen on improving race relations

DAMAGE

"Once again it is the Department of Dr Piet Koornhof which is doing the most damage"

Mr Gastrow also accused the Administration Board of acting in a "grossly irresponsible" manner by withholding information

Policy poser over servants

Labour Reporter

LAWs promulgated during the Verwoerdian era were being rigidly enforced in this period of 'so-called reform', Progressive Federal Party MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, said yesterday

He told the Mercury a number of flat tenants had complained to his advice centre that Government officials would not renew their servants' residence permits

In response to Mr Gastrow's inquiries, the director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath, spelled out the formula being applied by local administration boards

It is that two-bedroomed flats are allowed one servant for every six flats, three or more bedroomed flats are allowed one domestic servant for every three flats, bachelor flats are not allowed any domestic servants and one-bedroomed flats only with special permission

Mr Gastrow pointed out that this policy would result in many domestic servants losing their jobs and being forced to return to the rural areas

'It is irrational as there is a demand for that sort of work,' he said

But, at least one Durban advocate does not agree with the official interpretation of the legislation

Mr Gastrow said legal opinion had been

sought by one flat owner who had obviously been required to fit in with the department's rigid policy

The advocate argued that in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act a householder, who could be an owner of a flat or even a tenant, was permitted to have a live-in domestic servant as long as the worker was employed full-time and occupied accommodation approved by the local authority and lived on the premises

Mr Gastrow said this legal opinion had been sent to the Port Natal Administration Board last week. The Board said it were consulting its legal advisers

The advocate's opinion, if correct, could over-rule the department's formula, Mr Gastrow said

Durban



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered) leave columns (2) and (3) blank

Officials silent on cut-back on 'live-in' servants

Labour Reporter

OFFICIALS of the Department of Co-operation and Development were tight-lipped yesterday over a Durban advocate's opinion that the department is 'overstepping' the legal mark in its decision to cut back on the number of servants in the city.

The implementation of a formula laid down by the director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath, has left many servant's quarters in flats empty as some flat-owners are forbidden live-in domestic workers

Date

31/10/79

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

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Subject

Economics II

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No

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(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column of the block on this cover the number of question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for writing answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

The advocate suggests that in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, a householder, who could be an owner of a flat, was permitted to have a live-in domestic servant

The department's deputy-director, Mr G van der Waal, said the opinion presumably had been referred to the 'law branch' of the department

'I will have to look at it and study it thoroughly before making any comment,' he said

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G Morrison, said he felt the advocate's opinion was 'absolute rubbish'

'If there was a huge block of 250 flats, this would mean all 250 would have servants. It's not practical,' he said

Firm stand

But, Dr Morrison added that he was not a 'legal man' and referred the Mercury to Mr van der Waal

Domestic Workers Employees Project organiser Mrs Mary Mkhwanazi yesterday urged employers to take a firm stand against this attempt to remove domestic workers from the city

She said the majority of domestic workers who lived-in came from areas far away from Durban so if they lost their accommodation they would be forced to return to those areas

Meanwhile, an employer told the Mercury that because she was being put into a flat she was asked that she would have to give up a servant who had worked for the family for 29 years

She said at present there were 36 domestic workers living-in at the beachfront block of flats. These were to be reduced to 10 because of the department's new policy

The department was putting up a very unfair proposition, she charged

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...pieces of paper or other material brought into the examination room are so instructed
...are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
...answer book is to be torn out
...books must be handed to the invigilator before leaving the room

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

MR S BOURQUIN, former chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board:

'Untold hardships'

hardships'

'I dealt with the subject of Durban becoming white by night 14 or 15 years ago. Using the 1966 Act for guidelines, we produced a satisfactory formula in 1968. It has worked well and conditions haven't materially changed.

'It is the same with other legislation. For instance, there is no necessity to separate small children from African mothers working in urban areas. Up to two years their presence doesn't need to be covered by a permit. Thereafter it can be covered by a permit, which we used to issue freely.

'But in The Transvaal it is policy not to issue these permits.

Trying to turn clock back

'In the late 60s, Deputy Minister of Native Affairs Blaar Coetsee prophesied that by 1978 there would be no permanent blacks in urban areas. I was criticised for calling this a stupid statement.

'To me it was quite incredible to picture any town without blacks as a permanent feature.

'Since then the Government has acknowledged that there are permanent urban blacks and is once again trying to turn the clock back with its white by night policy.'

Influx control, Mr Bourquin said, had some good features and was first introduced in Durban in a rudimentary way in 1947-48 by imposing the condition that Africans should find work and housing within a certain period of time.

'We were influenced by slum conditions at Cato Manor, which most people liked to believe was out of sight, out of mind.

'This first influx control worked well because it was administered sensibly and with discretion.

'But after the 1949 riots the Government enacted the Urban Areas Act and what started as a benign measure has now become a fetish.'

'I have always held that legislation to justify its existence must serve the needs of the community — not that the community must adjust itself to comply with the legislation.'

Good features

The good features of influx control were that it protected the resident black urban population by obviating the possibility of workseekers undermining the wage structure and forcing established black city dwellers out of jobs and homes.

It was always coupled with the provision of housing and so avoided the problem of lodgers, overcrowding and the formation of slum areas.

As a result, says Mr Bourquin, tens of thousands of

blacks were rehoused in townships and hostels and employers welcomed this.

The Orderly Movement Act would impose tremendous hardship on urban blacks and would do away with Section 10 rights — under which a black who has worked 10 years continuously for one employer, or has worked continuously over 15 years for a number of employers, qualifies for permanent residence. According to a Supreme Court decision he can also bring his family to live with him.

'The urban black treasures his Section 10 rights greatly, as it entitles him to seek work indefinitely. The Government has tried for many years to do away with this qualification.

'I think it is wrong, as this concession has never been abused to any extent. In any case it involves the residents of Lamontville, Chesterville and Glenwood since Kwa Mashu and Umlazi were incorporated into KwaZulu, whose residents can never acquire Section 10 rights.'

The proposed white-by-night legislation, under which blacks would have to be out of the city between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., would cause untold hardship, Mr Bourquin says.

'Anyone living at Kwa Mashu or Umlazi who attends a multi-racial concert — or even the Passion Play — could be arrested on the way from the City to his bus. Anyone leaving a municipal beerhall after closing time could be caught.'

Nebulous role

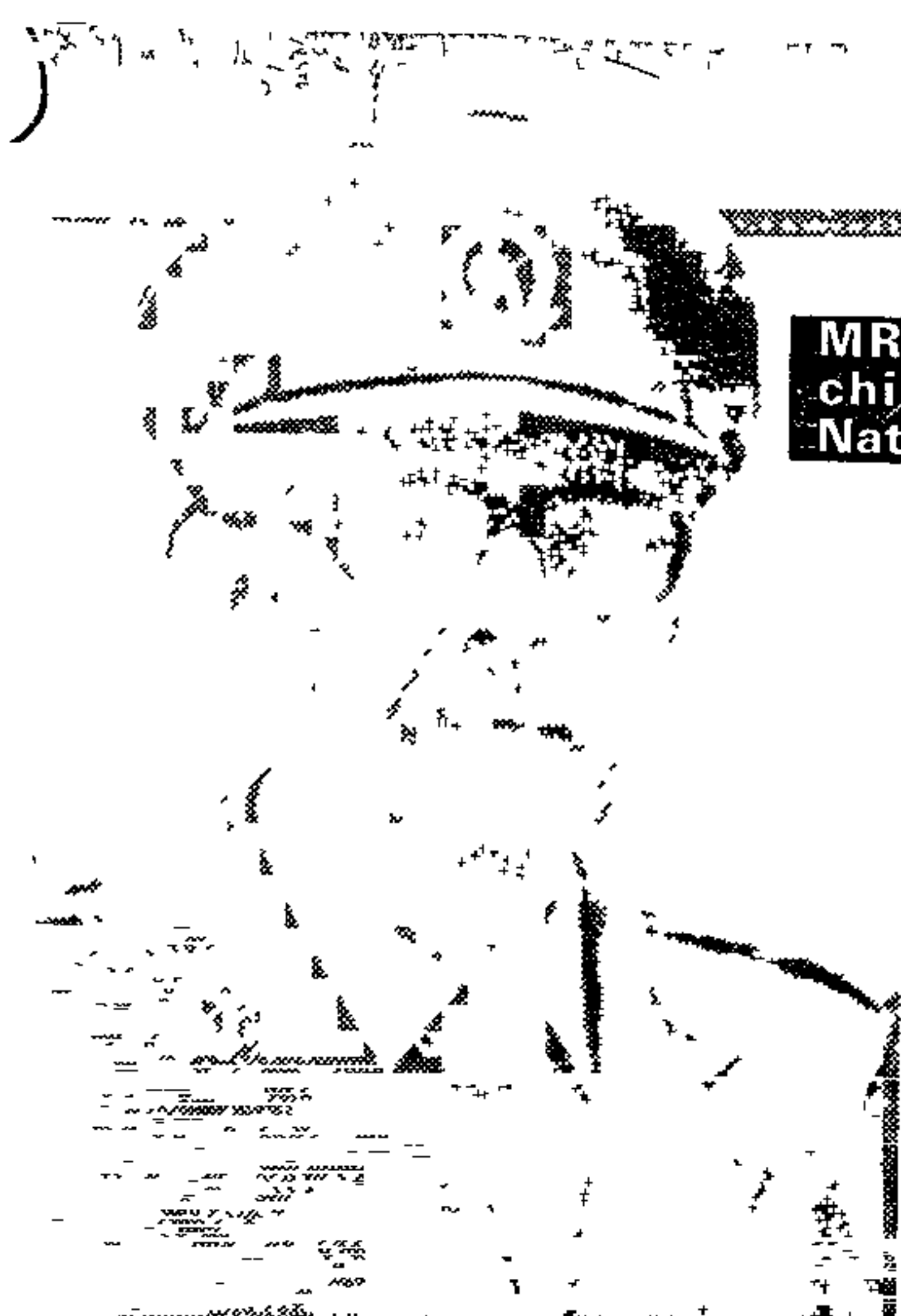
'And there would have to be an enormous increase in the number of inspectors. We had six to handle a black population of 150 000 when I started, there were 32, each with a black assistant, when I left. (Today there are upwards of 40).'

Mr Bourquin feels strongly that in recent years black administration has become impersonal, with little contact between the blacks and middle and senior officials. The Government, instead of confining itself to policy matters, constantly interferes in administration, even though the Administration Boards are supposed to be autonomous.

'The Port Natal Administration Board,' he says, 'has now assumed the same nebulous role that Pretoria had in the past. There is no contact with the chiefs. It doesn't produce the same results as the traditional methods.'

'In those days the Paramount Chief would never come to Durban without calling on me — or I on him. In Durban most blacks don't know even know the man who has succeeded me, he speaks no Zulu.'

'Few of them do, and many of them don't even speak English fluently.'



NOBODY knows more about influx control than Mr S Bourquin, who saw it introduced in Durban in 1947 and sat in the hot seat of Bantu administration in Durban for 25 years.

As manager of Durban's Native Administration Board in 1954, he changed title to director of Bantu Administration, and then in 1972 became the first chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board until his retirement three years ago.

His bailiwick expanded to the coastal area from the Transkei border to Mozambique, extending inland for about 50 km and including 14 magisterial districts.

He believes that the proposed new influx control legislation will cause untold hardship to the blacks, that there will be a manifold increase in numbers of blacks who will be convicted of offences, and that the tendency should be to ease rather than tighten the situation in large urban areas.

He believes that some sort of influx control is necessary to safeguard the position of established blacks in urban areas — for their jobs, their wage structure and their housing.

Bourquin also asserts that Natal has always been 15 to 20 years ahead of the Transvaal and Free State in its enlightened and tolerant approach to the question of urban blacks.

'It is my policy to use discretion in applying the legislation in the most humane, sensible and lenient way possible,' he says.

Different attitudes

This no longer happens. Administration is now carried out largely by Transvaalers who have infiltrated the service, and Afrikaans-speakers have different attitudes.

There are political appointments and 90 percent of the boards are Afrikaans-orientated, and with the change has come a change in attitude.

It follows the Transvaal-Free State pattern, with hidebound officials following the legislation, which has become all-important.

The Natal Mercury
16/11/82
200

Insight

Dennis Henshaw



looks at influx control

A FORM of influx control tied to available urban jobs and legal housing must be retained to protect the future of the established urban black population

This is the view of Port Natal Administration Board officers and of the Board's former chief director, Mr S Bourquin, who spent a lifetime in urban black administration.

But Mr Bourquin foresees untold hardship if the draconian Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill becomes law.

Opposition leader Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert is on record as saying that if the PFP came to power it would scrap all present influx control legislation in favour of a policy of 'planned urbanisation.'

Under this, there would have to be a drastically revised housing policy and blacks would be directed — though not forcibly — to areas where the best housing and work possibilities existed.

Meanwhile the Department of Co-operation and Development has admitted that its policy is to make

our cities as 'white by night' as possible, and to this end the PNAB has been whittling down the number of domestic servants permitted to reside in the city — to the extent that 60 percent now live outside.

Mr H D Gouws, regional manager of the Board, claims that the 'locations in the sky' formula established in 1966 has caused no hardship to employers or employees in blocks of flats.

Over the years the numbers of domestic servants housed on the premises have been gradually reduced, but every case is treated on its merits and, Mr Gouws claims, agents for flats 'welcome the clear-out.'

The number of registrations for work in the Durban area — about 500 000 — has not significantly changed, though now the recession is starting to bite, and 'some blacks are tending to blame us because there are no jobs — they connect it with control measures.'

I was taken on a comprehensive tour of the PNAB's operation, from which it is obvious that the laws regulating influx control and the lives of urban blacks are interpreted as humanely as possible.

The Board has also streamlined procedure to a one-queue system, where the workseeker is dealt with by one official only — although influx control is totally divorced from the guidance and placement centre (the old labour exchange).

There is even an aid centre which tries to keep influx control transgressors out of jail and plays an important part in uplifting the black, says Mr Gouws

The PNAB also handles unemployment insurance for the Department of Manpower, workmen's compensation and eventually will be responsible for passport control.

'The blacks have always called this office Kwa Muhle (the place where nice things happen) This hasn't become obsolete,' says Mr Gouws.

Mr Bourquin, however, maintains that human relationships between officials and blacks have deteriorated with the Government's interference in administration and that the mantle of Pretoria's nebulous role has now been assumed by 'Port Natal.'



MR C DEYSEL (left), and Mr W J Brits, officers in the guidance and placement

Port Natal Administration board, with some of the 500 daily workseekers in Durban

'Not as terrible as it is made out to be'

DURBAN is different from other cities as regards influx control, as it is intertwined with KwaZulu, the majority of its labour force being housed in Kwa Mashu and Umlazi

The residents of the two KwaZulu townships cannot qualify for 'Section 10' rights, but are virtually on the same basis, which makes Section 10 rights, an academic matter, according to Mr H D Gouws, regional manager of the Port Natal Administration Board

Only the 5 000 to 6 000 residents of Lamontville, Chesterville and Glebe fall under Section 10, which allows an urban black who has qualified by length of residence and employment to sell his services freely on the local labour market

Resident occupants of the townships must first register with their township labour bureau; then if they are not prepared to accept the jobs on offer they will be given a permit to seek their own work

Strong rights

'In the old days Section 10 gave a worker strong rights,' says Mr Gouws, 'and on the Reef this right is highly prized, as many townships there are controlled by the administration boards'

Mr Gouws emphasises 'Basically the number of blacks in an urban area is determined by the licensed housing available. Influx control is based on the availability of work and accommodation.'

It is not the PNAB's job to supply accommodation, and it wants to discourage the contract worker, who comes to the city as a 'single' man, thereby breaking down the family unit

Influx control, he says, protects the settled urban black in his job by preventing illegal entrants, jobless and homeless, from offering their services for lower

— MR H D GOUWS, regional manager of the Port Natal Administration Board.



wages

'In the townships one finds residents in arrears with their rent because they have been put out of work in this way. When workers are laid off, or contract workers come to the end of their contracts, they drift to Inanda's shack settlement so as to be on the fringe of the city'

With leniency

It seems that the law is administered with leniency. Officially when an urban black is put out of work he has seven days in which to find himself a new job and licensed housing. In practice this is always 14 days and usually he is allowed a further few days' grace

Then he must return to his tribal area, from where he may be recruited through his local labour office for another job in the city if one comes available

But in practice the PNAB attempts to recruit for jobs in Durban from its own central area, which extends

from Prospecton to the Umdloti River. This, of course, includes Kwa Mashu and Umlazi. Only if nobody can be found there will the call go out to one of the labour bureaux in the country districts

Contract fee

Bribery is rife, particularly in the country areas, though it has been greatly reduced since the PNAB began collecting, about two years ago, the annual R1 fee for renewal of contract on behalf of the KwaZulu authorities

So it is now unnecessary for one's domestic servant to return annually to his tribal area (in which he may never have lived) to renew his contract — which often cost him up to R10 in 'head money,' although only R1 was due to his chief

'There is a tremendous amount of goodwill between us and the black leaders,' says Mr Gouws, 'and the movement control over the black man is not as terri-

ble as it is made out to be. In fact, once he is in the city there is very little control over his movement'

Employers, particularly domestic employers, are to blame for trying to defeat the object of influx control, he says. They want to employ blacks from the rural areas at less than a living wage

Poverty line

'We still get people offering R40 a month for a 12-hour day, and the minimum wage determination is well below the poverty line'

He showed me a form completed by a prospective employer in Umbilo — he had an English name

Describing the duties required of a 'garden boy' it said he had to 'clean up dog mess in yard, clean out chicken run, look after garden, be obedient, clean and pleasant and not bring his friends on the premises. Hours 6 30 a m to 7 p m'

For this he would be paid R15 a month

'It's a try-on,' said Mr Gouws. 'He knows we won't find anyone for him on that basis and he already has someone from the country who he'll register with us and then pay him a starvation wage'

'We have difficulty filling certain jobs: male domestics, hotel workers, security jobs — because of the poor wages or the difficult hours. Then we have to call on the labour bureaux in the tribal areas'

The 'Orderly Movement Bill' aims to overthrow the Supreme Court judgment that a Section 10 worker may bring his family to live with him in his licensed accommodation. Yet the administration boards declare their policy to be to preserve the family unit

At the moment a 'single' man in a hostel may apply for family accommodation in a township — but the waiting list is four years at least.

Wage ~~11/10/87~~ finding ^{Mercury 201} on farm ^{Mercury 17/12/87} workers

Labour Reporter

MORE than 60 percent of farm workers in the Hluhluwe and Mtubatuba areas earn less than R50 a month, according to a survey conducted by the Centre for Research and Documentation of the University of Zululand

And Mtubatuba labourers have now called on the National Manpower Commission to introduce a minimum wage of R6 a day

Writing in the latest South African Labour Bulletin, researcher Paul Daphne said the average wage of workers from sugar, pineapple, cattle and vegetable farms was R50,30 a month

However, this average could be regarded as being 'slightly high' of the true state of affairs because it included supervisors earning about R100 a month, he said

In fact 26 percent of those interviewed earned less than R30 a month

In their submission to the NMC, the farm workers said 'the R6 a day may seem a drastic demand, but even on that we will struggle to feed, clothe, house and educate our families'

They also called for farm workers to be protected by legislation governing sick leave, unemp-

loyment, pension benefits and notice pay

'It is only through an organised representative body that we will be able to negotiate without fear therefore we demand the right to organise ourselves with protection in legislation from victimisation,' their submission said

Mr Daphne said some farmers attempted to justify payment of low salaries by the fact that rations were issued to workers, but the R16 a month average value of these rations did not substantiate this claim and rations should be seen as no more than a 'fringe benefit'

Worth more

When asked what aspect of their conditions of service most required improvement, 83 percent had mentioned salaries

'Not only are workers asking for higher salaries because they need the money, but also because they feel the work they do is genuinely worth more'

He said most farm workers commuted from the nearby Mpukunyoni reserve, which led to many farmers classifying them as 'casuals' with consequently lower salaries and smaller fringe benefits than 'permanent' workers

... bottles

3

Board creating problems for blacks' claim

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Durban office of the Black Sash says the Port Natal Administration Board is making it increasingly difficult this year for blacks in the Durban area to find employment and for employers to engage blacks

Mrs Jillian Nicholson, who heads the Black Sash inquiry office in Durban, was commenting yesterday on recent correspondence in the Mercury. The correspondent alleged that the board was creating obstacles in the registration of domestic workers at Ordnance Road.

Mrs Nicholson said the board was limiting the choice of the workers and the employers by insisting that anyone who was a lodger or who resided in a hostel could be employed on 'requisition' only.

She said the Natal board was, in fact, implementing these provisions of the law more harshly than the West Rand Administration Board in Johannesburg.

She said priority was being given to registered occupiers of homes in Chesterville and Lamontville.

Mrs Nicholson said a number of blacks had found jobs at the beginning of this year and had kept their hostel accommodation.

Wait

Employers were willing to employ them, she added.

'They have to go to the labour bureau in Umlazi and Kwa Mashu and register as work-seekers,' she said.

'Then they have to wait in the labour office until their names are called out. Whoever puts up his or her hand gets the job.'

Mrs Nicholson said it was an 'unbelievable farce' because the employer had to time his arrival at the labour office to coincide with the calling out of the employee's name.

She said the law maintained that, technically, when a work-seeker lost his job, he lost his accommodation as well.

She said she had just dealt with a case where a person with accommodation who had a job was not allowed to renew the position because he should have forfeited his accommodation according to the law.

The director of employment services of the board, Mr H J Venter, was not available for comment yesterday.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
A 1b.	16-2	
2 a)	16-2+	
3 b)	10	
Examiners' Initials		

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Labour

Mercury
boss says

28/1/53 (202)
claims

'absolute

nonsense'

Mercury Reporter

THE director of employment at the Port Natal Administration Board, Mr H J Venter, yesterday accused the Black Sash of talking 'absolute nonsense' when they made certain claims about the running of the board's labour office

Mrs Jillian Nicholson, who heads the Black Sash inquiry office in Durban, stated in the Mercury yesterday that blacks seeking work had to wait in the labour office until their names were called out and whoever put up his or her hand got the job

'This is not true. We classify all vacancies and work-seekers and try to match employers with employees,' Mr Venter said

Mrs Nicholson had also said the employer had to time his arrival at the labour office to coincide with the calling out of the employee's name, which she described as an 'unbelievable farce'.

Agreed

'This is absolute nonsense. All our vacancies are registered,' Mr Venter said

But he agreed with Mrs Nicholson when she said that priority was being given to registered occupiers of homes in Chesterville and Lamontville

He added that she was correct when she said the Natal board was implementing the law more harshly than the West Rand Administration Board in Johannesburg

'That is because all the blacks in the West Rand area qualify in terms of Section 10 to be allowed to look for work themselves. Only 5 percent of the people under our jurisdiction qualify in terms of Section 10,' Mr Venter said

Angry mob forces police to make a tactical retreat

201
Crime Reporter

WEARING industrial hardhats and wielding knobkerries, a mob of angry black men and some women routed a party of police who made a dawn raid on Escom's Sonti compound near Dududu yesterday

The six policemen, who did not resort to the use of their firearms, were forced to make a tactical retreat after two of them were felled

Mercury 7/2/83
But they did manage to arrest a black woman before their attackers also beat a hasty retreat.

At 5 a m W/O T Breytenbach and five black policeman went to the compound at the request of Escom authorities to investigate complaints of trespassing.

Resentful of the fact that the women were ordered to leave or be charged with trespass, the men donned their hardhats,

armed themselves with knobkerries and launched a counter-action against the police

In the skirmish that followed, W/O Breytenbach was coshed on the head and was taken unconscious to the Scottburgh Hospital, as was Sgt S Sosibo

A doctor used 15 stitches to close a gash in W/O Breytenbach's scalp. Both men were later discharged

Unemployed man barred from job

10/3/83

Labour Reporter

Mercury

A DURBAN businessman wants to employ a former employee who has been out of work for the past four months but is unable to because the man cannot get a permit to work in Durban.

A frustrated Mr Frank Pretorius, owner of a Durban panelbeating firm, is now without the skilled labourer he says he needs

And the man in question, who lives in Inanda, is without a job he badly needs

'The situation is hopeless. The man, who I don't want to identify in case of repercussions at the labour bureau, worked for me for several years in the 1950s

'At that time he was registered to work in Durban,' Mr Pretorius said

'He then joined another firm which subsequently moved to Pinetown in 1972

Skill

'The owner of the firm had his entire workforce re-registered to work in Pinetown'

Mr Pretorius said the man was retrenched in November last year, and being unable to find a job in Pinetown had approached him

'He is a body shop assistant and I need his skills in my workshop, but he can't get a work permit from the administration board

'And if I don't give him a job he will remain unemployed,' Mr Pretorius said.

A spokesman for the Port Natal Administration Board's department of Employment Services said the man would need permanent accommodation in Durban before he could get a permit

He said although he had been living in Inanda for several years he would have to register with the employment bureau at Verulam or Kwa Mashu

200(206) Hansard
Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

Q. Col. 616 11/3/83

334 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Law and Order

How many Black (a) males and (b) females were (i) arrested and (ii) prosecuted in the Pietermaritzburg municipal area in 1981 and 1982, respectively, for contraventions in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

		1981	1982
(a)	(i)	5	12
	(ii)	5	12
(b)	(i)	1	—
	(ii)	1	—

These figures only represent the number of persons arrested by the South African Police

Influx control (202) talks verdict for Umlazi residents

African Affairs Reporter
RESIDENTS of Umlazi township will congregate at the local stadium tomorrow to hear the outcome of the talks between the local KwaZulu MPs and the Port Natal Administration Board over the board's refusal to relax the influx control regulations

The board has restricted people who are not homeowners in the township from looking for jobs themselves. They are forced to wait at the local labour bureau for jobs to be announced. Homeowners are exempt from this restriction.

At a recent meeting over the issue, a representative of the board, Mr F Rogers, was told that the MPs would not intervene any longer should the restricted people resort to violence.

It was resolved that lo-

cal MPs led by Mr W Sabelo should convey the feelings of the community to the Chief Director of the Board, Mr H A du Plessis. The delegation will report to the residents tomorrow.

This week Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister for the Interior, told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that there were 143 000 people out of work in three KwaZulu townships in Durban of which 73 000 were from Umlazi.

The minister said influx control had made unemployment harder to bear for black people. The South African Government influx control policy fuelled feelings of discrimination and hatred.

Dr Mdlalose said if people were free to look for work where they wanted and could not find any they would accept this as bad luck.

S-Times 13/3/83

Father of 3
told to
quit South
Africa after
30 years

207

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

A FATHER of three who has lived in South Africa for more than 30 years is being deported

It means the break-up of his family and, for him, an uncertain future in his home country of Malawi

He is Mr Writing Phiri, 50, a waiter, of Margate

His wife, Bettina, has refused to go back with him. So has his daughter, Gloria, who writes matric this year

His sons, however, Matteus, 11, and Martin, 8, want to go with their father

Mr Phiri has a brother and sisters in Nkhata Bay, Malawi, who cannot find work. Mr Phiri knows he is unlikely to get a job there in Malawi

That was the reason he came to South Africa so many years ago

Mr Phiri started off as a miner. He worked all over the country until he returned to Malawi (then Nyasaland) for a year in 1955

He returned to South Africa in 1956, then went to Swaziland for three years. Again he returned to South Africa and made his way to the coast, where he has been a waiter for 16 years

He married, had three children, and in 1972 the family went on holiday to Malawi. They returned in 1973

No reason given

Each time Mr Phiri had no problems. He was travelling on a Malawian passport, and came and went as he pleased

Last week he was told he was going to be deported. No reason was given

He said this week "I don't know what will happen. The Government said I must go by Friday

"There is no work for me in Malawi. They said my family could go with me. But they are not sending them — only me

"They can't speak Swahili. The children go to school here. My wife does not like it there and won't go

"They never told me why I must go back home. I got a letter calling me to the office (Port Natal Administration Board, Marburg)

Mr Phiri added "I've never had problems before. I cannot understand why now. I have no idea why there is a problem now

"I prefer to stay here. I have a job here. There is no chance in Malawi

"I never applied for permanent residence because I was getting work permits and that was all I needed to stay in this country"

Mr Phiri's employer, hotel manager Mr Hans Boeke, is furious and intends to take up his case

"It's frightening that a man can be uprooted just like that. I've got to do something for the man. It is ridiculous," he said

"This has got to go to Piet Koornhof. Writing built his own house. Now he has to leave it and his family behind

"He has no criminal record. He is always at his job. He doesn't drink or smoke. I cannot understand it."

Mr Japie Jonker, liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, said Mr Phiri's contract had expired

"He must return to Malawi. But his employer can apply for renewal once he's back in Malawi. But he must return there first"

37
M...W

Koornhof eases work restrictions

Mercury
 African Affairs Reporter
 THE Department of Co-operation and Development had relaxed restrictions which prohibited people who were not houseowners in KwaZulu townships entering urban areas to seek employment.

This was announced by KwaZulu MPs in Umlazi yesterday, who said that the Government move to relax the restrictions came after talks in Ulundi last week.

The talks involved the three MPs from Umlazi, the KwaZulu Minister of Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, a representative of the Chief Commissioner's office in Natal and the Port Natal Administration Board officials.

Reporting back to the Umlazi residents' meeting yesterday, Mr Winnington

Sabela MP, said that after heated arguments, a Mr Snyman from the Chief Commissioner's office decided to send a telex message to Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Corporation and Development.

The telexed reply read 'From March 16 residents will report to the local labour bureau where vacancies will be offered. Should there be no suitable vacancies, the labour officer, may at his discretion issue workseekers a permit to look for work in Durban subject to the following conditions

'It will be issued for a specific period and thereafter the workseeker will be required to return to the labour bureau. It may be withdrawn at any time, at the discretion of the labour officer

'No workseekers' permits will be issued to people who by-pass the labour bureau'

The residents welcomed the new changes and congratulated the MPs

Umlazi

shuns Mercury election

Mercury
 African Affairs Reporter
 UMLAZI residents yesterday resolved to ask the KwaZulu Government not to hold an election in the constituency in September because the community felt that the present members representing them in the House of Assembly were rendering a valuable service

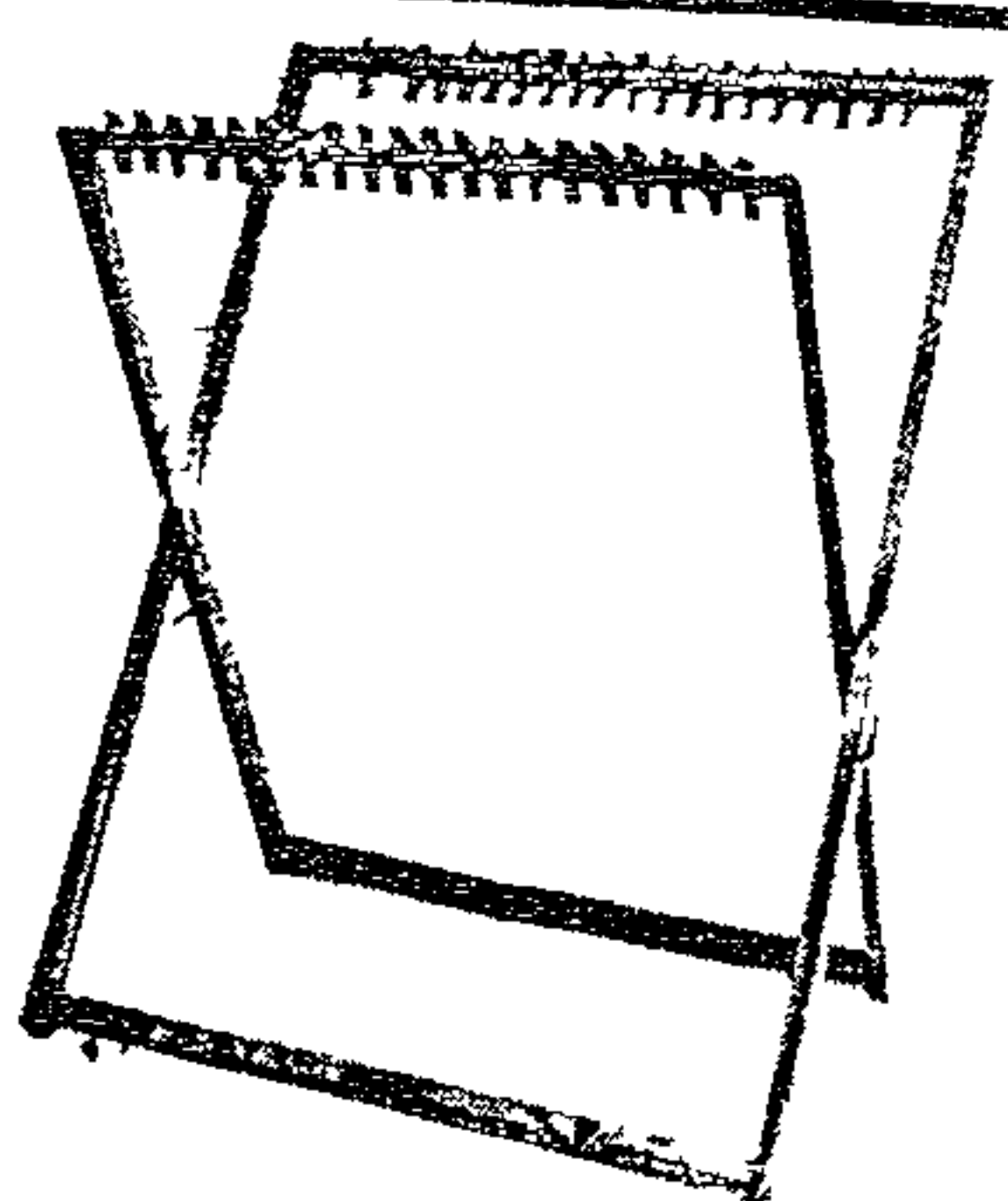
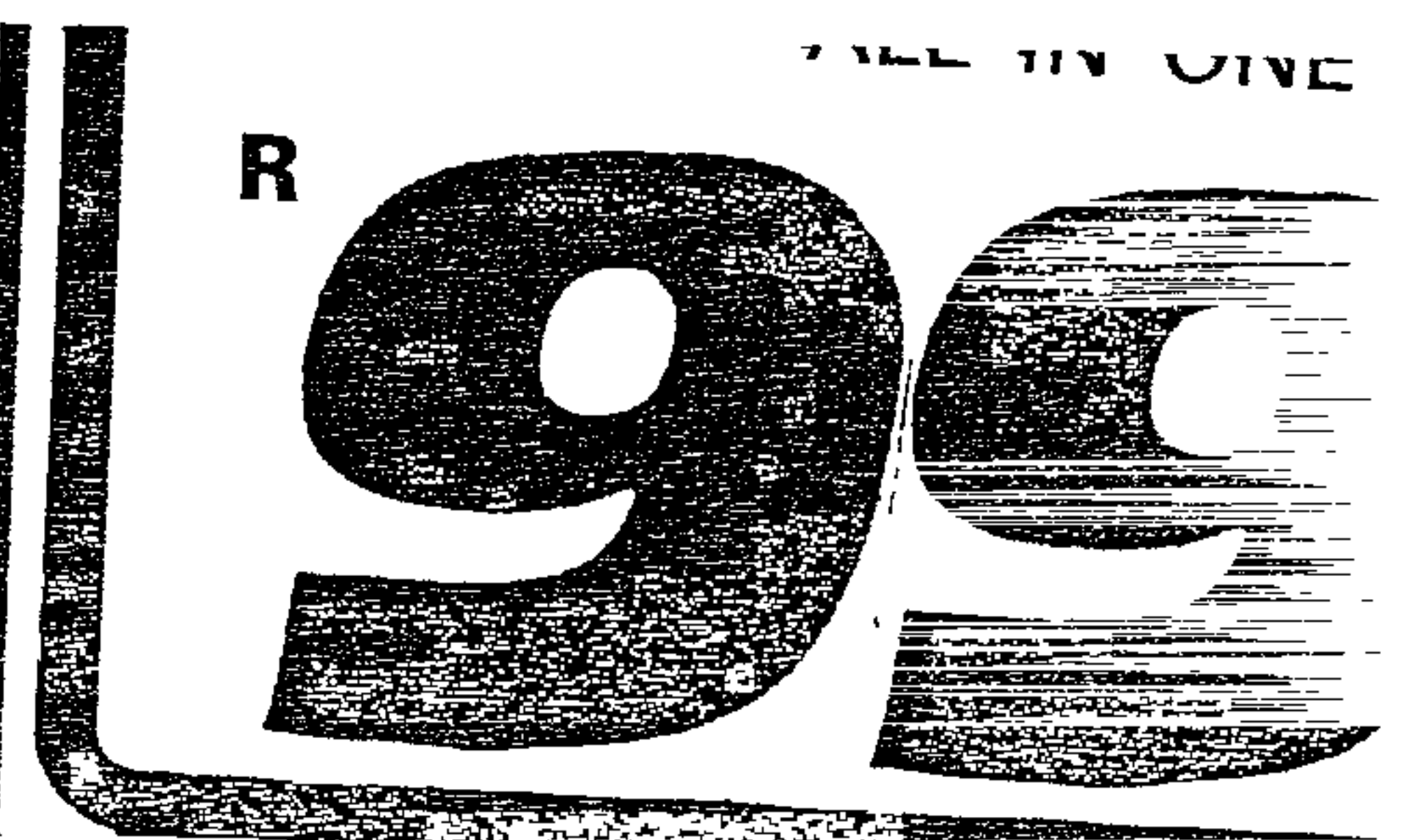
Councillor Z Ngcobo and Councillor A T Khanyile, the Mayor, made the suggestion and were supported by members of the Inkatha region to the applause of 800 people at the meeting

The standing MPs are Mr Winnington Sabela, Mrs WB Yengwa and Mr A/M Mkhwanazi. They were asked to find a suitable candidate to take the place of Mr H P Simelane, who died last year

Speakers passed a vote of confidence in the local MPs particularly for their fight against the restrictions imposed by the Port Natal Administration Board which prohibited people from looking for

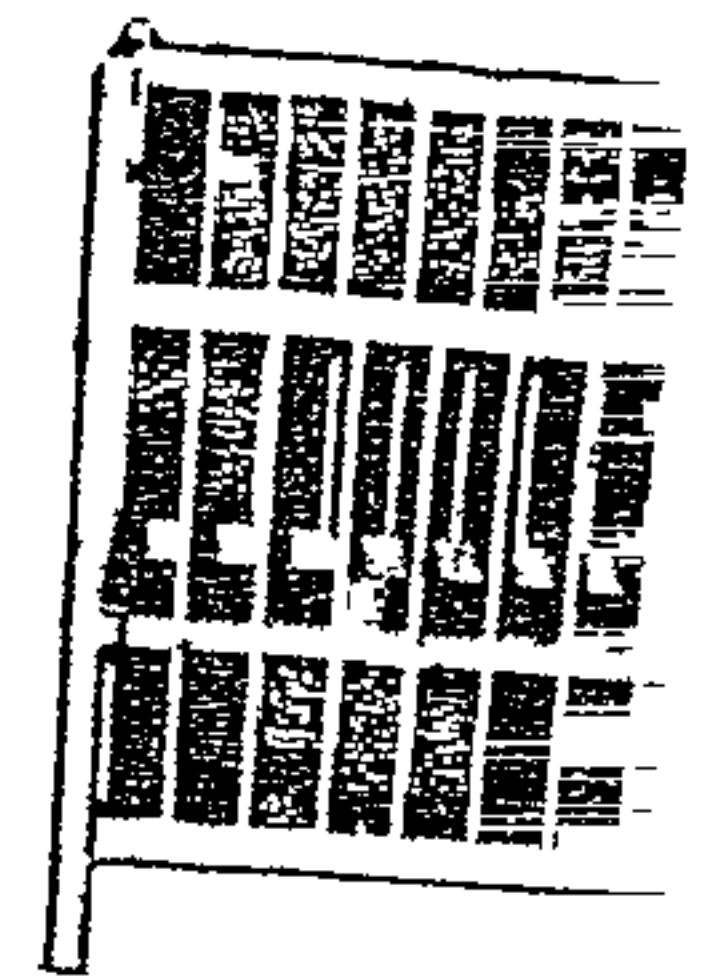
The growing number of strike-torn, liberal (I) contrasts positions in overs to 'liberate' South Africa years ago Chief Mdlalose lauded the action to power of the terrorist leader with the words and per-

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 on 7



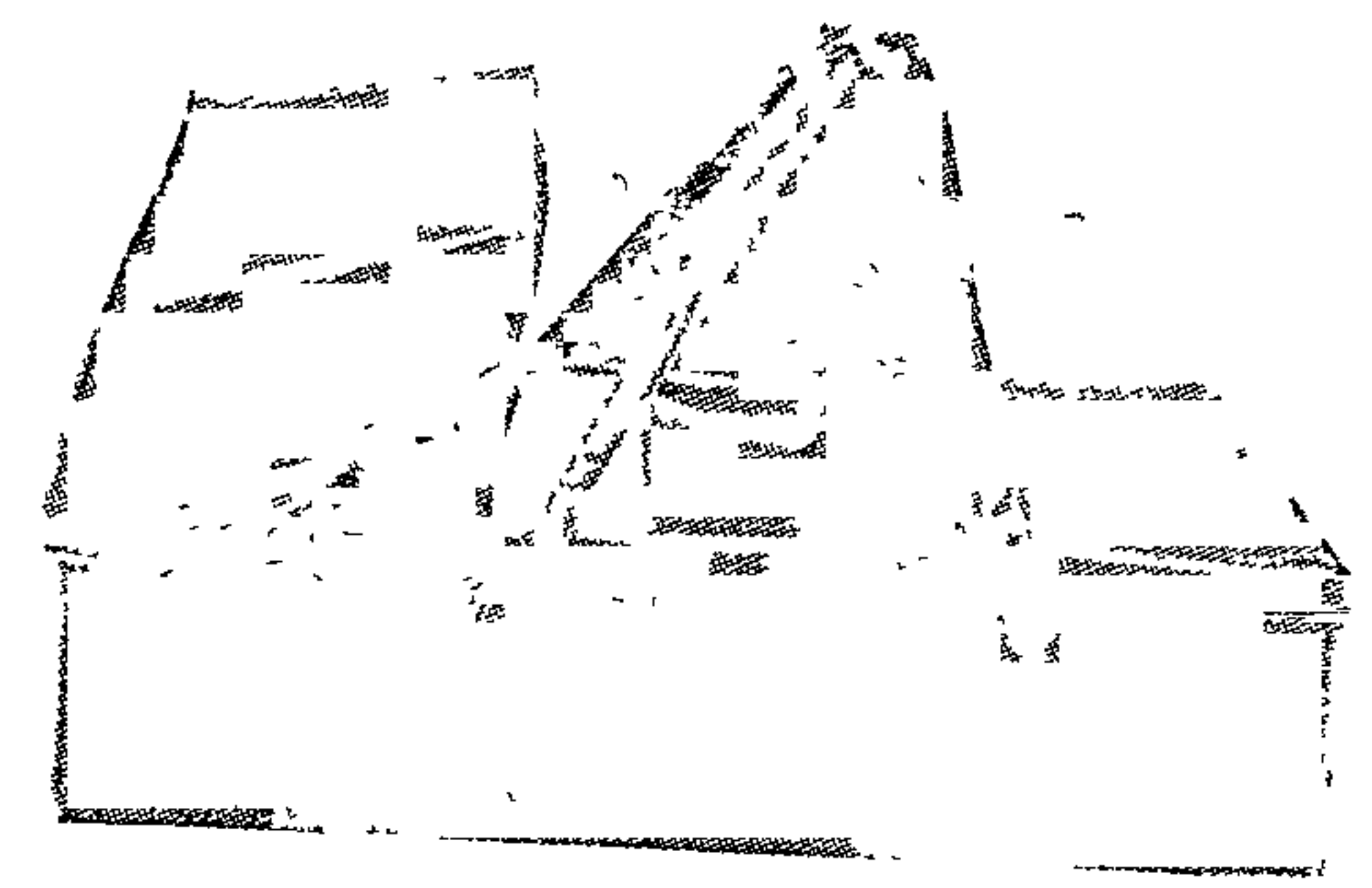
NAPPY DRIER

R 5 88



Not Available

R 6



"SARIE"
 CARRY COT

- ★ P.V.C. carry cot
- ★ Washable

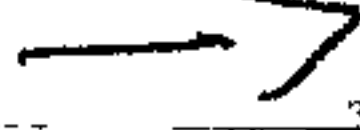
R

202 Influx control regulations ^{14/3/83}
Hansard Q 61644-645
357 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many persons were prosecuted in terms of influx control regulations in the Paulpietersburg magisterial district during the periods (a) 1 February 1980 to 31 January 1981, (b) 1 February 1981 to 31 January 1982 and (c) 1 February 1982 to 31 January 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Prosecutions in terms of section 10(1) of



645

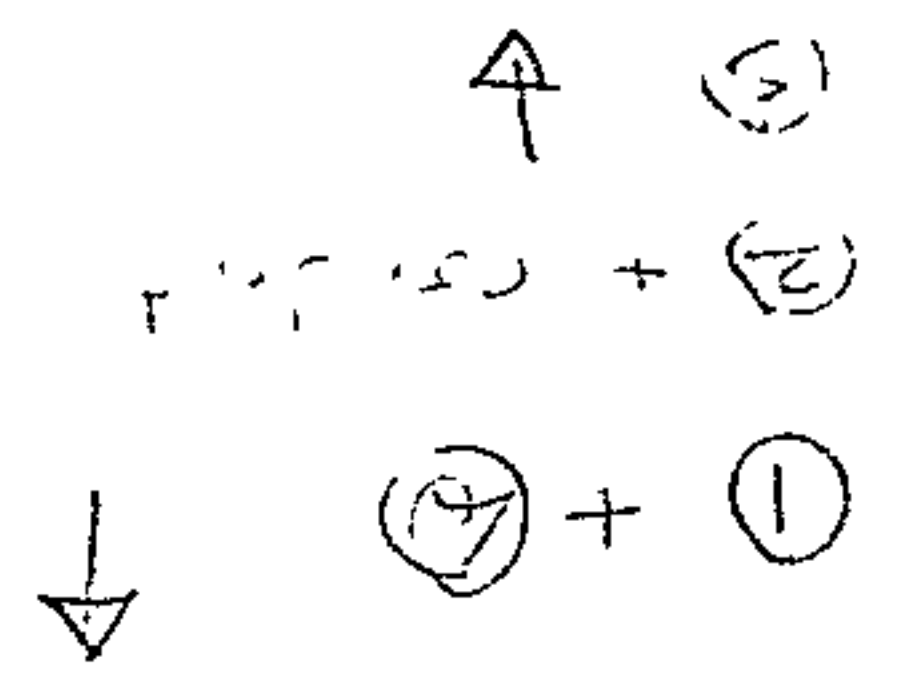
MONDAY, 14

the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 were as follows —

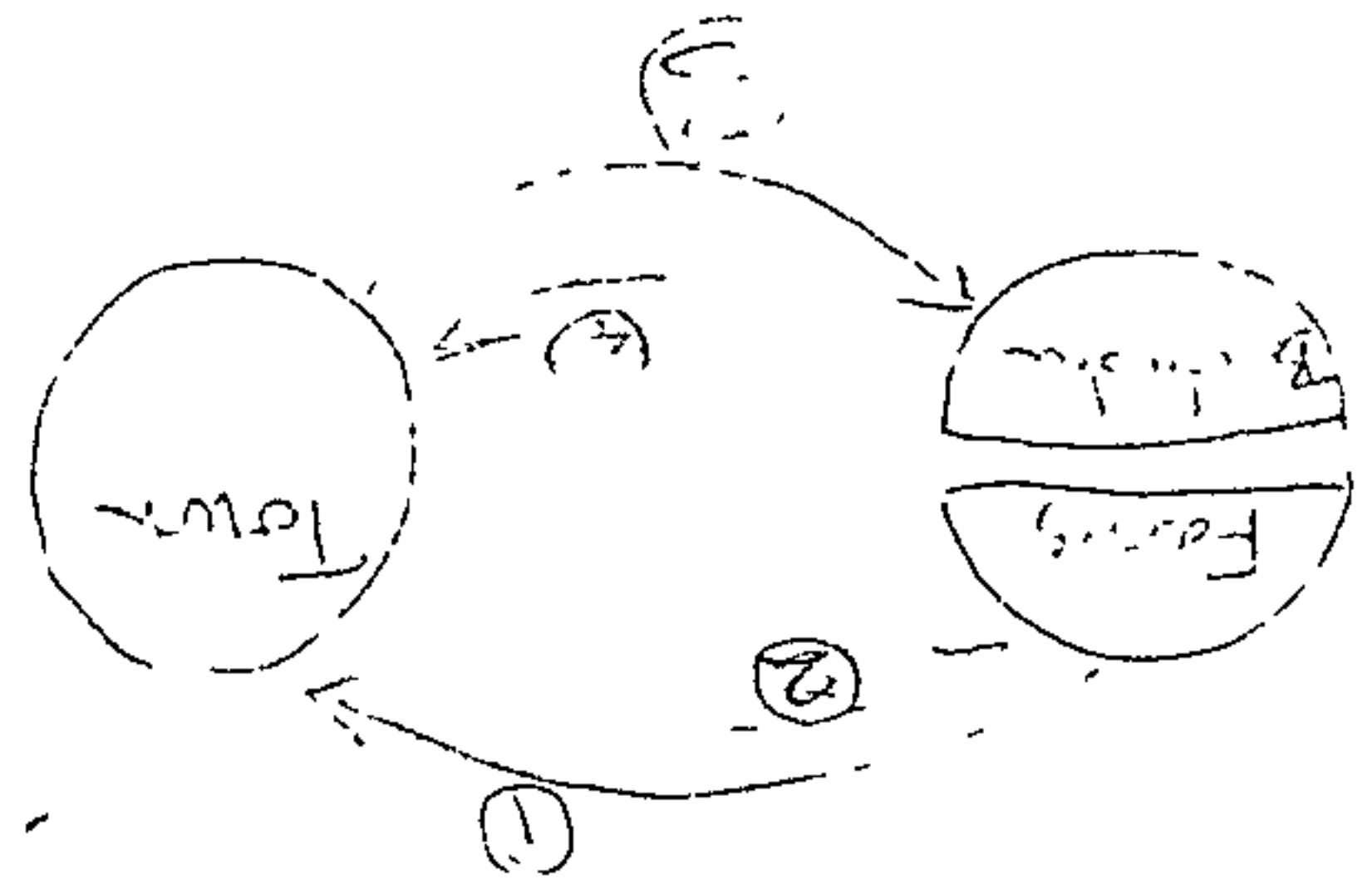
- (a) 1 February 1980 to 31 January 1981—
2,
- (b) 1 February 1981 to 31 January 1982—
9,
- (c) 1 February 1982 to 31 January 1983—
2

Umlazi, Kwa Mashu only

IN a report in the Mercury yesterday it was stated that the Department of Co-operation and Development had relaxed restrictions prohibiting people who were not houseowners in KwaZulu townships entering urban areas to seek employment. A spokesman for the Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development in Pietermaritzburg has asked the Mercury to point out that this applies only to people from Umlazi and Kwa Mashu — and not KwaZulu townships in general.



Handwritten notes on the right side of the page, including the words "Laws", "Laws", and "Laws" written vertically, and some illegible scribbles.



1
202 ~~4~~ ~~206~~ Harmsand
Labour control boards
Q Col. 839 29/3/83
469 Mr R A F SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many Black labour control boards are functioning in the rural areas of Natal at present and (b) in which districts are these boards functioning.
- (2) how many orders to farmers to reduce the number of employees and/or persons living on their farms have each of these boards made in each year since 1979.
- (3) whether any Black persons have been evicted from White farms as a result of such orders, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) One
(b) Weenen

- (2) 1979—24
1980—30
1981—15
1982— 4
Total 73

- ✓ (3) None

Workers
Mercury
affected
by Court
2/6/83
ruling
on rights

Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 5 percent of workers living on the premises of their employers, and workers living in hostels administered by the Port Natal Administration Board, could be affected by an Appeal Court decision on residence rights.

This is according to Mrs Jill Nicholson, Black Sash Office supervisor.

The prescribed areas are those under the board's control. Chesterville, Lamontville, hostels and on-premises living, Mrs Nicholson said.

Migrants

The Port Natal Administration Board is trying to implement the old ruling that if you lived in a hostel and you lost your job you were sent back to the area where you came from. But under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act, if you lost your job you had the right to stay and look for work in an urban area, she said.

Black migrant workers can live in cities only if they have worked for one employer for more than 10 years or have resided in that area for more than 15 years.

This was revealed in an Appeal Court judgment on Tuesday which upheld the right of a Germiston migrant worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto, to live permanently in the city with his family.

Mr Rikhoto had worked over a period of more than 10 years for a single employer in Germiston. Although he had returned home to renew his contract each year, his employer had regarded this as part of his annual paid leave and he therefore had worked continuously for 10 years.

East Rand workers are granted city residence rights

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—Migrant workers yesterday began receiving their city rights from the East Rand Administration Board in the wake of the historic Rikhoto judgment, as employer pressure on the authorities to implement the judgment grew

While many migrants at ERAB labour offices received rights, other boards are still not enforcing the judgment.

The president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Rod Ironside,

said yesterday industry would like the Government to implement the judgment.

And in both the Transvaal and the Western Cape, many employers, including major companies, began pressing administration boards to implement it.

Western Cape trade unions were planning joint action to ensure that the Government did not override the judgment, and the 100 000-member Council of Unions of South Africa warned that it would act if the Government did this

Groups helping migrant workers to claim their rights said yesterday that many workers had succeeded in obtaining them from ERAB offices

The president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, welcomed the ERAB decision and added 'It is a great pity that other boards are not acting in the same law-abiding fashion'

None
~~Mercury~~
has
3/6/83
applied
in Durban

Mercury Reporter

DOMESTIC servants and hostel residents can now apply to live permanently in the city if they have worked for one employer for 10 years or several in the same area for 15 years

But, according to Mr Sandile Ngcobo, a Legal Aid attorney, no migrant workers in Durban have been to their offices or to the Port Natal Administration Board to apply since the Appeal Court decision on Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act was made in Bloemfontein on Monday, allowing employees of 10 or 15 years a permanent city life

'I don't think those who are entitled to this right know about it because the media have not been giving it the attention it deserves,' said Mr Ngcobo yesterday

He said two applications were made last year but had been held in abeyance pending an Appellate Division decision

Since the Court upheld the right of a Germiston migrant worker, Mr Mhloho Tom Rikhoto, who had worked for one employer over a period of 10 years without a break except when he was granted paid leave, migrants in the Transvaal and Cape have been flocking to their boards to claim their rights

'Idle'

~~202~~ ~~202~~
woman

can't

Mercury
be

1/7/83
found

Mercury Reporter

A PORT Shepstone woman, who had an order declaring her 'idle' or undesirable set aside by the Full Bench of the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, has since disappeared from her tiny homestead in a remote location near the South Coast town

According to Mrs A Bhegwani, wife of the induna of the location — situated on a picturesque hillside to the west of Port Shepstone — Mrs Beauty Duma had given up her battle to continue working as a domestic at Sea Park, near the town

She worked part-time for visitors to Port Shepstone

Mrs Bhegwani told the Mercury yesterday that Mrs Duma had moved out of the area, dejected by the local Commissioner's Court decision declaring her 'idle' or undesirable.

She was still not aware that the order had been set aside by the Supreme Court after the matter was taken on review by the Legal Resources Centre on her behalf.

Hut

According to evidence, she was arrested after she was found staying in the bush in a shelter made from canvas and plastic bags. She was unregistered but had applied for a reference book.

When the Mercury visited her small, grass-roofed hut in the remote countryside where ancient methods of living were still the order of the day, the place was abandoned

Not many people in the neighbourhood were aware of the circumstances which forced Mrs Duma and her two young sons out of the area

But some of her friends recalled the hardship the woman encountered after the death of her husband

'As there are no job opportunities in the location she was forced to go out to town to look for work to provide the bare necessities for her two sons, aged 10 and 12,' said Mrs Mary Isaacs

Mrs Duma was later arrested and brought before the Black Affairs Commissioner in Port Shepstone who declared her 'idle' in terms of Section 29 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, and committed her to one year at a work colony, suspended on certain conditions

Few blacks seek Section 10 rights in Durban

African Affairs
Correspondent

Durban without re-
striction

THE Port Natal Adminis-
tration Board has so
far refused only two of
the 127 applications
for Section 10 rights in
the Durban area fol-
lowing the Rikhoto
judgment.

Mr Thomas said applica-
tions for permanent
residence rights were
approved within five
minutes if the appli-
cants were registered
for the whole of their
service

This was disclosed yes-
terday by Mr S A
Thomas, the board's
senior labour bureau
manager

If they were only regis-
tered for part of their
service they had to
find previous employ-
ers and obtain affida-
vits from them

Mr Thomas said the
reason that such a
small number had ap-
plied for Section 10
rights was that no ac-
commodation was
available in La-
montville and Chester-
ville

By the beginning of this
month nearly 10 000
workers had been
granted permanent
residence rights in
terms of the Rikhoto
judgment, according
to figures released by
the Minister of Co-op-
eration and Develop-
ment, Dr Piet Koorn-
hof.

He said people living in
Kwa Mashu and Um-
lazi could work in

~~377~~ 202 Mercury
~~206~~ 16/8/83

Thrown out after 20 years

Mercury
Mercury Reporter

26/8/83

A PINETOWN factory labourer who has lived in South Africa for 20 years, has until Monday to leave the country and return to Mozambique after several attempts to have a repatriation order rescinded have failed

A desperate and heartbroken Mr Jossias Rafael Lumene, 44, who has been employed at a large assembly plant for the past three years, said yesterday he was being forced to leave his wife and family and his job

'But what can I do? I've tried everything to get my visa renewed but the authorities have refused to let me stay here any longer

'I just have to go. If I stay here without a permit, I'll be put in jail,' he said

Mr Lumene said he could not take his Zulu wife and two children, who live at Emolweni, back to Mozambique with him

'They speak a different language there and my children wouldn't be able to carry on with their schooling, so I just couldn't take them with me

Granted extension

'I don't want to go back. I don't know anyone there anymore and I'm worried and very afraid,' he said

He said he had not experienced any problems with previous applications to renew his visa and could not understand why the authorities had suddenly turned down his latest application made in July

His visa expired in December 1982 but he was granted an extension until July 25. A further application for another extension made to the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pinetown was refused

Mr Lumene said that his company's personnel department had also made representations to the Department on his behalf, but to no avail

'They have also tried, but I'm told I have to leave here and then once I am back in Mozambique the company will try to get me back as a contract labourer'

Letters written by the Department of Co-operation and Development to the company's personnel department indicate that because Mr Lumene cannot prove he entered the country before 1 July, 1966, he does not



MR Jossias Lumene — thrown out after 20 years.

qualify to have his repatriation order suspended

Mr Lumene said he was first registered as a worker in South Africa in 1969 but had in fact arrived in the country in 1963

'But I haven't got anything to prove it.'

He said he had already resigned from his job and, unless something could be done before Monday, he would be leaving his home at the weekend

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pietermaritzburg yesterday said she could not comment on the case and would have to investigate the matter before issuing a statement.

Deported Malawian 'in prison'

Mercury Reporter

27/8/83

206 206

A MALAWIAN father of three who had lived in South Africa for more than 30 years and was deported in March under orders by the Department of Co-operation and Development has spent the past four months in a Malawian prison, it was learned yesterday

Mrs Paula Sassenberg, manageress of a Margate hotel, said they had received a letter from Mr Lighting Phiri, 50, only two days ago

Mr Phiri, who had been a waiter at the same hotel for 16 years and had lived in South Africa since 1951, was ordered to quit the country because of his alien status

His wife, daughter and two sons remained behind. He was to apply for permanent residence from Malawi with the assurance of a job by his previous employers

'But this is the first we've heard from him,' said Mrs Sassenberg

She said Mr Phiri had written saying he had been in jail since he returned but had not said why

'It seems that he can't say much. However, now that we have an address for Lighting I'll be able to write to him and find out what we can do from this end to get him back to his family, she said

Worker 'does not qualify to live in S A'

Mercury

27/8/83

202

202

Mercury Reporter

THE Pinetown factory worker ordered out of the country by the Department of Co-operation and Development after living here for the past 20 years is a 'prohibited immigrant' and has to return to Mozambique

The Natal Chief Commissioners' office yesterday issued a statement saying that in terms of the Immigration Act, Mr Jossias Rafael Lumene — who is married to a Zulu and has two school-going

children — did not qualify to be in South Africa and had to leave

Only after he had left the country he could apply to return

'His employer should apply to employ him and the application will be considered by the commissioner on merit,' the statement said

The stand taken by the department means Mr Lumene will be forced to leave his wife, children his home and his job to return as a stranger to his

country of birth

Visibly distressed, Mr Lumene expressed his fear of being repatriated

'I don't know anyone there anymore'

He said he had never had any problems with work permits and could not understand why his latest application had been turned down

He added he could not take his wife and children with him because of language and cultural differences

A spokesman for his

employers of the past three years said they had already been informed of the position by the department and had initiated steps to apply for him to be re-employed

'We are waiting for the application forms to arrive but the application can only be made once Mr Lumene has left the country,' the spokesman said

The Mercury yesterday received a number of calls from members of the public about Mr Lumene's plight

Mrs Beatrice Levy said 'It's just too terrible How can a man be forcibly separated from his family? After all this time he should be entitled to become a citizen'

Another caller, Mrs Joy Walker, said she would be writing to Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton on the matter

The chairman of the Natal branch of the Black Sash organisation, Mrs Solveigh Piper, said she was horrified

'I can't comment from a legal point of view, but on humanitarian grounds I disagree totally with this,' she said

Mr Chris Nicholson, from the Legal Resources Centre, urged that Mr Lumene contact them as soon as possible They would be prepared to take up his case

The PFP MP for Berea, Mr Ray Swart, said he would take the matter up with the department

● See Editorial Opinion

~~202~~ 202 Mercury
207/8/83

Pinetown worker may get reprieve

Mercury Reporter

MR JOSSIAS Lumene, the Pinetown factory worker threatened with repatriation to Mozambique, might be allowed to stay in South Africa

Mr Richard Lister, of the Legal Resources Centre, said yesterday he had been informed by the Pinetown commissioner

for the Department of Co-operation and Development that there was a possibility of Mr Lumene's case being reviewed

Mr Lumene contacted the Legal Resources Centre yesterday morning in a last-ditch attempt to get an extension to his work permit

Mr Lister said he had spoken to the commissioner who had asked for a message to be conveyed to Mr Lumene

'I was asked to tell Mr Lumene to report to their office as soon as possible

'Apparently the story of Mr Lumene's plight' has reached the ear of the minister, Dr Piet Koornhof

'There appear to be indications that the minister is favourably disposed towards a review of Mr Lumene's case,' he said

If Mr Lumene were granted an extension it would mean he would be able to remain with his wife and two children in the country where he has lived for the past 20 years

Mr Lister said he expected to hear the outcome of the issue from the commissioner within the next few days

'Until we hear what the results are, we won't be doing anything,' he said

Comment was not available from the Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday

Temporary reprieve for *1/21/83 Mercury 202* 'illegal immigrant' worker

Mercury Reporter

THE Pinetown factory worker threatened with repatriation to Mozambique has been granted a temporary reprieve

A statement issued yesterday by the Department of Co-operation and Development's Chief Commissioner in Pietermaritzburg said Mr Jossias Lumene had been granted a temporary work permit while his case was being reconsidered

Mr Lumene was to have left the country on Monday after being ordered out as, in terms of the Immigration Act, he was a

'prohibited immigrant'.

He could not prove he entered South Africa before July 1, 1966, although he has lived here for the past 20 years. He is married to a Zulu woman and has two school-going children

Complexion

Mr Lumene's employers of the past three years managed, however, to locate a previous employer who has signed an affidavit confirming he was in their employ during 1964

The Chief Commissioner said this information had put a 'new complex-

ion on the whole issue'

He said that Mr Lumene had stated in his own affidavit that he was first employed in the Republic on December 12 1968.

Because of the new information, the Pinetown Commissioner has authorised Mr Lumene's continued employment with his present employers while the matter is being reconsidered by the department

A spokesman for Mr Lumene's employers said although he had not yet returned to work, he would be doing so

Controls 'forced on Natal farmers'

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Government seemed determined to force an unwanted system of labour control on Natal farmers, according to the president of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr Donald Sinclair. In a front-page article in the latest issue of Naunlu, the union's mouthpiece, Mr Sinclair slams the authorities for their 'cavalier treatment' of the NAU in ignoring its unanimous call in 1982 for the abolition of administration

boards in the rural areas of Natal.

The Department of Co-operation and Development, which controlled the boards, was 'perhaps the most misnamed department in the Government service since there seems to be little co-operation and less development,' he said.

In an interview, Mr Sinclair said the article arose out of his presidential address at the recent NAU congress.

However, shortly before making the speech he had received a letter from the Deputy Minister, Dr G de V Morrison, saying he believed in the administration board system but was prepared to meet a delegation from the NAU to discuss the issue.

'The feeling among our members is that boards contribute little to labour relationships and in fact cost farmers money,' Mr Sinclair said.

Impi turned back at gates of Lamontville

18/10/83

Mercury

202

By

African Affairs Reporter

A MOB estimated at 1 000-strong and armed with sticks was turned back at the gates of Lamontville last night

The 'impi' from the S J Smith Hostel, which borders on the township, gathered during the day but was broken up by the police towards evening

The hostel dwellers told the Mercury last night that they wanted to put Lamontville youths in their place because they had assaulted their councillor, Mr Gideon Sibuya at the weekend

They were also annoyed because the Lamontville residents had no respect for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Government.

It was feared last night that the SAR Hostel dwellers and Glebelands residents were planning to invade the township

Schools were closed in Lamontville yesterday because pupils feared that they would be attacked by the hostel dwellers

There were no injuries reported last night.

A Mercury reporter writes that weekend violence in the township left one dead, many injured and eight cars gutted

A black man was battered and stabbed to death in the S J Smith Hostel during the outbreak of violence on Sunday. A black woman was critically injured by a bullet in her head

The man, as yet unidentified, was found in the hostel early yesterday. He had been stabbed several times and battered with sticks, according to police

Flare up

Miss Happy Mngadi, 20, one of the 12 injured in the flare-up of Sunday's violence, underwent emergency surgery at Wentworth Hospital after being shot in the head. Her condition is critical.

Bottles

hurled at

freeway

motorist

Mercury Reporter

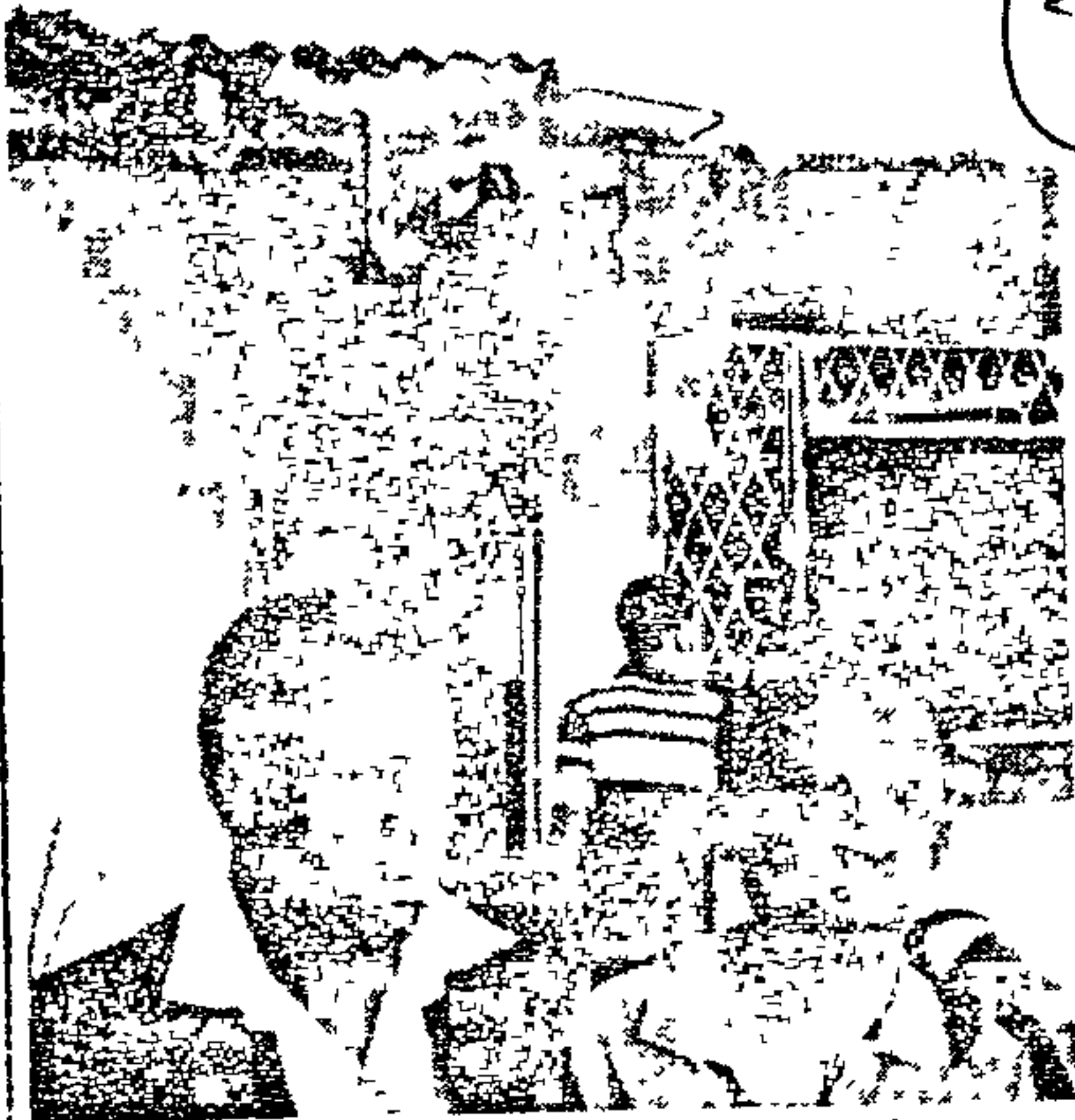
A SHOCKED motorist claimed yesterday that groups of black children hurled stones, bottles and nails at vehicles on Durban's N2 outer ring road, near the troubled Lamontville township.

A Chatsworth businessman, Mr Dhanpal Naidoo, told the Mercury he was driving his wife and grandson on the way to Louis Botha Airport to fetch his son from Britain when a piece of wood with a nail in it punctured a tyre

'I was about to stop the car to change the wheel, but stones and bottles came flying at us. I was forced to drive on some distance and then change the wheel,' he said

Mr Naidoo said he was lucky to escape without injury or damage to his car. 'I saw two vehicles behind being hit by flying objects, but the drivers just sped away apparently out of fear,' he said

He said he was reporting the incident to the police



Mr Layton Makhatini and his son Nkosinathi outside their gutted Lamontville home yesterday.

The police reaction unit, which was called in to disperse rioters on Sunday, was still in the township yesterday. A police spokesman said they did not believe the trouble was over. It could flare up again, he said, and a close watch was being kept on the hostel-dwellers

The rioting which erupted in Lamontville at the weekend was centred on the issue of the proposed inclusion of the township into KwaZulu

The residents are clearly divided on the issue. Inkatha and the Ngingizimu Community Council are in favour of the incorporation but militant youthful elements and certain others are violently opposed to it.

Mrs Ella Nxasana, the council's deputy chairman and lifetime president of Inkatha, told the Women's Brigade at Ulundi recently that the resolution taken by the youth to reject the incorporation was not valid because parents had not taken the decision.

~~28~~ Mercury
202

Police chief invited to hostel dwellers meeting

28 Mercury Reporter
10/83
THE Commissioner of Police has been invited to attend a meeting called by the Joint Rent Action Committee for next Tuesday to initiate a reconciliation between the Lamontville community and Durban's black hostel dwellers

At a meeting last week residents at the S J Smith Hostel called on Lamontville residents to apologise within three weeks for assaulting their councillor, Mr Gedion Sibiya, or reprisals would be taken

The incident took place at a meeting called to test the opinion of residents on the possibility of the township being incorporated into KwaZulu

Residents from Durban's four major black hostels resolved at a meeting on Sunday to recover money given to a legal fund administered by JORAC to fight the high rent increases imposed in Lamontville and Chester-ville as it had not yet brought any legal action against the Port Natal Administration Board.

Allegations were also made that the money had been used for other purposes.

Intact

The chairman of Jorac, Rev Mcebisi Xundu, said that the money had not yet been used as the KwaZulu Government had already instituted legal action.

'The money is still intact and is ready for use,' he said

'We decided to wait and see what the result of the KwaZulu Government's case was. It would be pointless to duplicate what they are already doing'

In a letter to the Natal Mercury, Mrs Ella Nxasana said that hundreds of complaints had been received from Lamontville residents about the collection of money from them by Jorac

'Where is that money? What positive action, if any, has this committee taken regarding rents?' she wrote.

Mr Xundu said. 'No one has yet come to us asking for their money back, which they can do if they want to'

Bishop's call is rejected

African Affairs Reporter

A CALL by the Bishop of Natal, the Rt Rev Michael Nuttall, asking S J Smith Hostel Councillor Gideon Sibiyi to attend a meeting of church leaders to bring reconciliation between Lamontville and hostel residents, has been rejected

At a meeting in the hostel on Wednesday night Mr Sibiyi was told by residents not to attend the meeting because a member of the Joint Rent Action Committee, the

Rev Mcebisi Xundu, would be among the church leaders

Lamontville churchmen were asked not to use the churches for political matters and for the promotion of violence

After the meeting Mr Sibiyi said he would be prepared to meet Bishop Nuttall and other church leaders provided there was no member of the rent committee present

Bishop Nuttall said yesterday that he would not comment at this stage be-

cause it was a sensitive matter

During the meeting hostel residents repeated a warning to Lamontville residents to make a written apology following the recent assault on their councillor, Mr Sibiyi

Lamontville residents had earlier been given an ultimatum to apologise within three weeks

Mr Sibiyi told the meeting that two weeks had elapsed without an apology

Angry hostel residents

said Lamontville people had no respect for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu Government and the Zulu King, Paramount Chief Goodwill

Mr J T Zulu, KwaZulu's urban representative, said Lamontville people had set fire to his office in the township after stoning it

Mr A Mkhwanazi, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for Umlazi, said Chief Buthelezi would visit the hostel on Sunday This drew applause

OUT to win Durban's professional lifeguards are busy with lunch-time training sessions to make full go of the Durban Lifeguard Endurance Event scheduled to take place later this month. The annual event involves swim from North Beach to South Beach, followed by a run to Vetch' Pier and back to South Beach. The contestants will then collect surf planes and paddle their way back to North Beach. Lifeguards are also using the opportunity to ensure they are fit for the coming holiday season

Train deaths

NEW DELHI—A train tanker exploded yesterday killing 25 passengers and severely burning others at Dhurabari station in West Bengal, officials said — (UPI)

SO THE overlit, overacted Afrikaans anchor piece, *Herberg*, is finally finding direction

Well, after a fashion that is, as one thing that totally lacks any direction is the acting of Salome, played unwittingly by Mynie Grove

The 'action' this week came from Tom Dekker's decision to stop 'seun' from frightening people by what appeared to be drugging him with a dart gun, then locking him in a shed

In the meantime, our dashing beau, Charl Greyvenstein, played by At



Botha, schemed his way a little closer to the older woman, Emma Luckoff, and our pouting lad continued to do just that

Quite naturally, the enormous 'Yes' vote dominated the new broadcasts

In the early bulletin it overshadowed all else for but two minutes or so when perfunctory mention was made of the weather and the win by the Nats in the Mid-

delburg by-election

Let's hope the referendum's postmortem is short-lived, otherwise we could be watching boring analyses of every aspect from every angle for some time

A most welcome and unexpected interlude during Thursday's predictable line-up came from master jazz guitarist, Johnny Fourie The piece he picked his way through was called *Net 'n Stille Uurtjie* Do I detect some producer trying to tell the SABC hierarchy something?

The borehole is some-

thing most South Africans, other than farmers, have little knowledge of — at least until it was foisted on them by the drought

The piece, therefore, from *Uit en Tuis* about the South African 'oil' rig was topical and informative, and it was fascinating watching all the ploys used to find water under the ground

If you're in Durban, you always feel as though you're on holiday' With that, and her rendition of *Ricksha Boy*, Carike Keuzenkamp hosted another *Kraaines* talent evening

GREG PEARCE

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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 Koomhof

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. 10/6/84

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.

(202) CP Correspondent City Press

300 workers win city rights

Labour Correspondent
ABOUT 300 workers at a Mooi River plant, Mooi River Textiles, have won permanent city rights in terms of the Rikhotso judgment after a campaign by their union, the National Union of Textile Workers

The union is affiliated to the Federation of SA Trade Unions, whose newspaper, Fosatu Worker News, claims this is "the largest single group of workers to be given (city) rights" since emerging unions, together with the Black Sash, began urging workers to apply for these rights

Fosatu Worker News notes that, although these workers

can now stay permanently in the Natal town, a recent change to the law means that they cannot live with their families

It says that the key benefit they will enjoy is that they cannot be sent back to the "homelands" if they lose their jobs

In cities such as Maritzburg and Durban, the "homeland" area to which workers must return in terms of influx control laws is often a black township only a few kilometres outside the city

However, according to Fosatu Worker News, it is becoming "increasingly difficult" for workers sent to these townships when they lose their jobs to return to the

cities such as Maritzburg to work

It says that, in one case, this affected the job prospects of a worker in a plant where Fosatu's Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union had negotiated an agreement with the company, which allowed retrenched workers to have first claim on jobs when these became available

The company had offered the worker his job back, but an administration board official attempted to prevent the worker taking the job because the wages were too high for a "rural" person, it said

The board had only allowed the worker to take up

the job after the union threatened legal action on the grounds that officials were "interfering in a legal agreement" between the company and union, it said

It says the union believes there is "little point having a clause in a retrenchment procedure which guaranteed first option on employment if your non-urban status prohibits you from returning to the same job"

It is therefore now including a clause in the retrenchment procedures it negotiates with employers which says the company must inform its local administration board that it intends taking the workers back

800 black job-seekers try for permits daily

Mercury 2/3/84 ~~358~~ ~~375~~ ~~377~~ 202

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 17 000 unemployed blacks registered for work-seeker's permits at the Port Natal Administration Board labour bureaus during February, an average of more than 800 every working day

And only 1 349 black men and 658 women who registered at the Umlazi, Kwa Mashu and Ordnance Road bureaus were placed in perma-

nent jobs by the end of the month

Only residents in the board's townships qualify for work-seeking permits but, according to a bureau manager, there could be many more blacks who have not bothered to register

The manager, Mr S A Thomas, said those who were not placed in permanent positions would have to rely on temporary jobs move to other grow-

ing cities such as Richards Bay where there was a need for more workers, or remain unemployed

With this wave of unemployment the number of court orders issued against people who could not honour their hire purchase payments debts has increased considerably

In the past three months in Umlazi alone, 1 925 summonses were issued and were related to

clothing accounts, loans from African Bank and the KwaZulu Development Corporation

However, it was announced yesterday that the Government forced to take action because of the effects of the drought has launched a multi-million-rand job relief scheme similar to the one used to give jobs to destitute whites during the depression years

Dr Piet Koornhof, Min-

ister of Co-operation and Development, said more than 50 000 jobs had already been created

'The drought is causing tremendous problems and there is a constant movement of people trying to find employment in other areas Without jobs they have no food,' he said

Indians

Most of the jobs are involved with road construction and repairs, forestry, soil conservation, the removal of noxious weeds and plants and smaller construction projects such as the building of pit latrines

According to the Department of Manpower in Durban there has been a steady increase in the number of unemployed whites, coloureds and Indians

In one month, from December to January, there was an increase of 1 405 unemployed people in this group The majority of them are Indians

Mercury 4/6/84 (202)

Influx control cannot work in Durban says Chamber

Financial Editor

THE influx control doctrine of 'the two pillars of accommodation and employment' is clearly not practical and cannot be implemented in the Durban metropolitan area says the Durban Chamber of Commerce.

Its study on the subject has been sent to the Minister of Co-operation and Development with the chamber's recommendations.

The influx control system 'could not work at all because the borders of KwaZulu project into and form an integral part of the Durban metropolitan area'.

The chamber says that the 'brake'

envisaged by Dr Rieckert in his report as slowing down the drift to the cities by demanding that the worker have a job and a house before being allowed into an urban area 'cannot be applied'.

This is clearly demonstrated by the dramatic growth (an alarming figure of 9 percent a year) and which is one of the fastest growth rates in the world, and is comparable to Mexico City.

Similarly the percentage of the black population living in 'unauthorised informal dwellings' has risen from 10 percent in 1950 to almost 50 percent today according to

University of Natal figures.

The chamber says that while there is nothing startlingly new about the situation it is 'certainly accelerating' and the situation is serious and that the re-appraisal of existing policies and the institution of effective remedial measures are now needed as a matter of urgency.

The chamber says that there are a number of specific problems for which it has suggested some short-term improvements but 'above all it has appealed to the government to recognise that special circumstances do exist within the Durban metropolitan area that demand the formulation

of policies specifically tailored to meet its particular needs and requirements.

This must involve immediate consultation between all the authorities concerned, including KwaZulu and the Durban City Council, to formulate an effective alternative strategy both to reduce the rate of migration into the area by providing more rural industrial development and to provide positively for the development of the black population already in the area.

'Relying blindly on the outdated Influx Control Regulations to stem the tide will just not do'.

Section 10 rights: Major boost for hopes of thousands

By Rod Jackson-Smith

THE Government has been asked to change the Urban Areas Act to allow blacks living in areas which will be incorporated into KwaZulu to retain their Section 10 rights to work in Durban.

This was disclosed this week by Alan Hankinson who, with former Postmaster-General Louis Rive, has been investigating means of improving the quality of life for blacks in Durban and surrounding areas.

The two men were appointed to head the investigation ordered by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof.

At a Press conference in Durban this week, Mr Hankinson said although Dr Koornhof had already said that those living in Lamontville and Hambanati would not lose their rights, a great deal of confusion and uncertainty re-

mained. This applied to Inanda Newtown and the future residents of Greater Inanda, he said.

"When one realises that Section 10 doesn't apply in KwaZulu, that 95 percent of Durban's workforce live in KwaZulu or in townships earmarked for inclusion within KwaZulu and that the Natal/KwaZulu boundaries run along the edges of the Durban metropolitan area, it is clear that

this law is inoperable as it applies," Mr Hankinson said.

Accordingly, he has recommended to the Government that should there be difficulty in wholly withdrawing Section 10 of the Act, it should be amended either to combine the magisterial districts of Durban, Pinetown and Inanda, or to exclude the urban areas of Natal adjacent to KwaZulu boundaries.

Mr Hankinson said housing for blacks — the backlog is a stag-

gering 115 000 units — was a major problem. The backlog stemmed primarily from a burgeoning black population of more than one million in and around Durban, which was equal to the entire white population of Natal.

"As a result of the Government's indecision, not a single house was built in any of the Port Natal Administration Board's townships, other than Hambanati in Tongaat, during the past 22 years," said Mr Hankinson.

1.1

of township blacks

make a meaningful impact on the backlog," said Mr Hankinson.

One of the main stumbling blocks to private sector involvement in providing finance for black housing was the reluctance of building societies to invest in KwaZulu without a Government guarantee of protection against the political risk in the event of KwaZulu opting for independence.

"This matter, which has been the subject of discussions be-

In the formal townships, including KwaMashu, Umlazi, Ntuzuma, KwaNdengezi and KwaDabeka, only 3 700 houses were built during the past eight years, while an estimated 3 000 to 4 000 units had been built in the informal townships of Inanda Newtown and Mfolweni.

"This performance compares with the figure of 10 000 houses per annum which it is believed are necessary to be erected to

tween the building society movement and Government for some years, would now appear, I am pleased to say, to be nearing satisfactory conclusion.

"With the declaration by Government that it can hereafter afford only to meet the costs of the infrastructure, not the costs of the houses themselves, the involvement of the private sector is quite imperative," Mr Hankinson said.

Looking at Durban's sprawling townships — I

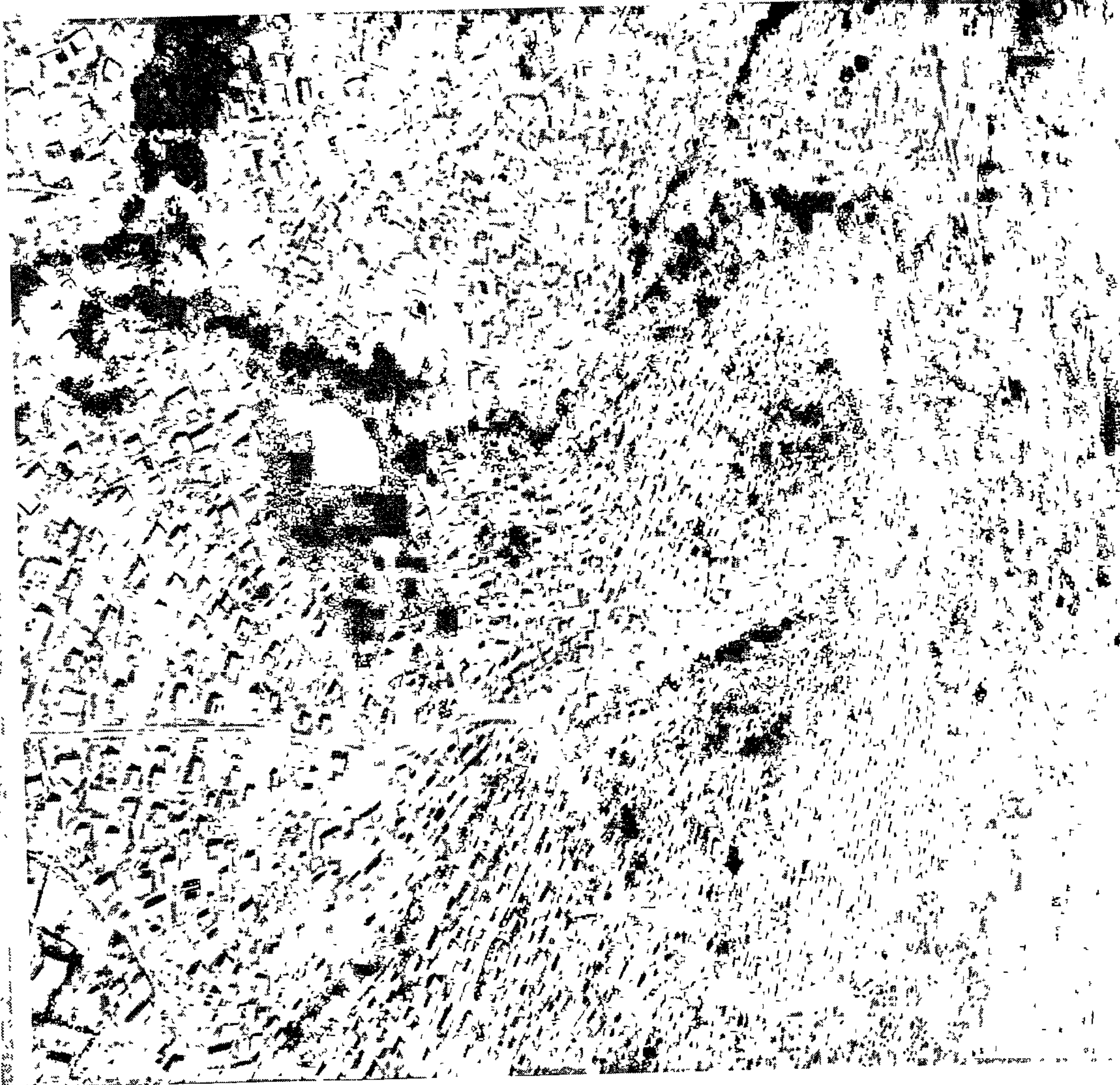


Officially classified rural the continuing growth of informal dormitory settlements on the outskirts of Durban, and just outside the boundaries of influx control, could make Durban the biggest urban conglomerate by the turn of the century highlighting the need for planning to cope with a problem that shows no sign of abating.

In this, the first of three articles on the 'urban sprawl', a look is taken at Lindelani, near KwaMashu, which has sprung up during the past year to become the homes of tens of thousands of people — most of them finding work in Durban.



An aerial view of the settlement known as Lindelani, between KwaMashu and Ntuzuma, which is less than a year old. An average of 10 people live in each shack.



Astounding growth of shack settlements

By Stovin Hayter

DURBAN could be the centre of the largest urban concentration in the country by the turn of the century with a black population more than three times the present one million, a University of Natal researcher has found.

The results were not yet available indications were that there had been further astounding growth, Mr Haarhoff said.

A vast informal settlement known as Lindelani ('We are waiting' in Zulu), situated between KwaMashu and Ntuzuma and housing tens of thousands of people, did not exist in November last year.

Rural KwaZulu could not support any further significant population increases and urban Natal would have to be the focus of future settlements. The Government has

Sit-ins a headache

Of the projected 3.4 million black people living in and around Durban in the year 2000, about 2.9 million could be living in squatter or shack settlements. The Government has

Meanwhile Mr Reagan's latest commitment to maintain his policy of constructive engagement towards South Africa, and to support the peaceful evolution of a just society in this country, make a welcome contrast to some of the destructive and ill-advised pronouncements of the Mondale camp of the Mondale camp

which holds the master key to the Cuban presence in Angola.

Until now talks between the superpowers on southern Africa have been at low level and generally regarded as unproductive. Now there is some prospect of a break in the logjam.

Now it looks as though the run-up to the American presidential election may be steering the world back into calmer waters. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's willingness to have talks with President Reagan on key issues — tacit acceptance by the Kremlin that Mr Reagan is heading for a second presidential term — has at least been a promising response to the President's peacemaking overtures. And of particular interest to this part of the world is the likelihood

Africa has simmered and an uneasy world has looked ever more fearfully at the spectre of nuclear war.

Monday 28/9/84

202

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Durban's sprawling township

● In the third and final article on the need to find solutions to the accelerating sprawl of shack settlements around Durban the need for providing services rather than demolishing 'illegal' shacks is discussed.

New view needed

By Stovin Hayter

SQUATTER settlements are not the havens of unemployment, crime and disease they are commonly thought to be, a major new study by University of Natal researchers argues

A recognition by the authorities that informal or shack settlements should be provided with basic services rather than be demolished is the only way in which the huge housing shortage in urban areas can be met, the researchers say.

The work has important implications for Government housing policy and calls for a reversal of the policy of discouraging black urbanisation

The project, led by Prof Gavin Maasdorp, head of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal, took nine years to complete. It began in 1975 and was partly funded by the HSRC, which provided R18 000

Alternative strategies

Several African and Indian informal settlements around Durban were subjected to detailed social, economic and physical surveys and analyses and from these a package of alternative housing strategies was developed

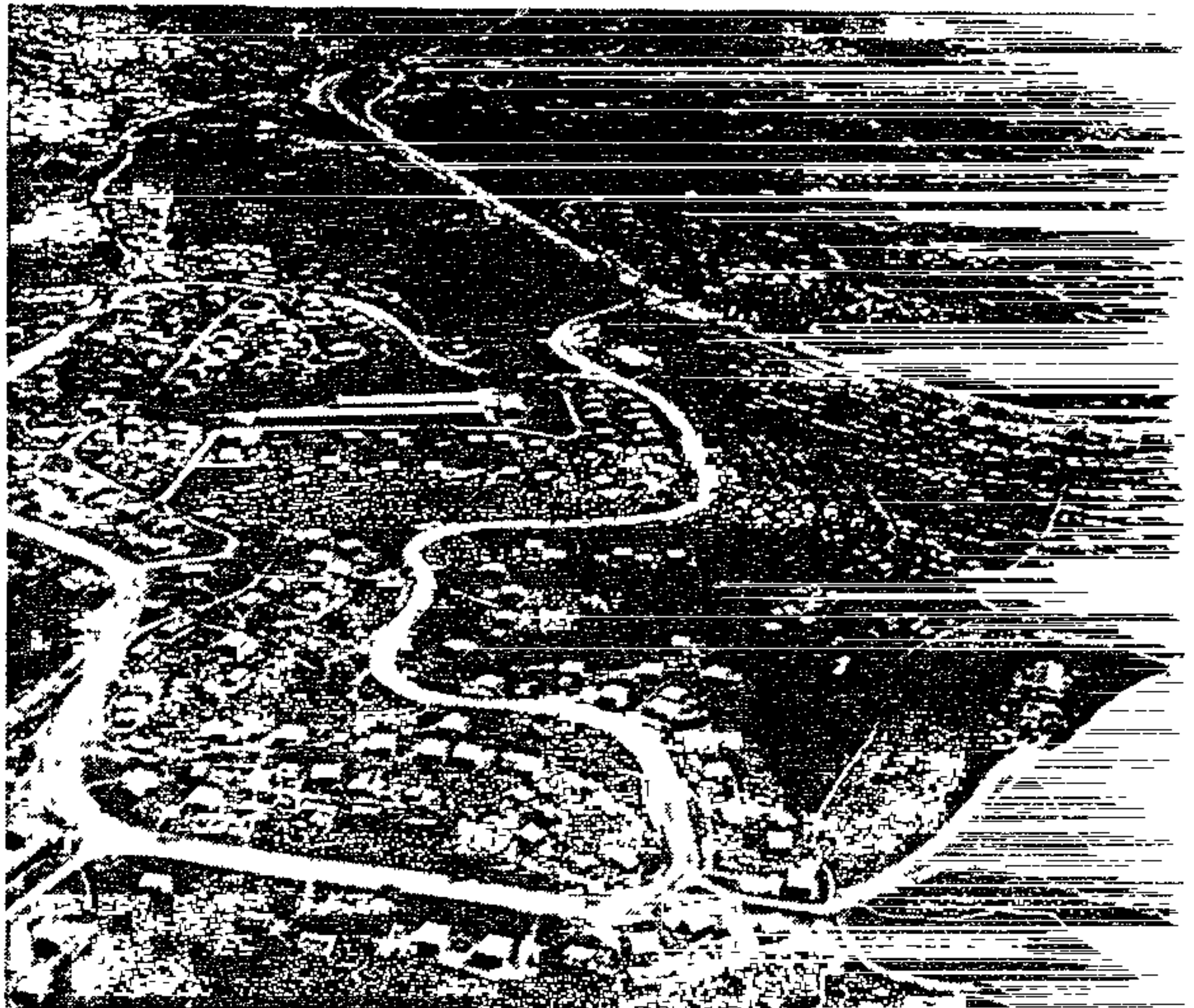
The report on the study says a new view of informal settlements is necessary

Research in developing countries had shown that squatter settlements provided housing which, although below official standards, was often of substantial quality, and housed an economically productive population. They were well-organised, socially cohesive and stable neighbourhoods

Informal or 'squatter' settlements should be seen as the result of rapid urbanisation and a critical need for low income housing

However, the inhabitants main problem was not shelter but services. The traditional approach of demolishing the shacks created more problems than it solved

'Unless alternative housing is provided simultaneously by the authorities, demolition and harassment are part of a policy in which there



Part of Inanda Newtown, a site-and-service scheme started by the Department and Development and the Urban Foundation. Households are allowed to progressively improve and add to them as they can afford. People have been adequately housed at Inanda Newtown

are no winners,' the report says

Informal settlement was not something to fear but should be utilised and accommodated in a strategy aimed at overcoming the huge housing backlog

The report recommends the promotion of site-and-service housing projects using self-help procedures, the provision of core units which inhabitants can add onto themselves and programmes to upgrade existing squatter settlements

Similar projects in other developing countries had shown that investment costs per household could be as much as 80 percent lower than in conventional housing projects

These, used in conjunction with traditional township development, would be the only realistic and affordable way of overcoming the growing housing backlog

Using 1975 figures Stellenbosch University's Unit for Futures Research estimated that 4.8 million houses, or more than 200 townships the size of Umlazi, would have to be built for Africans in South Africa by the year 2000

Rentals beyond reach

Formal township housing could not possibly keep pace with the inevitable large-scale black urbanisation, especially in the Durban area. The University of Natal study found that rentals in such housing schemes were also out of reach of the poorest sections of the community who needed them the most.

Because of rapid urbanisation and population growth land and services should be provided in

advance for new settlements

Further recommendations of secure tenure, with home ownership rather than rental being the goal, and the inclusion of funds, and the inclusion of participation

Legislation would have to set more realistic standards for building codes and access

'We are suggesting that the Government recognise a type of urbanisation that experienced by the white population

Second best solution

While the accommodation of the poor may be a sensitive area, fearing accusations of providing housing for second class citizens, the best solutions were the ones that the Government could be most realistic about

One of the researchers, said that during the course of the study had been communicated to departments by means of

The researchers had also advised the Louw Committee on housing

'The Government is now considering alternatives we recommend site and service projects, a definite policy state upgrading

'We would highly recommend that the Government look at this very seriously

28/9/84 202 125

Durban's sprawling townships — 3

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study says a new view of in-
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Part of Inanda Newtown, a site-and-service scheme started by the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Urban Foundation. Household are allowed to develop their dwellings progressively, improving and adding to them as they can afford it. To date 30 000 people have been adequately housed at Inanda Newtown.

are no winners,' the report says

Informal settlement was not something to fear
but should be utilised and accommodated in a
strategy aimed at overcoming the huge housing
backlog

The report recommends the promotion of site-
and-service housing projects using self-help
procedures, the provision of core units which
inhabitants can add onto themselves and pro-
grammes to upgrade existing squatter
settlements

Similar projects in other developing coun-
tries had shown that investment costs per
household could be as much as 80 percent lower
than in conventional housing projects

These, used in conjunction with traditional
township development, would be the only real-
istic and affordable way of overcoming the
growing housing backlog

Using 1975 figures Stellenbosch University's
Unit for Futures Research estimated that 4.8
million houses, or more than 200 townships the
size of Umlazi, would have to be built for Afri-
cans in South Africa by the year 2 000

Rentals beyond reach

Formal township housing could not possibly
keep pace with the inevitable large-scale black
urbanisation, especially in the Durban area
The University of Natal study found that rentals
in such housing schemes were also out of reach
of the poorest sections of the community who
needed them the most.

Because of rapid urbanisation and population
growth land and services should be provided in

advance for new settlements

Further recommendations are the provision
of secure tenure, with home ownership rather
than rental being the goal, the provision of loan
funds, and the inclusion of community
participation

Legislation would have to be amended and
more realistic standards set in the areas of
building codes and access to finance

'We are suggesting that the Government
recognise a type of urbanisation different to
that experienced by the white group,' the report
says

Second best solutions

While the accomodation of informal settle-
ment may be a sensitive area for a government
fearing accusations of providing second class
housing for second class citizens, these second
best solutions were the only way in which suffi-
cient housing unit could be provided for the low
income groups

One of the researchers, Mr Errol Haarhoff,
said that during the course of the study findings
had been communicated to various Government
departments by means of interim reports

The researchers had also given evidence to
the Louw Committee on housing.

'The Government is now pursuing some of the
alternatives we recommended with regard to
site and service projects, but there has been no
definite policy statement on squatter
upgrading

'We would highly recommend that the Govern-
ment look at this very seriously'

More homes were attacked and cars set light

There has been violence and unrest in the township for several months. Three people have died, and several homes destroyed. Dozens of people have taken refuge at a nearby convent.

The second round of peace talks on Wednesday was jointly chaired by Inkatha's Dr Oscar Mkhomo and Jorac's Rev Mcebisi Xundu. Representatives from both groups attended.

A Jorac official said the meeting had been fruitful and that an agenda had been drawn up for a third set of talks. "After the talks - for which a date had been set yet

Peace talks with hostel dwellers

THE rivalry between the S J Smith Men's Hostel inmates in Merebank and the Lamontville community is to come under the spotlight tomorrow morning when the Joint Rent Action Committee and a six-member delegation from S J Smith hostel led by councillor Gideon Sibiyah hold a crucial

CP Reporter

meeting at Diakonia in Durban.

They are expected to sign a "peace pact"

The confrontation between the two feuding communities in the past two weeks led to the stoning of two Lamontville church buildings - the Lamontville Methodist Church and the Anglican Church,

where Jorac vice-chairman Rev Mcebisi Xundu is based.

And estimated damage of more than R400 was caused to the windows.

Councillor Sibiyah yesterday told City Press it was his duty as a peace-loving citizen to stop any bloodshed between black people.

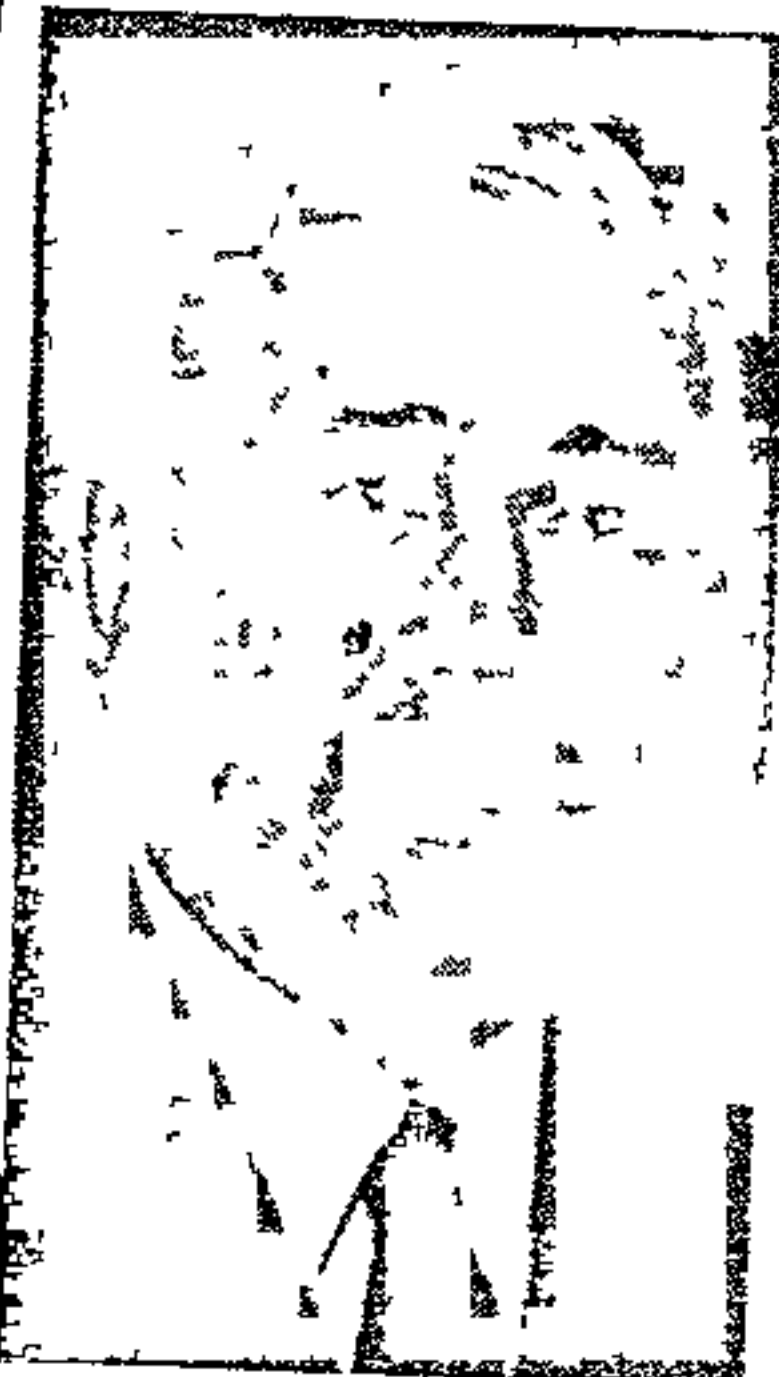
The only way to do it was to declare peace immediately

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LOUIS LE GRANGE "No cause to celebrate", says UDF

'Now

LIFTING the restriction on meetings in Cradock means nothing without lifting the restriction on community leaders

That was the response this week to Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's decision to lift the six-month ban on meetings in the troubled East Cape township.

Although the Cradock

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Hands off, Ladies!

C. Per. By PHINDA KUZWAYO 14/10/84

BLAME it all on women — this is the conclusion of Lamontville councillor Gideon Sibiyá, who sees women as the cause of disharmony between the “bachelors” at S J Smith Hostel and the people of Lamontville.

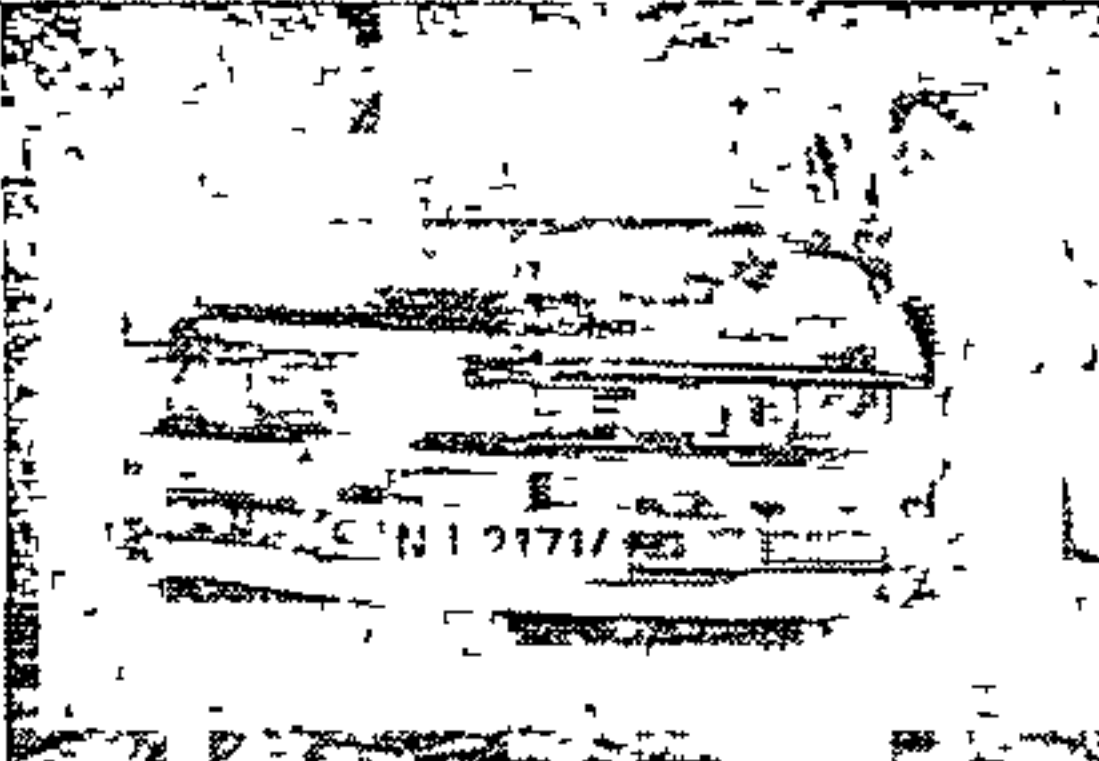
At the recent peace talks between his delegation and members of the Joint Rent Action Committee, councillor Sibiyá said “Lamontville is spoilt by women

“They have a lot of influence on the bachelors staying at the hostel. They stay with the men there.”

Because of this, there is already talk of barring the S J Smith men from courting the ladies of Lamontville.

This is seen as the solution to stop the on going attacks of the pro-Chief Gatsha Buthelezi hostel dwellers against the people of Lamontville — particularly those who support Rev Mcebisi Xundu.

Tension between the two communities reached a peak two weeks ago when the windows of the Methodist and Anglican Church in Lamontville — where Rev Xundu is based — were broken in a revenge-ston-



Some of the Lamontville victims whose cars were set alight. Ian Mkhize right, and the Hadebe family.

ing by a mob who were allegedly from S J Smith Hostel.

The stoning followed attacks — allegedly by Lamontville youths who support Rev Xundu — on pro-Inkatha people who recently stood in community council elections.

The first incident which sparked off tension between the two factions was on October 16 last year when Lamontville resi-

dents disrupted an Inkatha meeting called by councillor Ella Nxasana.

However, peace seems to be on the cards between the two warring factions now. In a brief moment after the “peace-talks” meeting, a joint statement read by Jorac vice-chairman Mr Xundu said the two groups had committed themselves “to continue the peace initiatives.”



Kwazulu families face starvation as migrants lose jobs

ENTIRE rural families are severely malnourished and on the verge of collapse in parts of Kwazulu as a result of retrenchment of migrant workers.

This is one of the findings of an unpublished study on the effects of the recession on black households.

University of the Witwatersrand sociologist Ms Georgina Jaffe researched the effects of loss of income on households largely dependent on migrant labour in two rural regions of Kwazulu — the upper Tugela basin and Ngutu in northern Natal.

'Strategies for survival' included the redistribution of formal and informal income and social pensions, the release of assets such as savings, the sale of commodities and livestock, the withdrawal of income from dependants and the stopping of payments such as school fees, burial society contributions or instalments on purchased goods

Left jobs

Most of the retrenched workers surveyed had not applied for Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) payments. Some had left their jobs without the necessary documentation. Others lived a long way from the UIF application office and did not have the money to travel there.

Many were illiterate and could not cope with application forms and the bureaucratic procedure necessary to qualify for UIF payments.

Bureaucratic problems also resulted in only 38 of 66 'commuter' workers of pensionable age receiving pensions,

RURAL BLACKS AND RECESSION: LIVING ON MEALIE MEAL

and only two of the 32 migrants, despite the fact that pensions "constituted the only possible source of cash income in the most impoverished rural areas".

Another survival strategy was to use up savings. Savings among the commuter households studied averaged R500 per household at the time of dismissal. Seven months later this was down to less than R70.

The migrants, on the other hand, generally had no savings.

Both groups also sold commodities such as clothing, furniture and household items as well as livestock. Within months of their dismissal, 70% of the commuter households had sold off their livestock.

The migrants had fewer commodities to sell so most of them sold their livestock, often at half the value.

Contributions to dependants such as elderly relatives were stopped almost immediately after the dismissals, and within months as much as 12% of the sample studied had been forced to withdraw their children from school because they could not afford the fees. In the Ngutu area the poverty was so great that few children went to school in the first place. They were sent out to beg at local shops.

"Several workers mentioned that they were living on nothing other than mealie meal," wrote Ms Jaffe.

S. Express 4/11/84

Mercury 19/12/84 (202)

Freehold rights for black township

Mercury Reporter

ST WENDOLIN'S Ridge near Pinetown will be developed as a black township by the Mariannahill Mission Institute and residents will be entitled to freehold property rights, the Government announced yesterday

A statement by the director-general of the Department of Co-operation, Development and Education, Mr Gilles van de Wall, said negotiations between the department and the Mariannahill Institute on the development of St Wendolin's were being finalised

'The development of an S A Development Trust township where residents will be entitled to freehold property rights is envisaged,' the statement said

'The Mariannahill Mission Institute will develop the township in accordance with guidelines soon to be finalised'

St Wendolin's has 12 000 residents and has been a black community

for more than 100 years

It was declared an Indian area in 1966 and for the next 18 years the inhabitants lived under the threat of eviction

An outcry by residents, church organisations, politicians, the Press and the Catholic Church forced the Government to back down on its intentions

A Group Areas Board hearing was held in June 1982 to decide whether the area should be rezoned for black occupation, but it was an offer by the Mariannahill Institute to develop the area which finally tipped the scales after a battle of nearly 20 years

It was announced in April that St Wendolin's was to remain a black area

202
The Natal Mercury, Thursday, March 28, 1985

Anger over conditions in Durban's migrant workers hostel for

ON THE RIGHT: This four-bed room is used for cooking, eating and sleeping. The walls and ceiling are caked in soot from paraffin stoves. Clothes are hung all over the room because there are no cupboards.
LOWER PICTURE: A room in one of the two refurbished blocks at the S J Smith Hostel. The rooms have been painted, electrical connections and fluorescent lighting fitted, and cupboards have been provided.



Princess told to rest

LONDON—Princess Margaret, who had a non-cancerous piece of her lung removed two months ago, has been forced to cancel a planned visit to Glasgow on doctors' orders, aides said yesterday.

The princess, 54-year-old sister of Queen Elizabeth II, was to have attended tomorrow's world premiere of three works created for the Scottish National Ballet Company, of which she is patron.

Doctors said that although Princess Margaret was recuperating well 'she was doing too much too soon' — (Sapa-AP)

Professor gets his funds

London Bureau

A SENIOR Oxford scientist who led January's 'dons' revolt' which defeated a proposal to award Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher an honorary doctorate has been given nearly R130 000 by the British Heart Foundation to save his crucial heart research project.

Prof Denis Noble, whose personal chair at Oxford University is funded by the foundation, said that his pace-maker research would be destroyed by Government cuts in funding to the Medical Research Council.

Gold in them thar hills

BELGRADE—Gold fever had caught local residents in a mountainous area in Serbia after deposits with possibly the highest gold and platinum content in Yugoslavia were discovered, a Belgrade newspaper reported yesterday — (Sapa-AP)

Govt's record 600 days

ROME—The coalition Government of Italy's Socialist Premier, Mr Bettino Craxi, entered the record books yesterday as one of the longest ruling governments in the republic's history.

The average time in office for the previous 43 governments is about eight months. Monday marked the 600th day of the coalition's rule — (Sapa-AP)

Sino-Soviet talks resume

PEKING—Sino-Soviet normalisation talks, opened in 1982 and still snagged over Kampuchea, Afghanistan and border troops, will begin a sixth round on April 9 in Moscow, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

The bi-annual meeting coincides with a significant shift in Peking's attitude to its neighbour, after Mr

'Things are not as they should be' admits M o H

By Stovin Hayter

DURBAN'S S J Smith hostel for migrant workers at Lamontville is being refurbished at a cost of more than R10-million, but thousands of residents are still living in filthy, overcrowded and unhygienic conditions — and will continue to do so for some time.

The refurbishing started more than two years ago and so far two of the 16 blocks have been completed at a cost of about R500 000 each.

But the other fourteen blocks are still much the same as they were when the Mercury first exposed conditions there seven years ago — and at intervals since then. However, the beds now have mattresses, and doors have been fitted to the toilets.

The dormitory floors also serve as beds at night and some of the rooms sleep more than double their official capacity.

There are no cupboards and every available space is used for storage.

The men cook, eat and sleep in the cramped rooms and the walls and ceilings are caked with soot from paraffin stoves.

Broken windows have not been replaced for several years and nobody can remember when the buildings were last painted.

Two of the hostels' representatives on the Ningizimu Community Council, Mr Gideon Sibya and Mr Mthembeni Xulu, condemned the Natalia Development Board for neglecting the hostels under its control.

'I don't know how the board can expect men to live like this,' said an angry Mr Sibya who, together with Mr Xulu, conducted a Mercury team around the S J Smith hostel at the weekend.

The toilets and showers were unpainted, dingy, dark and dirty and some of the toilets did not flush.

Outside rubbish was heaped against fences and the walls of dormitory blocks. Clouds of flies swarmed around piles of black plastic rubbish bags, which Mr Sibya said had not been removed for several weeks.

Rentals at the hostel are R9,95 for accommodation in a 10-bed room, R12,70 in a four-bed room, and single rooms are R21 a month.

Conditions in the two newly refurbished blocks were better.

The rooms had been painted and fluorescent lighting fitted. There were new kitchens on each floor with sinks and hot plates. Bathrooms had been refitted and were cleaner and brighter.

Residents had been provided with metal lockers, there were electrical connections in the rooms, and washing lines had been erected in the courtyards.

Mr Lionel Hooper, district housing manager for the Natalia Development Board, said the refurbishing was costing more than R500 000 for each block. The whole programme was expected to cost more than R10 million.

'But we are dependent on funds supplied by the Department of Community Development and at the moment we are only able to do about one block a year.'

The hostel superintendent, Mr Ken Tanner, said refuse was removed twice a week and litter was cleaned up 'on an ongoing basis'.

One of the main problems facing those trying to keep the hostel clean was an illegal bus rank at the entrance.

The Natal Mercury 28/03/85

The bus
houses abo
totally inc
The huge complex officially
houses about 4 000 people, but unof-
ficially the figure is much higher

Hundreds of 'illegals' have been taken in by the official tenants because they have nowhere else to stay, short of giving up their jobs and returning to the 'homelands'

According to Mr Sibya and Mr Xulu, scores sleep in the bushes and grass and in a number of car wrecks in the hostel grounds.

Men who venture into unlighted parts of the grounds at night are in danger of being attacked by 'tsotsis'

'There is not a tap or a toilet there and thousands of people come into the hostel to use the facilities, especially at weekends,' he said.

Mr Hooper said there were no plans for extending the hostel but that the Glebe Hostel was being extended and would eventually accommodate about 20 000 people.

Durban's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Muriel Richter, said her department periodically inspected the hostels and she was aware that conditions were 'not as they should be'

A health inspector would be sent to report on the hostel, she said.



BUSES using an illegal bus rank in the road outside the hostel have knocked down the perimeter wall in parts. Piles of litter like this one were found all over the grounds.

Social scientist blames Natal faction fights on recession

THE bloody Natal faction fights of the past three days stem from the economic recession, which has increased the influx of people to the region and aggravated tribal competition for land and water rights, says Natal social scientist Professor Lawrence Schlemmer.

At least 53 people were killed and at least nine injured in clashes between about 2 000 Zulu and 3 000 Pondo tribesmen rampaging through a wide area of the rugged Umbogintwini reserve south of Durban, since Christmas Eve. Most of the dead were stabbed.

More than 150 Zulus and one Pondo boy fled their homes as a result of the fierce clashes between the warring factions, who used shotguns, knobkerries, assegais, pangas, knives and sticks.

The refugees sought cover at the local police station and were transported by bus to Red Cross headquarters in Durban on Christmas Day.

Schlemmer told *Business Day* the fighting was a product of decades of feuding, which flared into serious confrontation several times this year in an area with a 16% growth rate — one of the

highest in Natal.

Thousands of predominantly Pondo people from the Transkei have been moving into a region of Zulu tribal feuding in search of work in the Greater Durban area. While many Pondos have become naturalised in KwaZulu, many are considered interlopers.

"We have a land invasion which has put pressure on available resources, with both sides wanting land and water in the same area," Schlemmer said yesterday.

PETER HONEY

He believes the psychological release of the Christmas holiday — "the men are at home, liquor is consumed and exciting pastimes are sought" — contributed to the Christmas fighting.

Schlemmer said rivalry between Inkatha and UDF supporters probably contributed to the dispute — there was a definite UDF formation among the Pondos — but this would have been only a minor factor because feuding broke out in the region before the UDF emerged.

While more specific causes would probably be put forward in the next few days, Schlemmer said the root cause lay in the vested political and social interests of the groups concerned. Sapa reported police saying yesterday that the situation had quietened although it remained tense, and riot police were on standby. An SAP spokesman said yesterday that police had not yet established the cause of the clash. Refugees at the Red Cross hall said the fighting was a continuation of a feud between Zulus and Pondos who clashed over a woman in the shackland of Mngazi, south of Durban, last month.

MIGRANT, LABOUR - S.A. NATAL

1991 - 1993

AS THE AIDS epidemic spreads worldwide, everywhere people are looking for scapegoats. They often believe that "immorality" causes the disease, and so no further action is needed.

However, if we are to plan how to combat HIV, the virus which causes AIDS, we have to understand how the disease is spread, who is vulnerable and why. We have to examine how social and economic forces mould unsafe sexual behavioural patterns.

Business Day on May 29 summarised an article I co-authored in which we argued that in SA migrant workers are especially vulnerable to contracting HIV. Migrants' frequent and lengthy absences from their homes disrupt stable family and sexual relationships. These men may be a core population involved in high-risk activity and the first to contract HIV and to act as carriers.

The migrant labour system creates a geographic network of relationships with and between urban and rural communities. Migrants may contract a disease in an urban area and introduce it into their rural homes on their return. HIV is still an urban disease and rural surveys have revealed very few cases. But other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), although originally mainly urban, are now widespread in urban and rural areas.

Women are affected differently, but as severely, by the migrant labour system. Long separations subject marriages to great strain and either spouse may seek extra-marital partners. Long separations frequently result in divorce or abandonment which deprives women of economic support. Some women may choose prostitution as the only means of economic survival, and as a result are extremely vulnerable to contracting STDs.

The Chamber of Mines responded to our article (Business Day, June 6) by arguing that this interpretation is "objectionable" as it implies that migrant labourers and the mining industry are "responsible" for spreading HIV. The chamber felt the original article was "outdated" as

Migrant labour is a major culprit in AIDS epidemic

Business Day 28/6/91

KAREN JOCHELSON

202

the interviews were conducted in 1988 and based on a small sample. Research conducted since then has strengthened our original conclusions. The intention is not to blame individuals for their ill-health, but to explain why particular groups are more vulnerable to STDs.

Today's HIV picture has clear parallels with the history of syphilis in SA. At the turn of the century, syphilis was viewed with as much fear and apprehension as AIDS is today. No cure exists for HIV. Similarly, until penicillin was introduced, doctors relied on mercurial and arsenical treatments which might render a patient non-infectious but left syphilis in a latent form.

A comparison with the spread of syphilis in SA over the past 120 years shows migrants were vulnerable to contracting STDs. Landlessness, poverty, migrancy, urbanisation and disruption of family relationships moulded susceptibility to STDs.

From the earliest days of white settlement, and as British administrators replaced the Dutch, prostitution and venereal disease were a feature of coastal, port and garrison towns. But the disease did not seem to exist among Africans. A Natal district surgeon reported in 1899 that "syphilis was unknown among na-

tives prior to arrival of Europeans". The discovery of diamonds in 1869 and of gold in 1886 began transforming the country from a rural backwater to an industrial economy shaped by the mining industry and its dependence on cheap migrant labour.

Initially Africans worked voluntarily on the mines for short periods. These young men would have had their sights set firmly on quickly acquiring guns, agricultural implements or cattle for bride wealth.

"Disease of white men" or "disease of the town", similarly captured the connection between colonisation, migrant labour and disease.

The district surgeon of Nguni stated in 1899 that syphilis was spreading as travel to the towns increased. "According to my personal knowledge I have treated very few cases, and in those cases I treated the disease (was) from either Johannesburg or Natal." Migrant men infected their wives and women gave birth to infants with congenital syphilis or had stillbirths.

By 1936 70% of males aged between 18 and 44 in the Transkei and 66% in the Ciskei were absent from their homes at any one time. In the 1940s SA was a fast growing industrial state whose economy was caught between the needs of the mining and newer manufacturing industries. The economy depended on a migrant labour force, although a small settled urban African population was emerging.

Many migrants remained celibate as they worked out their contracts. Migrant associations attempted to control migrants' sexual activities in the towns. The associations provided protection and comfort and also emphasised rural ties and values, warning young men that locations were dangerous and disease-ridden and

that their prime responsibility lay in the countryside to their parents and their wives. Men who became involved in the locations were shunned by other members.

But as migrant men spent longer periods on contract and shorter periods at home, they gradually lost contact with their rural homes. Growing numbers began to abandon their rural homes and settle in urban areas with "town women" while other migrants brought their families with them. This rapid social dislocation was reflected in the spread of STDs in urban and rural areas.

High STD rates in urban areas reflected the instability of urban sexual relationships. By the late 1930s the number of rural cases of venereal syphilis had multiplied, so that unlike at the turn of the century, STDs in rural areas were now a serious cause of ill-health.

A study by Dr Sidney Kark in 1949 traced the sources of venereal infection in Polela in Natal. It showed that most married and single women were infected at home by their husbands or lovers who had recently returned from work in a town. Only two out of 20 male patients were infected by their wives.

The socio-economic determinants of STDs, rather than any innate immorality, were recognised by health officials in the 1940s. Secretary for health, Dr Galo, said "The general effect of the migratory system upon the health of the individual and his family is detrimental, particularly in regard to the spread of venereal disease. The migratory system favours (its) uncontrolled spread. I would say that the migratory system, while of undoubted immediate economic advantage to the mines themselves, reacts detrimentally on the health of the migratory labourers and their families, and reacts detrimentally on the general economy of the Reserves. There is piling up an enormous debt of physical and economic ill-health".

It is this debt of ill-health that we are reaping today.

□ Jochelson is a doctoral student at St Antony's College, Oxford and is writing a thesis on the history of sexually transmitted disease in SA.

"The need for whites to resist"

Squatters must go, says mine hostel's owner

31/12/91
202

ABOUT 700 squatters due to be evicted this week from Durban Roodepoort Deep gold mine's A hostel had appealed to government for a reprieve, a spokesman for the group said yesterday

However, a Durban Deep spokesman said the mine needed the accommodation for its own employees and their families and had told squatters it would stand by an eviction order awarded by the Supreme Court

Vulindlela United Community of SA president Eric Ntshigela said his organisation — established in 1989 as a result of mass demolition of shacks in the PWV area — was acting on behalf of squatters and had asked for the deadline to be extended to January 31

Intervene

It had appealed to Local Government and National Housing Minister Leon Wesels, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel to intervene in postponing the eviction

The squatters — among them a small percentage of miners — had to leave the mine premises by January 2 in terms of the court order granted to the company on December 4, Ntshigela said. He said the organisation was only informed of the eviction date two weeks before Christmas and had been unable to make arrange-

ments to help people due to be evicted

VERA VON LIERES

The Durban Deep spokesman said the squatters "took it upon themselves to occupy the hostel when a Mr Jack Morebudi approached the mine about a year ago to purchase the hostel" The sale had not materialised

The building had been extensively vandalised and numerous attempts by the mine management to solve the problem had failed. Overcrowding and unhygienic conditions had left management with no alternative but to approach the court for relief, the spokesman said

"Management is prepared to provide transport for A hostel occupants and their belongings to within a radius of a 100km in order to facilitate a smooth evacuation"

The judge had asked the mine to defer eviction until the beginning of January because of the approaching Christmas season, the spokesman said. Although management had been asked for a further deferment it had indicated to the squatters that it would stand by the court order

"The mine intends to repair the damage and convert the hostel into married accommodation for its own employees as soon as it is practically possible"

Ntshigela said possible options available to squatters included accommodation in Nigel and in Pootjie, near Lenasia

Incidence of flu declines

SUSAN RUSSELL

THE number of South Africans falling prey to winter ailments, such as colds and flu, is declining, a survey has found

The four-year study by consumer research company Research Surveys has monitored the use and awareness of a comprehensive range of cold and flu remedies among 800 black and 800 white women over the age of 18 in major metropolitan areas

Research Surveys director Binky Kellas said the incidence of colds and flu among white respondents had decreased from 58% in 1988 to 51% in 1991. While the incidence of winter ailments was generally higher among black respondents, there had also been a decline in this group.

"In 1988 about 66% of black female respondents suffered from winter related illnesses, compared with 55% in 1991"

Generally the winter of 1991 was not severe and "it is hypothesised that the severity of the symptoms of the ailments was lower"

IN THE DARK
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At Imbali Lodge, the beer is cheap and the atmosphere playful

Photo: PERCY KHUMALO

BECAUSE the word "hostel" conjures an image of bloodshed, Spoornet changed the name of its quarters a few months ago to "lodge"

Centred in the violence-ridden township of Imbali, the Lodge has never experienced violence, says its co-manager, Arthur Knox. Nearly all residents are Zulus, but they range from conservative to progressive, belonging to a spread of political parties and trade unions.

"We have Inkatha and the ANC here, we have Blatu and Sarhwi unions here, but you will never hear of fighting factions according to affiliations," Knox says. "They all know that political meetings or rallies are out-of-bounds, business here. Outside, yes."

Evidently what makes the Lodge an oasis of peace in a harsh and violent environment is its sound administration — there are two managers, Knox and Abraham Ndlovu — and its open-door policy: the community is allowed to share in its facilities without constraint.

While the country experiences an ideological rift and walls of demarcation between residents and hostel dwellers in many urban settings, at the Imbali Lodge there is a mix of about 60 and 40 percent of Spoornet inmates and families from the community respectively. Two years ago, the hostel invited families on the waiting list for houses in Imbali to move in. There are 378 flats for "private" residents and two-man flats for 566 single males. Another family block is planned, for hostel inmates, if they want to bring their families to Imbali, or for people in the community.

The community around the Lodge and in surrounding areas view the hostel as part of their neighbourhood. But ironically, when the violence was at its peak in 1987, the hostel was used as a base for the riot unit of the South African Police, accommodating special units

Hostel of peace in a hostile world

When residents of Imbali, in Pietermaritzburg, need a hall or a soccer field, they turn to the hostel — for the Imbali Lodge may be the most enlightened, least hostile hostel in the country,
writes **KHABA MKHIZE**

from the Transvaal and other parts of the country. This arrangement tainted the image of the hostel, until its doors were opened to the general public. By that time the Imbali community hall had long ceased to be utilised as a venue, because of the nature of the violence.

The Lodge's sporting and recreational facilities were made available to members of the community. A spacious hall is used for wedding ceremonies and funeral services, a rehearsal room for a popular traditional dance group, and a ballroom practising centre. There is a gymnasium and three standard sized soccer stadiums which serve as playing fields for local youngsters and schools. Games run until late as the stadiums are fully floodlit.

The hostel's 64-seater bus and minibus are

often borrowed by dance groups and teams.

The canteen inside has become the food basket for lunches in the area. Teachers and workers from local schools drive into the Lodge to buy their "tasty, cheap and satisfying" meals. Catering manager Themba Mbatha says "we serve plus minus 700 customers every day. I like it very much here, it's so peaceful you can't believe it is a hostel."

The bar, which sells all kinds of liquor, from sorghum beer to whiskey, also attracts outside patronage. "We drink here because we find the cheapest prices for anything, a quart of beer is R2,50."

There are two snooker tables in the spacious pub and a number of tables to play draughts and mlabalaba.

"Why do you take our pictures?" asks one worker, Anthony Memela. After the concept of "a hostel with a difference" has been explained, he grumbles that the story will invite trouble from "grapes-are-soured" people.

Last Christmas they hosted a party for Ekukhanyeni Training Centre for mentally retarded children at a cost of R10 000 — and all that money came from beer profits.

A television set and videos — on boxing, soccer and what Knox calls "community-related stuff" — provide more entertainment. Piped music which flows from mounted speakers and adds to the liveliness of the Lodge, follows one everywhere. Palm trees and oaks are planted throughout, rockeries with indigenous flowers form part of the environmental friendliness of the landscape of the Lodge.

"We have a professional horticulturist taking care of this place," Knox says. "Our workers are also motivated to keep it spic and span" — Courtesy of the Natal Witness

2-D

By CARMEL RICKARD

SCORES of hostel dwellers in the greater Durban area made their needs clear this week: they want swimming pools, more football fields, clinics and night school facilities. No one said a word about bulldozing or closing down the hostels.

Representatives of five hostels and members of organisations in their immediate vicinity held an all-day workshop with officials of the Natal Provincial Administration (NPA) and planners involved in a R19-million upgrading project.

Sue Rubenstein, who works for a Johannesburg consultancy which since early 1990 has been conducting interviews with hostel residents on

Hostel dwellers spell out their needs

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the changes they favour, said some wanted to bring their families to the urban areas because this would save money and foster family life. Others wanted to leave their families in the rural areas as they feared the corrupting influence of the cities on their children. A third group wanted a range of other possibilities to be offered, like secure premises for temporary family visits. She pleaded that various options should be made available to suit the individuals concerned.

Rubenstein stressed that it was essential to "depoliticise" the

upgrading process. Her research had found that, since the violence began, hostel dwellers felt pressured by organisations into taking positions on the future of the hostels.

The chief director of the NPA's planning and development department, John Johnson, urged hostel dwellers and township organisations to put aside political differences so that work on upgrading the hostels could begin.

Johnson said more than R19-million had been allocated to Durban's five hostels by the government, while another R10-million was to be spent on hostels elsewhere in Natal.

In sharp contrast to former years, the NPA is insisting that upgrading will begin only after "all those parties directly involved" have been consulted and have agreed on how the money will be spent.

Despite political divisions among the workshop's participants, group discussions produced a surprising degree of consensus.

A number of hostel dwellers said they were downcast at the lack of progress and that they believed officials were "dragging their feet" about getting the project started.

Several speakers said that developers involved in the upgrading project should employ people living in the hostels who have no work, instead of hiring "outsiders".

Residents also said hostel rooms should not house more than three people and that more halls should be built for entertainment. Some suggested that if land was a problem, the developers should put up "12 storeys" to accommodate more people.

The steering committee of the Natal Hostels Initiative, which organised this week's consultation, will meet later in the month to consider the proposals made during the workshop.



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Months	Year
1991	1991
258	918 379
4839	6 165
363	239 171
<hr/>	
360	1 163 715
550	815 755
502	839 643
152	1 655 398
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382	424 141
310	67 542
92	491 683
360	1 163 715
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Hostel men talk tough

DURBAN (202) The South African Hostel Dwellers' Association at the weekend rejected key Goldstone Commission recommendations, decided to kick out the ANC and wants to force all Sahda members to resign from Cosatu.

The meeting was attended by about 3 000 hostel dwellers from Durban townships, Sahda general secretary John Hlongwa said yesterday **5/10/91**.

- The meeting had decided.
- To reject Judge Richard Goldstone's recommendations that hostels be fenced, because this revived apartheid and "hostel dwellers are not lunatics who should be kept in isolation", Hlongwa said, **19/1/892**
 - The ANC should withdraw from the Natal Hostel Forum discussing the future of hostels in Natal because their presence made a mockery of Sahda;
 - ANC members living in hostels should reconsider their stay because their president (Mandela) did not see the need for them, and;
 - All Sahda members should resign their Cosatu membership because of its "unholy alliance" with organisations wanting to phase out hostels. "Mr Mandela is free to join his mates in hostels since he is also a bachelor," Hlongwa said

The meeting also decided to ask President FW de Klerk to meet Sahda and the ANC to discuss allegations of violence emanating from the hostels. — Sapa.

news in brief

Hostels on the agenda

THE SA Hostel Dwellers Association is to hold a meeting at the Wema Hostel in Merebank, Durban, this weekend.

The gathering will focus on violence, the upgrading of hostels and decisions affecting hostel dwellers as set out in the Record of Understanding.

Sahda chairman Mr Obed Gumede said yesterday his organisation was "totally opposed" to, and would resist, the fencing of hostels as agreed to by the ANC and the Government. "We are bitterly opposed to it and we will see to it that it doesn't function. We were not consulted and this is unacceptable."

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(202)

Inmates no longer sitting on the fence

w/maur 27/11-3/12/92.

By CARMEL RICKARD

THE kwaZulu administration has fenced an African National Congress hostel despite its declared abhorrence of the ANC's proposal of fencing hostels on the Reef.

But the situation at Singobile hostel is unusual. First, the hostel dwellers themselves asked for the fence to be erected. Second, it is a strongly pro-ANC hostel, one of the few strongholds of the organisation in northern Natal. It was one of two stop-off points for ANC president Nelson Mandela during a brief visit to the region earlier this year.

Township manager Armstrong Majosi said the request to put up the

fence came from a hostel committee which met him and the Esikhawini council on June 10 this year. They agreed to the request and wrote a letter to Ulundi after which the Department of Works had the fence erected.

Majosi said the hostel representatives told his committee that they would feel safer from attack if the hostel were fenced. They wanted the neighbours' cattle kept off the premises and they also said since every decent house had a wall or a fence, they did not see why hostels should be any different.

Hostel committee member Sam Mthembu and a man who would only give his name as "Sixhlagaxhla-

ga" said residents were motivated to ask for the fence because of two attacks on their hostel this year allegedly by the kwaZulu Police and Inkatha.

Residents felt a high fence would protect them, but only if the gates were staffed by a private security company. They want independent guards to control access and exit. If the KZP want to raid, they will have to show a permit before they can get in.

The hostellers say they feel much safer since the fence went up. In fact they are now asking the township manager for razor wire across the top and bottom of the fence.

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immediate building of a high school in Phaga- bidding the display of posters in the township. the township. meng, a living wage, and government agreement

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Burnt Natal hostel to undergo urgent repairs

STAR 8/1/93

MARITZBURG — An emergency sum of R250 000 has been allocated for temporary repairs to the fire-ravaged Natal Midlands Bruntville hostel — to be completed in time for the return of hostel dwellers who are due to resume work in Mooi River on Monday

Bruntville mediator Nico Coetzer said the Natal Provincial Administration was granting the R250 000, which would cover short-term repairs to the hostel until insurance pay-outs were received. Total damage was estimated at R2,5 million

Security forces will also be doubled, as political leaders fear violence when the hostel dwellers return to find their homes burnt

The repairs will include the removal of the burnt rubble, the salvag-

ing of hostel dwellers' possessions and the restoration of water and sewerage facilities

Plans had been put into action immediately and, by lunchtime yesterday, tenders were being called for

Political leaders fear violent retaliation when the first 450 of the 1 200 hostel dwellers return to their quarters, which have been damaged in at least seven arson attacks since the beginning of their Christmas holiday

In all, 26 sections of the hostel were gutted by petrol bomb and other arson attacks. Hostel residents' belongings have also been looted.

The NPA also offered the services of its relief workers to assist the Bruntville Town Council with mopping-up operations, and to supply tents to accommodate hostel dwellers. — Sapa.



Star 2/13/93

Objection to hostel raised

Emotions are running high in Richards Bay about the siting of a massive "construction village" to house thousands of temporary workers for the multimillion Alusaf expansion project.