

HOMELANDS
GENERAL

FEB 1975

DEC 1975

HANSARD 1 Q. Column 2
4 February 1975.

Medically-trained Bantu serving in X
homelands

*3. Mr. I. F. WOOD asked the Minister
of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many trained Bantu (a) doctors,
(b) dentists, (c) chemists and druggists,
(d) veterinarians and (e) nurses are serv-
ing the Bantu people in the Bantu home-
lands.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU
DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) Doctors- 72.
- (b) Dentists—0.
- (c) Chemists—19.
- (d) Veterinarians—0.
- (e) Nurses—16 510.

~~1. 89~~
2. 101

HANSARD 1 Q column 44
7 February 1973.

✓ Gross domestic product of Bantu
homelands

101

*24 Mr G H WADDFIL asked the
Minister of Statistics

Whether the compilation of estimates
of the gross domestic product of the
Bantu homelands has been completed, if
so, what is the estimated (a) total product
and (b) *per capita* output in each home-
land, if not, when is it expected that the
estimates will be available

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

The compilation of the estimates of
the gross domestic product of the Bantu
homelands in the Republic has not yet
been completed. It is expected that the
estimates will be available by approxi-
mately mid 1975.

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14 February 1975

(101)

Land acquired in terms of Bantu Trust and Land Act

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

(a) What was the total area of land as at 31 December 1974 acquired in each province in terms of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, and (b) what area of land in each province remains to be acquired?

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The quota position in terms of the Bantu Trust and Land Act 1936 is as follows:

- (a) Land acquired:
 - Transvaal: 3 678 703 hectares
 - Natal: 395 760 hectares
 - O.F.S.: 61 381 hectares
 - Cape Province: 879 390 hectares
- (b) Land still to be acquired:
 - Transvaal: 627 939 hectares
 - Natal: 54 675 hectares
 - O.F.S.: 7 140 hectares
 - Cape Province: 504 765 hectares

Black prosecutors/magistrates: Salaries and training

25. Mr. D. J. DALINGE asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) (a) How many Blacks are at present employed as (i) prosecutors and (ii) magistrates and (b) in which districts are they employed in each case;
- (2) (a) what are the salaries of such prosecutors and magistrates, respectively, and (b) what are the salaries for White persons holding posts in corresponding positions;
- (3) whether any steps were taken during 1974 to narrow the salary gap between the two race groups in the above categories; if so, what steps;
- (4) whether any steps are contemplated to narrow such gap during 1975; if so, what steps;
- (5) how many Blacks have commenced training as prosecutors and magistrates in 1975 in areas falling under the jurisdiction of homeland governments;
- (6) where are such prospective prosecutors and magistrates, respectively, being trained;
- (7) whether any steps are contemplated and/or being implemented to increase the number of such trainees; if so, what steps.

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

- (1) (a) (i) 71
(ii) 26

Prosecutors:

Witzieshoek—1.
Odi—2.
Bafokeng—3
Mankwe—2.
Lehurutshe—1.
Molopo—2
Ganyesa—1.
Taung—1.
Thaba Nchu—1.
Madikwe—1.
Moretele—2
Ditsobotla—1.
Thaping Tharo—1.
Sterkspruit—1.
Middelrift—1.
Zwelitsha—1
Mdantsane—1.
Hlanganani—3.
Nkandla—1.
Umzinto—1.
Nongoma—1
Ndwedwe—2

Vulindlela—1.
Mapumulo—3.
Mahlabatini—1.
Ubombo—1.
Umbumbulu—1.
Ingwayuma—1.
Umlazi—4.
Nqutu—2.
Msinga—2.
Madadeni—2
Seshego—2.
Thabamopo—1.
Moutse—1.
Nebo—1.
Sekhukhune—1.
Bochum—1.
Belobedu—1.
Sekgosese—1.
Kentani—1.
Libode—1
Lusikisiki—1.
Tabankulu—1.
Umtata—1.
Giyani—1.
Mulamulele—1.
Ritavi—1.
Sibasa—3
Vulvani—1.
Dzanani—1.

Magistrates:

Madikwe—1.
Molopo—1.
Moretele—1.
Ditsobotla—1.
Thaping Tharo—1.
Umlazi—2.
Bochum—1.
Sekhukhune—4
Elliotdale—1.
Flagstaff—1.
Kentani—1.
Lusikisiki—1.
Mount Fletcher—1
Mount Frere—1.
Mqanduli—1.
Tsomo—1.
Umtata—2.
Tabankulu—1.
Nqamakwe—1.
Sibasa—2.

In addition, 14 incumbents who hold the ranks of senior clerks, assistant magistrates, etc. are acting as Magistrates at various Centres.

(2) (a) Black Prosecutors:

Clerk, grade II: R1 170×90—
1 620×120—2 100.
Clerk, grade I: R1 620×120—
2 700.
Senior Clerk: R2 460×120—
2 700×150—3 300.
Legal Assistant: R2 460×120—
2 700×150—3 450.

Black Magistrates:

Magistrate: R3 450×150—4 200
×180—4 560.

(b) White Prosecutors:

R2 100×150—3 300×180—4 380.
R3 480×180—5 100—5 340.

White Magistrates:

R5 340×120—6 300×360—7 380.

(3) Yes—general adjustment of salaries
with effect from 1 July 1974

(4) No.

(5) As prosecutors—29 nominated for 3
training courses; of these 9 have
commenced with their training.

As magistrates—78 have commenced
with their training.

(6) At the University of the North,
Turfloop, the University of Zululand
at Ngoye, the University of Fort
Hare at Alice, the Institute for Pub-
lic Service Training at the University
of Zululand and through the Uni-
versity of South Africa

(7) Yes.—The Unit for Legal training at
the University of Zululand has been
established specially for the training
of Black officials in legal careers,
i.e. as prosecutors and magistrates.
As a further encouragement, Black
officials who attend this centre retain
their full salaries during their period
of training. Other officials are also
encouraged to avail themselves of
this privilege.

HANUSARD 3 @ column 165 + 166.
18 February 1975.

101

Mining concerns in Bantu homelands

*15. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) How many mining concerns are at present in operation in each Bantu homelands; (b) what are the mineral resources in each; and (c) how many Whites and Bantu, respectively, are employed by each concern.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT (P. de la Rivecourt) replied as follows:

(a) Tloboeng	19
Polophathatswana	24
Venda	1
Gasaland	1
Ly/Zulu	9
Damotlan	5
Koekeloland	3

(b) Tloboeng
Andalusite, Bentonite, Asbestos,
Chromite, Kyanite, Platinum Minerals

B
Manganese, Vanadium, Fluorspar,
Alumina, Chrome, Granite, Calcite, Limestone, etc.

Venda
Chromite, Manganese and Silica

Gasaland
Gold, Stone and Magnesite

Ly/Zulu
Dolomite, Granite, Slite, Magnesite,
Limestone and Iron Ore

Damotlan
Iron, Mineral Salts and Copper

Koekeloland
Boulders

(c)	Whites	Bantu
Tloboeng	187	16 200
Polophathatswana	4 085	61 023
Venda	39	425
Gasaland	3	151
Ly/Zulu	14	307
Damotlan	36	365
Koekeloland	3	54

(Particulars in respect of each concern as such are unfortunately not readily available.)

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18 February 1975.

Black spot land/outlying parts of home-lands purchased/expropriated; Compensatory land added to home-lands.

(1) 101

*37 Mr T. G. HUGHES, of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

(1) What was the total area of (a) black spot land and (b) outlying parts of home-lands, (c) purchased land and (d) expropriated land in 1974.

(2) What was the total area of compensatory land added to the home-lands.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) (i) Nil

(ii) 439 hectares

(b) (i) Nil

(ii) Nil

(2) Nil.

*38 Mr R. M. CADMAN: Reply standing over.

HANOVER 3

Q column 215

21 February 1975.

101

Area of each home land divided into
arable land/pasture/other/irrigated
areas

TO MR W. G. LEITCH (for Mr R
M. Cuthbert) of the Minister of Bantu
Administration and Development

(1) What was the percentage of the area
of each home land in the Public
Trust that had been divided into arable
land, pasture, other and irrigated
areas at the 1st date for which
figures are available.

(2) What is the date in respect of which
the figures are given.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU
DEVELOPMENT

(1) Lebowa	6.0
Cape Province	99.4
South Ndebele	100.0
Bechuanaland	100.0
Swaziland	100.0
Botswana	77.0
Natal	97.0
Orange Free State	100.0
KwaZulu	12.1
Transvaal	83.5

(2) 31 December 1974

21 February 1975.

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X Forestry/agricultural areas in Bantu areas: Forestry industries operated by/for Bantu

*20 Mr W. G. KINGWILL (for Mr R. M. Cadman) asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) What is the extent of land in the Bantu areas of the Republic (a) covered with indigenous forest, (b) on which (i) commercial plantations and (ii) non-commercial woodlots have been established, (c) planted with resilient fibres and (d) under (i) sugar cane (ii) other commercial crops, specifying what crops and (iii) irrigation.
- (2) how many (a) sawmills, (b) creosoting plants and (c) decortication plants are being operated by (i) his Department, (ii) the Bantu Investment Corporation, (iii) the Xhosa Development Corporation and (iv) Bantu governments, authorities or individuals

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House.)

- (1) (a) 225 609 hectares.
 - (b) (i) 94 503 hectares
 - (ii) 25 853 hectares.
 - (c) 18 392 hectares
 - (d) (i) 14 349 hectares
 - (ii) Coffee 205 hectares.
Tea 900 hectares
Macadamia Nuts 12 hectares
Pecan Nuts 5 hectares
Coconut 940 hectares
Cashew Nuts 24 hectares.
 - (iii) 23 947 hectares.
- (2) (a) (i) 1.
- (ii) 3.
- (iii) Nil
- (iv) 15.
- (b) (i) 1.
- (ii) Nil.
- (iii) Nil.
- (iv) 13.
- (c) (i) 5.
- (ii) 3.
- (iii) 3.
- (iv) 108.

21 February 1975.

(1) 101
~~(2) 319~~

Bantu male/female adults/children resident in certain Bantu townships/areas

*22. Mr N. J. I. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

What are the estimated numbers of Bantu (a) (i) male and (ii) female adults and (b) children under the age of eighteen years, who are resident in (i) Zweitssha, (ii) Mdantsane, (iii) Umlazi, (iv) Kwa Mashu, (v) Ga Rankuwa, (vi) Mabopane and (vii) Tembisa?

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

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(i)	6 779	7 166	15 700
(ii)	24 141	10 564	42 000
(iii)	44 208	35 280	71 845
(iv)	50 700	40 300	80 000
(v)	18 251	17 159	37 108
(vi)	7 997	13 083	43 774
(vii)	3 751	3 669	8 649

HANSARD 4 Q column 258
25 February 1975.

101

White entrepreneurs in Bantu homelands

*12 Dr. E. I. FISHER (for Mr R. M. Cadman) asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

What are the total financial commitments of White entrepreneurs with whom contractual agreements have been concluded in regard to the establishment of industries on an agency basis in the Bantu homelands, at each growth point selected by the Growth Points Committee or the Decentralization Board.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Umtata	R574 000
Butterworth	R11 856 000
Babolegi	R19 824 000
Isithole	R1 604 000
Seshego	R3 495 000
Letaba	R 316 000
Wintarhoek	R86 000

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HANSARD 4

Q. column 258.

25 February 1975

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Bantu agricultural advisers

*11. Dr. E. L. FISHER (for Mr. R. M. Cadman) asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many Bantu agricultural advisers are (a) employed by his Department and homeland governments and (b) being trained at agricultural schools in each homeland.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Transkei	335
Ciskei	167
KwaZulu	199
Gazankulu	40
Venda	46
Lebowa	187
Bophuthatswana	132
Swazi	16
South Ndebele	3

(b) Transkei	102
Bophuthatswana	93
Ciskei	132
KwaZulu	128
Lebowa	140

28 February 1975.

Retail trading stations in Bantu areas

*5. Mr. W. G. KINGWILL (for Mr. R. M. Cadman) asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

101

(1) How many retail trading stations formerly owned by White persons in

(a) the Transkei and (b) other Bantu areas of the Republic, have been acquired by (i) official corporations or other bodies and (ii) Bantu persons or companies.

(2) (a) how many of those acquired by the corporations are managed by (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Bantu persons and (b) how many of those being managed by White persons are used as training schools;

(3) what is the estimated number of Bantu who are employed in the retail trade in Bantu areas of the Republic, including the Transkei

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) (i) 559.

(ii) (b)(i) and (ii) As no special record in the form of a register is kept in this connection, the particulars required can unfortunately not be ascertained without performing a considerable volume of work, which is deemed to be unjustified

(2) (a) (i) 2

(ii) None

(iii) 85

The particulars given above are in respect of the Transkei only. Particulars in respect of the other Homelands are not readily available

(b) None.

(3) Approximately 72 000

HANSARD 4

Q. column 304-306.

28 February 1975.

(101)

Hotels/Motels in Transkei/other Bantu areas

*6. Mr W G KINGWILL (for Mr R M Cadman) asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

- (1) (a) How many hotels or motels in the Transkei have been (i) acquired from Whites and (ii) built by (aa) the

Xhosi Development Corporation and (bb) Bantu persons or companies and (b) where are they situated;

- (2) (a) in what other Bantu areas of the Republic have hotels or motels been acquired or built for Bantu, (b) where are they situated and (c) by whom are they owned.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) (a) (i) 21

(ii) (aa) 1

(bb) 1.

- (b) Bizana.
Butterworth.
Cofimvaba
Cala
Elliotdale
Engcobo
Flagstaff
Idutywa
Kentani
Lusikisiki
Mount Ayliff.
Mount Fiere
Mount Fletcher
Ngqeleni
Ngqamalwe.
Tsolo
Esomo
Umtata
Umtata Mouth.
Qamata
Tabankulu

- (2) (a) kwaZulu Lebowa, Bophutha-
tswana, Gazankulu, Ciskei and
Damaraland

- (b) and (c)
Umlazi Bantu Investment Cor-
poration
Umgababa Bantu Investment
Corporation.
Seshego Bantu.
Gatinkwa Bantu and Bantu
Investment Corporation

- Khorixas—Native.
Manyeleti—South African Bantu
Trust
Mount Coke—Bantu.
Chalumna—Bantu
Debe Nek - Xhosa Development
Corporation.
Zwelitsha—Bantu.
Mdantsane—Xhosa Develop-
ment Corporation.
Buschbuckridge Bantu.

28 February 1975

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Prospecting/mining leases in Bantu areas

*7. Mr. W. G. KINGWILL (for Mr. R. M. Cadman) asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) What is the total number of (a) prospecting and (b) mining leases that are at present held by (i) White persons, (ii) White-controlled companies and (iii) Bantu persons or companies, in Bantu areas;
- (2) what revenue accrued during 1974 to (a) the South African Bantu Trust, (b) corporations established by the State, (c) Bantu governments or authorities, (d) Bantu tribes and (e) individual Bantu, from royalties and prospecting or other fees;
- (3) what mining or quarrying operations are in progress that have been (a) established or (b) assisted by the Bantu Mining Corporation

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) (i) 9
(ii) 111
(iii) 72
- (b) (i) 3
(ii) 59
(iii) Nil
- (2) (a) Revenue paid to the Bantu Mining Corporation for and on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust R197 014

(b) R16 543.

(c), (d) and (e) Particulars not available.
- (3) (a) Crusher—Giyani
Mining of Betonite—Lydenburg.
Mining of Andalusite Pietersburg.
Mining of Limestone—Potgietersrus.
Quarrying of Stone—Lower Umfolozi
Sand Removal—Amatikulu.
Sand Removal—Umhlatuze.
Sand Removal—Umgem.
Sand Removal—Selligoli
Sand Removal—Mashowing.
Mining of Sodalic—Swartbooisdult
Travertine Quarry—Taung
Cutting and polishing of Semi-precious stone—Taung
Sand Removal—Mdloti.
- (b) Sodalic Mines—Kaokoland.

HANSARD S. Q. column. 342-3.

4 March, 1975.

Medical facilities/staff in homelands

*5. Mr. R. M. CADMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) How many (a) mission hospitals, (b) other hospitals and (c) clinic centres are there in the homelands in (i) the Republic and (ii) South West Africa;
- (2) how many hospital beds are there in hospitals in the homelands in (i) the Republic and (ii) South West Africa;
- (3) how many (a) White and (b) Bantu (i) medical practitioners, (ii) nurses and midwives, (iii) dentists, (iv) chemists and druggists, (v) physiotherapists, (vi) radiographers, (vii) health inspectors (viii) health assistants and (ix) pharmaceutical assistants, are serving in the homelands in the Republic and South West Africa, respectively.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) (a) (i) 92.
(ii) 22.
 - (b) (i) 16.
(ii) 5.
 - (c) (i) 549.
(ii) 67.
- (2) (i) 30 518.
(ii) 3 639.

(3) (a)	Republic	South West Africa
(i)	595	51
(ii)	340	118
(iii)	7	1
(iv)	38	7
(v)	28	3
(vi)	43	6
(vii)	2	11
(viii)	---	19
(ix)	7	1

(b)	Republic	South West Africa
(i)	72	1
(ii)	16 510	732
(iii)	1 (Student)	---
(iv)	19 (16 Students)	---
(v)	34	---
(vi)	58	---
(vii)	15	3
(viii)	32	9
(ix)	16	---

~~(1) 89~~
(2) 101

HANSARD. S. Ct. columns. 556-71.

4 March 1975.

Training of Technicians/Teachers/Trainers
Businessmen in Transkei

101 Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Education

Whether any reply has been taken from the Government of the Transkei, teachers and technicians for managerial personnel of the Transkei if so to what is provided with what results

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

The matters to which the hon. member refers fall under the Transkeian Government and my Department is not concerned with the provision of training facilities in the occupations as referred to.

The following information was obtained from the Transkeian Government

- (a) The Umhata Technical College offers training in several technical directions. No students enrolled for technical courses in 1974. In 1974 507 pupils, however, received training in trade or vocational courses.
- (b) During 1974 94 students received training in agriculture of whom 28 passed their final examination.
- (c) There are 7 teacher training schools in the Transkei. At the end of 1974 795 students successfully completed their courses.
- (d) Commercial subjects are offered as part of the secondary courses. At the end of 1974 86 candidates passed the Form III and II candidates the Senior Certificate examinations with two or more commerce subjects.

HANSARD. J. & Columns 500 - 1.
 11 March 1975.

101

3889. The value of mineral production

117 Mr. G. H. WOODHEAD, Minister of Bantu Affairs and Development.

What was the value of mineral production in cash of the home market in the public sector

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

Statistical information available and obtained from the office of the Government Mining Engineer in connection with the value of the mineral production in the home market is as follows:

Tebawa:	
1971	R15 540 622
1972	R15 599 368
1973	R6 807 568

Bophuthatswana:	
1971	R4 145 650
1972	R6 375 516
1973	R3 379 202

Venda:	
1971	R384 150
1972	R290 875
1973	R402 079

Gazankulu:	
1971	R50
1972	R15 834
1973	R246 541

kwaZulu:	
1971	--
1972	R183 164
1973	R528 981

HANSARD 5

Q. column 385

5 March 1975 .

101

Land acquired by South African Bantu Trust

147 Mr. E. G. HUGHES asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

(a) What is the description of each portion of land, according to farm name or lot number and district, acquired from 1 January 1965 to December 1974 by the South African Bantu Trust or other persons or bodies in terms of the Bantu Trust and Land Act and (b) what are the dates on which the acquisition was authorized by Parliament

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) The information required can unfortunately not be furnished in view of the fact that the volume of work which will have to be undertaken to extract the particulars concerned, is deemed to be unjustified *inter alia*, all the purchase registers in respect of the four provinces, which are 26 in total will have to be searched for the particulars requested in respect of the farms in the Republic and all the properties in the Transfer Townships acquired on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust

HAMUSARD S

Q. column 397

7 March 1975.

101

Geological surveys in Bantu homelands

at V. All S asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

- (1) Whether any applications by geologists or student geologists for permission to make geological surveys in Bantu homelands were received by his Department between 1970 and 1974, if so, (a) what were the names of the applicants and (b) when was each application (i) received and (ii) answered;
- (2) whether any applications were refused, if so, what were (a) the names of the applicants who were refused permission and (b) the reasons for each refusal.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) and (2) The filing system of my Department is based on the names of persons who apply to enter the Bantustans and no decisive reply can be furnished unless the names of the persons or institutions concerned are provided.

14 MARCH 1975

101

Applications to make geological surveys in Bantu homelands

*32. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether any applications to make geological surveys in Bantu homelands were received by his Department between 1970 and 1974 from (a) Geology Departments of (i) Rhodes University and (ii) the Universities of (aa) Cape Town, (bb) the Witwatersrand, (cc) Pretoria, (dd) Stellenbosch and (ec) Natal, (b) the New Jersey Zinc Company, (c) the United States Steel Corporation, (d) South African General Mining, (e) Anglo-American and (f) Mr. Edward Hanley; if so.
- (2) when was each application (a) received and (b) answered,
- (3) whether any applications were refused; if so, (a) which applications and (b) what were the reasons for each refusal.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

Mr. Speaker, the reply contains a long list of details and with your permission it will be tabled.

‡Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I just want to point out to hon. Ministers that replies of this nature can only be tabled with the leave of the House.

(Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

(1) to (3)

Rhodes University

According to information available no applications were received.

University of Cape Town:

Number of applications received: 1.
Application received on 4 January 1973 and replied to on 7 January 1973.
Application approved.

University of Witwatersrand:

Number of applications received: 3.

(i) Application received on 12 July 1973 and replied to on 19 July 1973.
Application approved.

(ii) Application received on 30 May 1974 and replied to on 22 June 1974.
Application approved.

(iii) Application received on 13 November 1974 and replied to on 18 November 1974.
Application approved.

University of Pretoria:

Number of applications received: 2.

(i) Application received on 4 August 1972 and replied to on 11 August 1972.
Application approved.

(ii) Application received on 6 January 1975 and replied to on 13 January 1975.
Application could not be considered favourably because the mineral rights on the property concerned belong to a private company.

University of Stellenbosch

Number of applications received: 1.
Application received on 21 December 1973 and replied to on 31 January 1974.
Application approved.

University of Natal:

Number of applications received: 5.

(i) Application received on 7 November 1973 and replied to on 12 November 1973.
Application approved.

(ii) Application received on 3 December 1973 and replied to on 5 December 1973.
Application approved.

(iii) Application received on 3 July 1973 and replied to on 22 July 1973.
Application approved.

(iv) Application received on 19 September 1974 and replied to on 26 September 1974.
Application approved.

(v) Application received on 18 September 1974 and replied to on 3 October 1974.
Application approved.

New Jersey Zinc Company:

According to information available no applications were received.

United States Steel Corporation:

According to information available no applications were received.

South African General Mining:

Number of applications received: 3.

(i) Application received on 29 August 1968 and as a result of prolonged negotiations the application was approved on 1 September 1970.

(ii) Application received on 17 June 1969 and as a result of prolonged negotiations the application was approved on 1 September 1970.

(iii) Application received on 23 June 1972 and replied to on 4 July 1972.
Application could not be favourably considered because it covered an area to be excised and transferred to the State.

Anglo American:

Number of applications received: 3.

(i) Application received on 14 July 1972 and as a result of prolonged negotiations approved on 18 November 1974.

(ii) Application received on 22 October 1974 which application is still under consideration.

(iii) Application received on 20 September 1973 and provisional agreement reached on 24 December 1974. Final agreement is still receiving attention.

Mr. E. Hanley:

According to information available no application was received.

HANSARD. 4. Columns. 508-9.

14 March 1975.

1. (101)

~~2. 48~~

Schools in Bantu homelands

172. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Education

How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools are there in each Bantu homeland.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

	(a)	(b)
Ciskei	573	56
Bophuthatswana	682	82
Qwaqwa	29	12
Lebowa	796	76
Gazankulu	244	25
Venda	282	23
kwaZulu	1 448	108
Transkei	1 754	85
	5 808	567

Statistics as on the first Tuesday of March 1974.

As Bantu Education in these areas is controlled by the different homeland governments, the information was obtained from them.

17-18 March 1975.

101

Telephones/radios in Bantu homelands /

173 Mr G. W. MHLIS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

How many (a) telephones and (b) radios are there in each Bantu homeland

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Basotho Qwaqwa	131
Bophuthatswana	823
Orkei	1 926
Gazankulu	326
KwaZulu	1 824
Lebowa	629
East Caprivi	55
Transkei	4 099
Venda	263
Bushman Land	2
Damrataland	127
Hereroland	56
Koaloland	28
Kavango	104
Owambo	483

(b) Statistics are unfortunately not kept.

HANSARD. 7. Q. columns. 542-43.
19 March 1975.

**Motor vehicles/factories in Bantu
homelands**

175. Mr. G. W. MUIS asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many (a) motor vehicles and (b) factories with (i) under 50 employees and (ii) over 50 employees are there in each Bantu homeland

101

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) The particulars required can, unfortunately, not be furnished in view of the fact that the volume of work which will have to be undertaken to extract the particulars concerned is deemed to be unjustified.

(b) (i) Bophuthatswana	35
kwaZulu	11
Lebowa	18
Swazi	8
Venda	11
Cazankulu	9
Basotho-Qwaqwa	0
Transkei	8
Ciskei	10
(ii) Bophuthatswana	31
kwaZulu	10
Lebowa	7
Swazi	1
Venda	1
Cazankulu	2
Basotho Qwaqwa	1
Transkei	21
Ciskei	3

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Harward &

Q Columns 595
25 March 1975

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Livestock in Republic X

*11. Mr. R. J. LORIMER (for Mrs. H. Suzman) asked the Minister of Statistics:

- (1) (a) What was the number of livestock in the Republic in the latest year for which figures are available and (b) what percentage of this number was owned by Bantu;
- (2) In respect of what year are the figures given.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(1) (a) Cattle: 11 194 764.
Sheep: 29 871 969.
Goats: 5 147 925.
Pigs: 1 216 330.
Horses, mules and donkeys: 634 466.

(b) The percentages of these numbers of livestock in the Republic owned by Bantu, excluding livestock owned by Bantu employees on farms of Whites, Coloureds and Asians, are as follows:

Cattle: 31.
Sheep: 13.
Goats: 61.
Pigs: 27.
Horses, mules and donkeys: 57.

(2) Cattle, sheep and goats: 1973.
Pigs, horses, mules and donkeys: 1971.

Note:

The number of livestock owned by employees on farms of Whites, Coloureds and Asians is available in total but not for White, Coloured, Asian and Bantu employees separately. The number of livestock of these employees amounted to the following percentages of the total number of livestock in the Republic:

Cattle: 5.
Sheep: 1.
Goats: 4.
Pigs: 10.
Horses, mules and donkeys: 18.

~~(1) 1973 - 1974~~
(2) 101

House of 8 Q Columns - 596

25 March 1975.

Bantu/White veterinarians in homelands

*13. Mr. R. J. FORIMER (for Mrs. H. Suzman) asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether there are any (a) Bantu and (b) White veterinarians in practice in the homelands, if so, how many.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

At present there are no Bantu or White veterinarians in private practice in the homelands.

Ten White State veterinarians are, however, seconded on a full time basis to the homelands excluding the Ciskei, Basotho-Qwaqwa and the Eastern Caprivi.

Two White veterinarians are seconded to the Ciskei and Basotho-Qwaqwa on a part-time basis while the Eastern Caprivi is served by visiting veterinarians from Pretoria.

1. 101

~~2. 117~~

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Hansard 8

Q Column 604
25 March 1975-

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Training of Bantu agronomists X

*24. Dr. A. L. BORAINI asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

Whether there are any facilities in the Republic for the training of Bantu agronomists; if so, (a) what facilities, (b) how many persons have been trained and (c) how many are at present being trained.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

Yes. I assume that the hon. member refers to training in agronomy at university level.

- (a) The Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Fort Hare.
- (b) The information is not available. Six persons have already obtained degrees in Agriculture.
- (c) In 1974 43 students were enrolled in the Faculty of Agriculture. The final enrolment for 1975 is not yet available.

I may add for the information of the hon. member that agronomy is offered as part of a general course in agriculture at agricultural colleges and at secondary level it forms an integrated part of the subject agriculture.

(1) 101

(2) ~~Educ. University~~

HANSARD 9

Q. column
8 April 1975

649

101

Bantu on boards of Bantu Investment Corporation/Xhosa Development Corporation

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

Whether any Bantu have been appointed to the boards of the (a) Bantu Investment Corporation and (b) Xhosa Development Corporation; if so, (a) how many and (b) when were the appointments made, if not, why not.

†The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) and (b) No Bantu have been appointed yet because the corporations so far served all the nations on a general basis, but we are at present negotiating with Homeland Governments for the appointment of Bantu directors to the boards of Homeland Corporations.

HANSTICO 10

q. column 101

15/4/75

(1) 101
~~(2) 254~~

Magistracies in Bantu homelands

*22 Mr. M. L. MITCHELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many magistracies are being administered by Bantu persons in each Bantu homeland.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Transkei—7.
Tebowa 2.
Bophuthatswana—1.
kwaZulu -2.
Remaining homelands—Nil.

HANSARD II

Q. column ~~767~~ 771-772.

22 April 1975.

**Purchase of land by South African
Bantu Trust**

*12. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) What amount has been spent since 1 April 1974 in respect of the purchase,

in terms of section 10 of Act 18 of 1936, of land by the South African Bantu Trust;

- (2) whether any other authorities have since 1 April 1974 spent amounts on the purchase of land for Bantu, if so, (a) what (i) authorities and (ii) amounts and (b) for what purpose.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) R40 812 210-87.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) (i) The Adjustment Committee.
(ii) R2 253 869-30
 - (b) For the purchase of land for Bantu

161

HANSARD II

Q. 791

23 April 1975

Police stations administered by non-Whites

221. Dr. E. L. FISHER asked the Minister of Police:

1. How many police stations in (a) each Bantu homeland and (b) other areas of the Republic are being administered by Bantu persons;
2. (a) how many police stations in the Republic are being administered by (i) Coloured and (ii) Asian persons and (b) where are they situated.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) (a) Transkei: 30.
Ciskei: 4.
KwaZulu: 11.
Bophuthatswana: 4.
Lebowa: 5.
Gazankulu: 2.
- (b) 43.
- (2) (a) 8
Ehime
Genedenda
Paarl East
Steinkopf
Bishop Lavis
Bridgton
Dagamskop
Mantberg
Chatsworth
- (ii) 1

HANJOARD 12

Q 838

29 April 1975.

Transfer of health matters to Bantu
homelands

*8 Mr. I. F. WOOD asked the Minister
of Bantu Administration and Development

(a) To which Bantu homelands have
health matters been transferred in terms
of the provisions of the Bantu Home-
lands Constitution Act, 1971, and (b)
when did such transfers become opera-
tive

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU
DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Transkei and Bophuthatswana

(b) Transkei 14 1973
Bophuthatswana 31 3 1975.

101

Housing loans by Bantu Investment Corporation

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT replied to Question *20, by Mrs. H. Suzman:

Question:

- (1) What amount was advanced by the Bantu Investment Corporation by way of housing loans, from the inception of the scheme to 31 December 1974;
- (2) how many loans were granted in each homeland in each year of this period.

†Reply (laid upon Table with leave of House):

(1) R1 583 736

(2)	Bophuthatswana	kwaZulu	Qwaqwa
1962/63	3	2	—
1963/64	10	11	1
1964/65	14	26	—
1965/66	24	29	—
1966/67	19	35	—
1967/68	20	32	—
1968/69	13	22	—
1969/70	4	3	—
1970/71	13	11	—
1971/72	15	24	—
1972/73	17	28	1
1973/74	9	9	—
1.4.74 - 31.12.74	3	21	1

	Lebowa	Gazankulu	Venda	Swazi
1962/63	—	1	—	—
1963/64	—	—	1	—
1964/65	—	—	1	—
1965/66	3	—	—	1
1966/67	1	—	2	—
1967/68	2	—	1	—
1968/69	1	2	—	1
1969/70	5	—	2	—
1970/71	8	2	1	—
1971/72	11	2	4	1
1972/73	2	1	—	—
1973/74	6	2	3	1
1.4.74 - 31.12.74	9	8	4	—

ca. 943-4
13 May 1975.

101

Hotels with liquor licences for all races

*9. Mr. H. G. H. B.F.I.L. asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) How many liquor-licensed hotels for (i) Whites, (ii) Blacks, (iii) Coloureds and (iv) Asians are there in each Bantu homeland, (b) where are the hotels for each race group situated and (c) what is the grading of each

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) (i) and (b)
Ciskei—1 (Sterkspruit).
Bophuthatswana—1 (Paung)
Transkei—1 (Port St. Johns).
- (a) (ii) and (b)
kwaZulu 1 (Umlazi).
Ciskei —6 (Sterkspruit, Mdantsane,
Zwelitsha, Chalumna, Mt. Coke
and Debe Nek).
Icibowa—1 (Sheshego).
Transkei—2 (Qamata and Ngqeleni)
- (a) (iii) Nil.
- (iv) Nil.
- (c) Only one White hotel was graded with one star. The other hotels are not graded.

It should be mentioned that there are 17 Black hotels and 18 White hotels in various towns in the Transkei but which towns do not form part of the said Homeland yet.

HANSARD 14

Q. 763-4

16 May 1975.

101

Acquisition of land by South African Bantu Trust in terms of Bantu Trust and Land Act

*8. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development: †

- (1) What are the estimated amounts that will be made available to the South African Bantu Trust for the acquisition of land in terms of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act No. 18 of 1936) during each of the next five years,
- (2) whether a calculation has been made of the cost of the acquisition, in terms of Act No. 18 of 1936, of land still required for quota purposes in accordance with the plans and proposals of his Department, if so, what is the cost in respect of each province calculated to be.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) The amount to be made available for the purchase of land in terms of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936 is subject to annual budgeting practices and variable factors outside the control of the Department of Bantu

Administration and Development and cannot be reliably estimated.

- (2) No reliable estimate can be made.

16 May 1975

101

Acquisition of land by South African Bantu Trust in terms of Bantu Trust and Land Act

*9. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development: †

(a) What principles are applied by the South African Bantu Trust in determining the priorities for the acquisition of land in terms of the quota requirements of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act No. 18 of 1936), and (b) what bodies play a part in the determination of such priorities.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) Priority is presently given to the purchase of land which will serve as compensatory land for Bantu areas and black spots which are to be excised and removed, taking into account the position of White communities. Consideration is further given to certain deserving cases where age, health and estates are an important factor. The priorities are being determined by my Department and consult where necessary the Agricultural Unions, Local Authorities, Homeland Governments, etc.

HANDSARD 14

EX. 101-1-
16 May 1975

101

Consolidation of Bantu areas

*17. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development: †

- (1) (a) What is the total area of the land (i) which has been declared as released area in each province in accordance with the resolutions passed by both Houses of Parliament in 1973 concerning the consolidation of Bantu areas in Natal and the Transvaal and (ii) (aa) purchased and (bb) otherwise acquired by the South African Bantu Trust in each province in the released area set out in these resolutions and (b) what is the amount paid by the South African Bantu Trust for such land in each province that has been purchased;

- (2) (a) what Bantu tribes, Bantu communities and Bantu persons were ordered to withdraw from the areas set out in such resolutions in terms of the provisions of section 5 of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act No. 38 of 1927), as amended by section 1 of the Bantu Laws Amendment Act, 1973 (Act No. 7 of 1973), (b) what is the total area of the land which has become vacant in each province as a result of the withdrawal of such tribes, communities and persons, (c) who is the present owner of the vacant land, (d) what is the total area of the land made available in each province as compensation for the land which has so become vacant and (e) what is the amount paid to such tribes, communities and persons in each province in respect of their withdrawal from the said areas.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) Natal: Approximately 28 000 hectares.
Transvaal: Approximately 278 000 hectares.

- (ii) (aa) Natal: 15 000 hectares.
Transvaal: 88 000 hectares.

- (bb) Nil.

- (b) Natal: R4 000 000.
Transvaal: R16 700 000

It should be mentioned that the properties situate in the released areas declared by Proclamation No. 2/1974 which have not been bought yet, are presently in the process of being valued while a large number of offers have also been made recently to the owners concerned.

- (2) (a) None.

- (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

HANSARD 14

Q. 983

16 May 1975

(101)

Investment corporations for Bantu homelands

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

- (1) Whether any Bantu homelands will have their own investment corporations by 1976; if so, (a) which homelands and (b) what are the estimated amounts that will be allocated to each of these investment corporations over the next three years;
- (2) whether the present Bantu Investment Corporation will cease to function;
- (3) (a) how many job opportunities is it expected that each homeland investment corporation will create in the first three years after its establishment and (b) what is the expected cost.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) It is the intention to establish development corporations during 1975 for the various Bantu Homelands in the Republic.
 - (a) All the self-governing Homelands in the Republic.
 - (b) It will be determined according to the demand and funds available.
- (2) No, but it will undergo important re-organization, especially in respect of its functions.
- (3) (a) and (b)
The objective is to accelerate the present tempo of creation of work facilities at the lowest possible cost although the execution will be subject to various fluctuating economic factors.

HANSARD 19

Q. ~~1977-8~~ 198.

18 June 1975.

101

**Whites/Bantu employed in mining
concerns in Bantu areas**

353. Dr. G. F. JACOBS asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

What is the total number of (a) Whites and (b) Bantu who are employed in mining concerns in Bantu areas.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 4 988

(b) 80 638

APARTHEID A CANCER, SAYS ECONOMIST

101

Warning was sounded today by a Wits University professor that while South Africa enjoyed a glowing record of economic progress, the division of Whites and Blacks had created "a cancer in our society."

Professor Joubert Botha, head of the department of economics at Wits, told business leaders and racially mixed students from all the main universities: "We ought to allow economic forces to follow their natural course and relax some of the more glaring impediments to vertical mobility in the labour market."

"If we refuse to do so, economic forces will eventually compel us — perhaps with unpleasant consequences. Then we may indeed fear for the economic survival of this country."

NO NEED

Professor Botha was opening the 24th congress of the International Association of Commerce and Economic Students, a two-day conference called in Johannesburg with the theme "Southern Africa's economic survival."

On basic statistics, he conceded, there appeared no need to fear the future. Over the last 10 years, the real growth rate of South Africa had pushed ahead by 5.4 percent — compared with only 4 percent in the United States and 2.8 percent in Britain.

Between 1963 and 1973, the index of physical volume of production had almost doubled. The inflow of long-term capital in the private sector amounted to R2,000 million — boosted to R2,300 million if the Government and banking sector were also counted.

GOLD DESIRED

The future of gold — which netted South Africa nearly R10,000 million over the past decade — seemed to be secure. Billion markets had convincingly shown that gold was still desired universally as a standard of value, especially in a world of inflated paper currencies.

The position of the gold mining industry

Michael Chester,
Financial Editor

than it has been for a long time, which is another reason why we should be optimistic about our economic future."

More items that set the mood of optimism:

- R100-million being sunk into two new gold mines.
- Plans for a R1200-million programme to switch freight to containerisation.
- R1,000-million going into coal pipelines to Richards Bay.
- R400-million steelworks at Saldanha Bay.
- Capital expansions of R400-million in the chemical industry.

RAMPANT

"There is a spirit of entrepreneurship rampant in this country which is unique in a world where private enterprise is becoming more and more subjected to state interference."

Even so, a huge question mark hung over Southern Africa — caused by labour relations.

Professor Botha said the accumulated economic effect of current policies on Black labour defied calculation.

"The amount of fumbling with Black labour issues is unbelievable — and we have not come to the end of it yet."

In 1948 the Fagan Commission found that:

- The idea of total segregation was "utterly impracticable."
- The permanent settlement of Blacks in the Urban areas should be acceptable as an unalterable fact.
- The movement from country to town had a background of economic necessity.
- In the urban areas there were not only Black migrant labourers, but also a settled, permanent Black population.

TRAUMATIC

Today, official policy still did not fully accept these findings. The result had been traumatic.

"In short," said Professor Botha, "our system has created, and continues to create, the most wonderful revolutionary material in the world."

"This whole sorry state

of the authorities to frame a policy which would provide our millions of Blacks with a future. At the moment their future is uncertain."

"The idea of total segregation, rejected by the 1932 Native Economic Commission, was nevertheless tried out — and has been proved to solve nothing."

RELUCTANT

"We now realise, but we are reluctant to admit, that the Fagan Commission was correct when it concluded that a permanent Black urban population was an unalterable fact."

"We are now putting our hopes on a new idea: completely independent Black states. But we know that these states cannot absorb the urban Black population. And economists know that they cannot be economically viable for a long time to come."

"We must remember that independence proper brings with it not only flags and anthems but also impediments, such as independent monetary systems, customs tariffs, foreign aid of a possibly dubious kind, and a limitation of the home market."

AFRIKAANSE INSTITUTE VIR HANDELSVERHOUDINGS
POSBUS 97 JOHANNESBURG

101

THE BLACK WORKER OF SOUTH AFRICA

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



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Call to Vorster on influx control

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

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

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

IDLERS

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

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

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

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

MONOPOLY

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

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

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

(1) 101

(2) 2.2

(3) 317

101

Dumping

STARR
23.1.75
RESETTLEMENT

angers

Minister

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Strong disagreement emerged between the Government and the homeland leaders yesterday over the resettlement of Blacks.

At the urban Black summit in Cape Town, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, objected to the use of the word "dumping" by Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa.

Dr Phatudi had criticised the lack of facilities in the areas to which people were moved. He said they suffered when they were "dumped" penniless in areas with no facilities.

Mr Botha said it was a principle of the resettlement programme that nobody was sent to a place which did not have essential facilities. Those moved were always compensated for what they had to leave behind and normally only the workless were resettled.

254

THE STAR JOHANNESBURG FRIDAY JANUARY 31

More land, money for homelands

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A new basis for financial assistance to the homelands and proposals to complete the allocation of land to them have been foreshadowed by the State President as among the Government's plans

this Parliamentary session.

Mr Fouche also made it clear that Parliament will consider the draft constitution for the Rehoboth territory in South West Africa, worked out last year in consultation with the Baster Advisory Council.

A proclamation providing for the establishment of Namaqualand and town-

ship councils for Namaqualand is planned.

Mr Fouche said in his speech opening the Parliamentary session that, in consultation with homeland governments concerned, it had been decided to revise the basis for financial assistance to the homelands from the central exchequer.

This would be done in such a way that the calculated amount of certain indirect taxes on commodities consumed in the homelands, and of tax imposed on companies or branches operating in the homelands, would be allocated to the revenue funds of the homelands.

On training schemes, Mr Fouche said the Government was giving active attention to the extension of training for Blacks at all levels, including the fields of medicine, dentistry and veterinary science.

LAND-BUYING

Satisfactory progress was being made with the training of Black workers in White areas in job categories in which they could be legally employed.

Mr Fouche said the recent inter-racial talks between the Prime Minister, and Black, Coloured and Indian leaders, had strengthened the prospects of greater mutual understanding and more positive co-operation.

Proposals for the acquisition of land for the Black areas in the Republic would be submitted this session. With these proposals, the allocation of land in terms of the 1936 Native Trust and Land Act, undertaking will be all but complete.

BLACK ROLE

A committee under the chairmanship of Sam Motsuenyane, President of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, has decided that the Black man's share in the economy and the problems of Black businessmen in urban areas (and in the homelands) needs further study.

ASSOCOM, the AHI and BENBO are all involved. Accordingly, to get certain basic information, the Bureau of Market Research has been asked to undertake a study on the attitudes of Blacks towards Black businesses, and on the role on the Black man in the South African economy.

The Small Business Ad-

COMMERCE Feb. 1975

visory Bureau has also been asked to make a study of the problems of the Black businessman in South Africa. It is hoped that these studies will be finalised by mid-year.

~~1-28~~
~~2-319~~
3-101
~~4-47~~
~~5-101~~

Q and A with Gats

QUESTION: In the broad scheme of detente in Southern Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa seem to be the hot spots where the situation needs to be defused immediately. Why, therefore, do you regard immediate detente at home as so very urgent?

ANSWER: The whole detente will be a grand scheme that never was if there is nothing black leaders can point to in terms of meaningful change in our Black-White situation in South Africa.

I believe that all the plausible things Mr Vorster has done, the initiatives he has taken with Dr Kaunda and others, become completely irrelevant if nothing fundamental is going to happen inside the borders of South Africa.

We Blacks welcome Mr Vorster's initiatives, but they will only be important if he sweeps his own backyard, too. There is not much point in saying to others "start cleaning up your backyard" if one's own backyard is dirty.

Q: Do you view your meeting with the Prime Minister as an indication that detente could fail?

A: Yes. In fact I returned rather depressed, despite the fact that I'm an optimist in many ways. I still operate within this system of separate development in the hope that meaningful change will take place without violence, but that is as far as my optimism goes. At the meeting with the Prime Minister I was not convinced that he intends to take meaningful steps, nor that Blacks can look forward to anything concrete, apart from rhetoric.

Q: You have recently referred to civil disobedience on the part of Black people. Are you saying that this could be your attitude if relations between Black and White deteriorated?

A: To understand what I am trying to say here, on must first recall the situation as it was before 1960. The exasperation and frustration of Black people had in fact gone so far that they and their political organisations could see no alternative except to use the only weapon they had, civil disobedience and the disruption of services, to try to get the White man to think seriously, to listen to us.

It appears to me that by going to Pretoria or Cape Town to speak to the Prime Minister and returning each time empty-handed is going to place us — or is placing us, I should say — in exactly the same position.

This is the warning I am sounding. Our leaders in the banned African National Congress went to the White leaders and said everything there was to be said about the Black man's oppression, and still returned empty-handed. This was before Sharpeville, when the banned African organisations started to adopt disobedience.

Powerless people

It seems to me that while dialogue, if I may call it that, between the Black leaders of this time and Mr Vorster does not lead to anything meaningful, we will lose credibility with our people and lead them to believe that we are helping Mr Vorster to maintain a facade, and in that case the Black people may themselves take initiatives as they did in the former times of which I speak. That is all I meant.

I do not mean that we will resort to violence, at all. But actually, powerless people like us, who are not even armed, can only take civil action in the hope that the White man might wake up and listen to us.

So far I don't have the impression that when we talk to the Prime Minister he listens to us, that he is hearing the message we are trying to put across to him on behalf of the Black people. That was the position in 1960, when Black leaders refused to operate in the Native Representative Council — and I fear that Black people may be pushed in the same direction today.

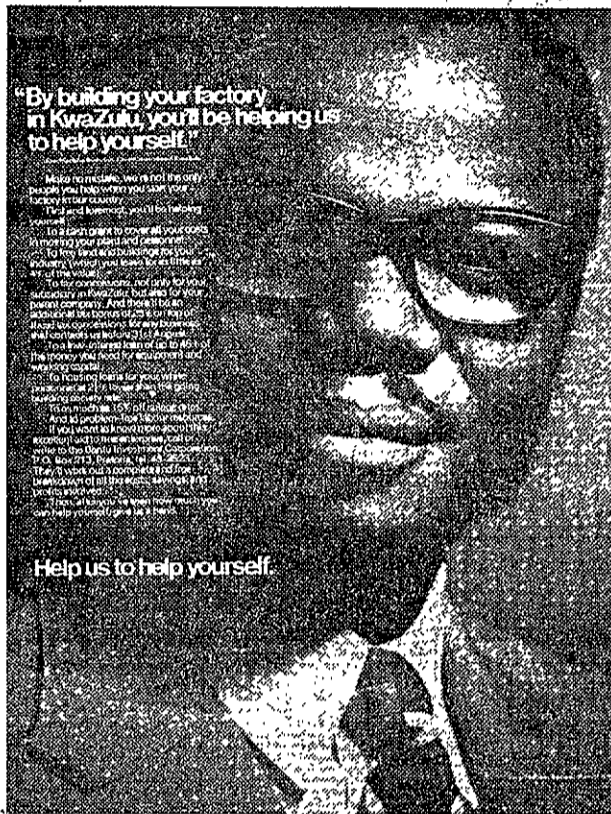
At the moment, because my people still wish me to use the means I have been using to try to obtain better conditions for them, I must do what

THIS WEEK reporter BRENDA ROBINSON spoke to KwaZulu's Chief Minister Gatscha Buthelezi. She asked him about Mr Vorster and detente. He said: "There's not much point in saying to others 'start cleaning up your backyard' if one's own backyard is dirty."

She asked about civil disobedience.

He said: "Powerless people like us, who are not even armed, can only take civil action in the hope that the White man might wake up and listen to us. I do not mean that we will resort to violence."

And she asked him if he is prepared to give up his South African birthright . . .



Chief Buthelezi in "Come to KwaZulu" advertisement . . . "We are concerned about our people"

they want. I cannot call a halt to homeland government, which would cause my people to make supreme sacrifices, without their consent.

Q: How many times have you met Mr Vorster?

A: Four times.

Q: Is there any basic difference of opinion between yourself and other homeland leaders?

A: I could not answer that fairly because we are all different men with minds of our own, but we all agree on the needs of our people. Believe me, as far as Black needs go, we sing in unison.

Certainly the people of the Transkei want independence, while the others do not under the present system.

I also differed with some leaders about co-operating with a certain official in the Department of Bantu Administration to remove the pinpricks of apartheid. It was not a serious difference.

I was looking at the matter politically and it would compromise me far too much to produce some kind of cosmetic to beautify the pass laws. I think if I were to participate in a report based on the entrenchment of the pass laws it would enable Whites to say that whatever comes out in the washing was produced by me, too.

Q: How important is the urban African to the rural African? Are they really one? Or is there an idea to separate out urban and rural groups? How important is this?

A: I have some fears that some people are being fooled into believing that their destiny in urban areas is different from ours in the rural areas. It is quite an illusion, of course, because most of the Africans living in urban areas are regarded — quite unrealistically — as not permanently there.

Badge of slavers

But the fact is that the oppression of the Black people is one oppression. The destiny of the Black people is one destiny, and this was the attitude of African organisations before they were banned.

I think the new approach of emphasising that the urban African is different from the rural African is a dangerous thing in terms of our common destiny. It is simply divide and rule all over again because ethnic grouping did not make our groups small enough. People should see through these semantics, which are nonsensical. All of us carry the pass whether we are rural or urban and that is the supreme badge of slavery in South Africa.

Our peoples are not separate. All of our destinies are one — urban, rural, White and Black.

Q: A paper has been prepared by Witwatersrand University students which details exploitation rates which workers are paid in some border and homeland industries. One factory near Pretoria pays a basic wage of about R3 a week of 45 hours, in an area where the PDL is more than R72 a month.

In one firm, workers have to carry a red bar if they go to the lavatory in order to show that is where they are going — and they are fined R1 if they lose it. Yet I am told that a fresh series of advertisements is to appear in which you and other homeland leaders request investment and advertise "problem-free labour".

A: I have said many times that people should be encouraged to invest in the homelands but not just on any terms. While it is kind and encouraging that these young people analyse these things and point out the injustices done to my people, I must point out, as a Black man, that these injustices have been going on for a very long time, and these young men must not think they shed White guilt by suddenly discovering them in these surveys.

It sometimes seems to me that these things are done in a self-righteous way, as if to conduct a survey makes one holier than other Whites who are exploiting our people.

It is even better, perhaps, if they can transfer some of the guilt to Blacks who are trying to get some development going where there is nothing at all.

My conscience is quite clear. My Government does not pretend that these advertisements, if successful, would be the total answer to the whole economic development of my people, or that the homelands can be viable on this basis, but we are concerned about our people and we think where they can be uplifted in any way this should be done.

I do not condone the conditions described but when people come to areas in which there is nothing to start an industry, a plentiful supply of labour appears to be the basis on which decentralisation is done in any part of the world.

These iniquitous things are not to be condoned. Black leaders hope and work for the improvement of Black conditions. A survey does not wash away White sins and transfer them to Black leaders.

Q: What industries does the Bantu Investment Corporation permit in the homelands and why are they restricted?

A: In fact, I believe it is not the Bantu Investment Corporation, but the "big boys" in White industry who, because of their votes, their money and their influence, persuade the powers that be not to allow industries that exist in White areas to compete with industries that could exist in the homelands.

For instance, they won't give a franchise to a Black man to operate a cold drinks factory in Umhlanga or in any of the homelands.

Yet in Swaziland they have a brewery despite the fact that the population is small — under a million — while in Zulu reserves there are more than two million people.

It is this sort of farcical nonsense that makes self-government so difficult to take seriously. If we are going to be prevented from making things which could compete favourably with things in the so-called White areas, where is the separate but equal?

Q: What is now required, in your view, for the basic commercial and industrial upliftment of the Black people?

A: We need to share wealth in this country, and we need to share power, which is decision-making. I think this must occur in the political as well as in the industrial and economic spheres. White and Black countrymen must share. If Whites prevent this in the so-called White areas, Blacks should do it in the homelands.

Black money

It should occur, not because we want to prop up apartheid, but because sharing has to start somewhere, and we can't wait until the total situation is resolved until our people get used to decision-making.

Our people, too, must have a stake in some of the industries in this country. We must start on a modest scale. I believe industry should come up to KwaZulu on the basis of participation by Zulu people either through shares or by equity participation by the Government of KwaZulu on behalf of the Zulu people.

It is important to have some "tycoons", but where people are moving up from grass-roots level it is important to have a marriage in which we don't stifle private enterprise but at the same time let the people participate through their government. In this way Black revenue can go to uplift the Black people themselves.

Our Black money should circulate in a bank belonging to Blacks. Although our people are poor, it was estimated that more than R700 million of Black money recently circulated in the White sector because we have not got the services to offer to our own people.

Q: Was it the absence of this kind of promise or hope of upliftment that made the meeting with the Prime Minister disappointing?

A: I seem to notice that the whole attitude when we have this kind of dialogue with the Prime Minister is defensive — by which I mean defensive in terms of the status quo.

Perhaps they see us as some kind of Trojan horse, they interpret suggestions as attacks on the status quo, but do not see that we genuinely suggest improvements for the peaceful unfolding of our joint future.

You feel that people are putting plugs in their ears. They are not listening.

Property rights

For example, our people might lease land in so-called White areas. I can't see why my people can't have freehold rights. Even non-citizens have property rights in most countries, but my people may not have property rights in their own. This despite the fact that Nationalists own farms in Botswana and Swaziland.

Q: As a South African would you be prepared to exchange your South African birthright to be a leader of an independent homeland as the situation stands at the moment?

A: When I proposed a federal solution to this country's problems, in fact I meant that we should still be South Africans. This is a compromise solution based on the Government's policy but I still don't wish to deprive myself of my South African birthright, and I still benefit from the South African economy.

I am a Zulu — but I also believe that I am one of God's children, as we all are, White or Black.

I believe my Zuluness is immutable. My humanity is also immutable — perhaps paramount.

POVERTY AND PROFITS

SUN. TRIB

2/2/75

By STAN WINER

"WHEN THE BANTU Investment Corporation promise to move you to money in a South African Black homeland, they're not kidding."

These words feature prominently in an intensive BIC advertising campaign due to be launched overseas this month with the intention of attracting foreign investors to the homelands.

In similar vein, past advertisements have quoted chief Patrick Mphahlele of the Venda homeland: "The only motive an industrialist should have to invest in my homeland is profit."

And Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu had this to offer: "In the grand design for my homeland, I see many White capitalists making vast amounts of money."

How some industrialists are making these "vast amounts of money" forms the basis of a recently published University of the Witwatersrand Wages and Economics Commission survey of wages and conditions in the Brits and Rosslyn border areas of the Transvaal and Babelagi — described as a Bophuthatswana homeland "growth point".

The commission's report discloses that:

* More than 90 percent of Black workers in the decentralised areas investigated are paid wages below the poverty datum line.

* In the Babelagi BIC project, some workers are paid as little as R3 for a 45-hour week.

* With a constant surplus of labour at their disposal, managements take advantage of the situation to make workers feel insecure.

Injured

* One prominent firm with international affiliations is alleged to have forced workers to carry a piece of metal, painted red, to show that they were on their way to the lavatory.

* Workers are injured because they are not provided with protective clothing.

Based on minimum requirements of a family of five for food, clothing, rent, transport, cleaning material and fuel, the commission calculated a PDL of R18.23 a week, but the overall wage in Babelagi amounted to only R7.68 a week. The Brits average was R13.31 and Rosslyn's R17.03.

One firm, Kool Look Wigs, in Babelagi paid a basic wage of R3 a week to novice employees.

The report points out that basic wage agreements set down by industrial councils and wage boards do not apply in the homelands and suggests that this "is one of the

carrots used to attract firms to these areas."

In past BIC advertisements, Mr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa has been quoted as saying: "We do not suffer from militant trade unions in South Africa. In short, the Black proletariat in the homelands is ready, willing and able to do a decent day's work for a fair salary."

Just how "fair" wages and conditions are in the areas investigated is reflected in the survey's finding that although management invariably stated that worker representation through liaison or workers' committees was effective, most workers either did not know of the committee or else condemned it as "useless".

Most workers interviewed told the commission they were unaware of their rights to compensation after accidents at work or of benefits like paid sick leave and annual leave, and were not sure of their rights to form workers' committees.

Insecure

"The evidence is that employers make no attempt to inform Black workers of their rights," the report says.

Of workers interviewed, 32 percent felt that there was nothing they could do to improve their conditions, including the lack of protective clothing in unhygienic and dangerous circumstances.

"The general impression is that factory management takes advantage of the surplus of labour in the area to make workers feel insecure in their jobs," says the report.

A final-year medical student who accompanied members of the commission told me he came across a number of workers with severe occupational injuries sustained as a result of a lack of protective clothing.

The report states: "Two workers said they were refused sick pay even when they produced a doctor's certificate. A further two said they had been fired after being injured at work and six complained of having been charged for hospital treatment."

The survey found that adverse comments regarding conditions in the Babelagi BIC "growth point" were not confined to workers alone.

The management of one firm — Greenfield Manufacturing — which has been in the area for about three years, complained that the transport of labour was "disgusting", the cost of transport of goods was high, the telephone system was bad, services for machines in the area was almost non-existent and electricity and water were periodically cut.

In the Brits border area, members of the com-

mission came across a firm — African Telephone Cables, an affiliate of ITT — where it was alleged that Black employees were forced to carry a large piece of metal, painted red, when going to the lavatory in order to make themselves conspicuous so that a check could be kept on the amount of time they spent there.

"Nonsense"

It was alleged that if they did not carry the piece of metal they would be liable to a fine of R1.

A spokesman for African Telephone Cables told me the allegation is "utter nonsense."

Dr Nic Adendorf, chairman of BIC, refused to comment on the survey's findings. "It is a matter for the industrialists concerned to sort out for themselves," he said.

Members of the commission claimed that during the survey they were intimidated by the police. In the Babelagi area, one firm called the police on seeing members of the commission outside their factory. Another firm in the area told their workers they would be fired if they were seen speaking to

members of the commission.

I was told that the chairman of the wages commission received a phone call telling him to keep out of Brits "or else."

On three occasions students were escorted, under protest, to the Protea North Police station where they were questioned and their cars searched.

If the commission's survey on wages and conditions in the Brits, Babelagi and Rosslyn areas can be taken as indicative of what workers at future big "growth points" can expect, then the picture is a dismal one indeed.

And yet the need for employment in the homelands is a pressing one.

Need

This need is reflected in a recent report, compiled by Markinor in association with Quadrant International SA, which discloses that the average income of homelander was R7 a month — compared with a White average income of R127 in 1973.

It also shows that in the homelands 25 percent of households have no income at all, while only eight percent have incomes of more than R120.

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Church of England

backs the homelands

By JOHN CAVILL

LONDON. — The Church of England is to urge British firms with operations in South Africa to invest in the Black homelands.

It is talking to homeland leaders — such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — on what kind of investment projects would be most suitable.

A spokesman for the Church's Board for Social Responsibility said this week: "One of our main programmes now is to advise companies with the biggest investments in South Africa on how to invest in the homelands."

"We have written to a number of homeland leaders asking them to comment on a suggested list of investment projects which these firms might make.

"These include training schemes — such as the R4.8-million project set up by Consolidated Gold Fields — and manufacturing projects involving the use of intermediate technology.

"When we have the homelands' views on investment, we will put forward suggestions to the companies."

Asked how this approach tied up with the reported decision of the Church Commissioners to sell their holding of Consolidated Gold Fields shares for moral reasons, he said:

"We do not recommend disinvestment by British firms. We have decided to use the leverage which investment gives us."

The Church Commissioners, who have sold half the Church's 70,000 share stake in Cons Gold Fields, continue to insist the decision was taken on investment grounds.

But they admit they are "aware" of opposition within

the Church to the holding of such shares.

Meanwhile, the Board for Social Responsibility — which advises the synod of the Church — is building up its pressures on British companies, from Imperial Chemical Industries to British Leyland.

"We are concentrating on their responsibilities over and above wages — which issue is now being well taken care of by the Department of Trade", said the spokesman. "These include the question of investment in the homelands".

This "positive" line by the Church — as opposed to the "negative" calls for disengagement by, for example, selling shares in South African-orientated companies — echoes the approach to business and morality in South Africa being taken by the multi-denominational body, Christian Concern for Southern Africa.

Christian Concern (CCSA) has held two high-powered seminars in the last two years: Corporate Responsibility and the Institutional Investor in 1973, which discussed the ways in which institutional investors can affect company policy in Southern Africa; and Management Responsibility and African Employment in South Africa, two months

ago, at which leading South African labour experts and senior British management exchanged ideas on African advancement and improvement of working and living conditions.

CCSA is now exploring the possibility of holding a conference in South Africa itself. It says: "Whereas the first conference (on management responsibility) was aimed at decision-makers within the parent company in Britain, the South African conference would be aimed at management in South Africa who implement the parent company's policies."

It says one of the main problems in improving Black conditions is "the lack of communication" between the British parent company and its South African subsidiary on "the question of the company's social responsibility."

CCSA says the South African Council of Churches has already offered to be its agent in setting up a conference.

CCSA is also setting up an "investment advisory group", which will include a leading London merchant banker, to advise churches.

It says: "The CCSA advisory group will identify a selected group of companies, compile detailed information and advise the churches on approaching these companies."

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Homelands: PM hints at greater say

By PATRICK
LAURENCE

MAFEKING. — The Prime Minister yesterday hinted that homelands would be given a greater say in attracting White capital and entrepreneurs to their territories.

Opening the Bophutha-Tswana Legislative Assembly, Mr Vorster made it clear that he thought the time had come for homeland governments to be "more directly" involved in the economic development of their territories particularly in the establishment of White enterprises.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development would be approaching homeland governments on the matter, he said.

Until recently White capital and enterprise were mainly channelled to border regions and the homelands themselves through the White-controlled Bantu Investment Corporation and Xhosa Development Corporation.

SWITCH

The decision late last year to establish separate development corporations for each homeland — on which Africans would be represented — was the first sign of a switch away from what has been described as the "stranglehold" of the White-controlled corporations.

Mr Vorster seemed to indicate yesterday that last year's move would be carried a stage further. He spoke of a joint approach to the homelands by the Department of

Bantu Administration and the new corporation.

He opened his address with a prediction that historians of the future would see the present decade as one of "phenomenal progress in the political field."

He then commented on the apparent reluctance of Tswanas to work on the 25 mines within Bophutha-Tswana.

"A total of 61 000 non-Tswana are employed at these mines at an income of some R25-million a year," Mr Vorster said.

"This amount is lost to your homeland and I think that the leaders of the Tswana nation will have to give this matter serious thought . . .

"It is only by first being the worker in an industry that one can later become the owner of that industry."

In a brief comment on the land question Mr Vorster said: "Having a greater area of land is no guarantee of a higher level of development . . . It would be better to make the most of the resources you already have."

He then went on to make what might have been a reference to the long-standing quarrel between the Chief Minister, Chief Lucas Mangope, and his erstwhile lieutenant, Chief Herman Maseloane.

"Something I want to stress here today is that peace and a climate of stability and moderation . . . are absolutely essential for economic development."

He warned that "extravagant and emotional statements by leading personalities" were calculated to put off prospective investors.

28-3-75 ⇒ Read Daily Mail.

(101)

See also 1/16
RESETTLEMENT

Hom

Homeland plan out -

130 000

Blacks to be moved

By **BERNARDI WESSELS**
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday announced its final plans for the Black homelands which consolidate 113 areas into 36.

They involve shifting 130 000 Africans — 50 000 in the Transvaal and 40 000 each in the Cape and Natal.

The announcement was made by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. E. Botha, and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Bram Raubenheimer.

The proposals will be submitted to Parliament for ratification by way of a resolution.

Yesterday's announcement by the Ministers revealed:

- The Transkei coastal resort and White enclave of Port St Johns and numerous other small White villages will be handed over to the Black Government.

- The small East Cape holiday coastal town of Hamburg, where many Whites and prominent Nationalists and Broederbonders own properties, will also finally go Black.

- A large chunk of land east of the Zebediela Citrus Estate, in the process of being bought by the Bantu Trust, has been declared Black.

- Mr Botha, during the course of a Press conference, made it clear the South African Government would have no objection in principle to the Glen Grey and Herschel areas of the Ciskei becoming part of the Transkei.

- In Natal the whole of the upper Tugela River catchment area becomes White while the whole of the Makhatini Flats — including the Josini Dam irrigation

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

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

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

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

Third visit

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

"If you want to reach 30 percent of the adult population in an area for an advertising campaign then this research will tell how many posters to display for instance in bus shelters.

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

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

"What is said on board

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

Movement of Blacks sets a puzzle



Mr. Brian Copland... analysing a fascinating technical problem.

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

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

The traffic factor varies

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

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

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

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

is impossible to a conclusion that cities adopted are reflected in behaviour and of the people.

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

"Surveys of other parts of Blacka but do not same variability a South African Black do my math models apply as Blacks here as the Whites.

Complicated

"The world movement of the complicated by work. These geog limits may well be of the variability I

"The shopping facilities Soweto, for instance, an unnatural pattern of movement people.

"When you get as in South which is unique, it market research nature more difficult situation leads to artificiality which natural growth in

"In other countries are looking at cities which grow with people moving, they want to and dance with supply and demand.

Consequences

"The situation does not merely a different pattern Whites but to a fragmentation and heterogeneity among Blacks.

"It is a most technical problem technically an optimistic outcome. I am so we will discover a denying pattern these variables," said Copland.

An example of variability was in some places, train used greatly and in places buses. These are being measured their effects analysed.

Mr. Copland believes results of the will enable people the consequences as the unintended quences of the situa

ADM 9/14/75

Town Blacks lose in numbers game

By PATRICK LAURENCE
THE percentage of Africans living in the homelands was nearly double that of their kinsmen living in White-controlled South Africa between the 1960 and 1970 censuses, according to Professor Flippie Smit of the University of South Africa.

Professor Smit's calculations, disclosed to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday, come as Parliament considers proposals to partially con-

solidate the homelands into an area constituting some 33 per cent of South Africa.

But Professor Smit does not believe that the rising population of the homelands in itself reinforces the pleas by African leaders for a larger share of the land.

His calculations show that the homeland population increased by 70 per cent between 1960 and 1970, against an increase of some 38 per cent for the African population in White-controlled South Africa.

The more rapid increase of the homeland population was due to boundary changes, resettlement pro-

grammes and better census techniques, rather than the "voluntary return of Bantu," Professor Smit said.

According to the 1970 census, nearly 7 million Africans were de facto residents of the homelands — or 47 per cent of the total population as against 38 per cent at the previous census.

But, argued Professor Smit, the increase, for whatever reasons, did not make the African case for more land irresistible.

"Just to add more land because the homeland population density has increased makes no sense," he said.

To support his argument

further, Professor Smit, professor of geography at Unisa, quoted figures for the Transkei and Botswana. With a population density of more than 50 people per square km the per capita income for the Transkei was more than R70 a year. Equivalent figures for Botswana were two people per sq km and R50.

But that did not mean Professor Smit thought there was no case for better consolidation of the homelands through the addition of more territory.

EASIER

From the "geopolitical" viewpoint there was a case for better consolidation than was contained in the proposals before Parliament. It would make the homelands easier to administer and give them a better chance of becoming viable political units.

Mr Gavin Maasdorp, of the University of Natal, agreed with Professor Smit that an increasing population and rising population density did not necessarily mean more land should be given to the homelands.

What was needed was detailed studies of particular homelands — their populations, growth trends, resources and so on — and only then could a proper assessment be made of whether the land resources were adequate.

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Sunday Express 13/4/75

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AFRICAN businessmen, who invest in the homelands, stand to lose their urban trading licences and be sent to live in the homelands.

This is the paradox of the Government's homelands policy, which is having the effect of frightening off African investment instead of encouraging it.

Wealthy Soweto businessman Richard Maponya is dead against homelands investment for that reason.

He is a Northern Sotho and has investigated the possibility of investing in Lebowa. He wanted to take over a trading store and bus company there.

But if he does he must forfeit his Soweto business and move to Lebowa.

"I am not prepared to do that," Mr Maponya told me this week in his plush Dube home.

"The interpretation of one official was that the same would apply if we invested overseas, which I thought was taking it a little far. But we went into this question thoroughly. The implication is clear: invest in a homeland and you lose your urban licence and must move there."

He gave examples of businessmen who had invested in homelands and subsequently lost their urban trading rights and were sent to the homelands to live.

A businessman, Mr Solly Lesolang, who had a trading store in Orlando West, had to sell up and move to Bophutha-Tswana after his interests there were discovered.

The same thing happened to Mr John Moage Lefoka.

"In fact a garage owner I know had his place put on the market a fortnight ago because it was discovered he is a Lesotho citizen," said Mr Maponya, a South African Foundation trustee and vice-president of the Johannesburg African Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Bantu

By
**MARTIN
CREAMER**

homelands had been forced to move in the past, but said such measures had not been adopted during his term of office.

"The whole question of trading rights for Africans in urban areas is under review and an announcement on the subject is expected next month."

At the recent meeting between Mr Vorster and homeland leaders, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi raised the issue of trading rights for Blacks in urban areas. He requested that:

• The one-man-one-business rule be relaxed;

• Black businessmen be allowed to have trading interests elsewhere and also be able to own businesses other than those which provided only the daily essentials and domestic requirements of Black residents;

• The ban on the establishment of Black partnerships, financial institutions and wholesale operations be lifted;

• The licensing procedures for businesses be the same as those for Whites.

The Prime Minister said the points raised were all valid. He was sympathetic to the problems and said the situation would be reconsidered.

A top Government source said Government thinking on the investment by urban African businessmen in homelands had been based on the idea that, if homelands Africans were not allowed to invest in urban areas, urban African trades should not be allowed to

Africans scorn UBC, Progs told

322
267
3/191
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Staff Reporter
THE URBAN Bantu Council was useless and the youth of Soweto were tired of it and its talks, members of the Young Progressives were told at a meeting with some members of the UBC at the weekend.

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

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

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

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

but that had never come about.

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

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

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

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

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

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

in the homelands?" said Mr. Sqwebu.

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

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

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

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

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

HOMELANDS INVESTMENT

Loosening the bonds

(101)
F.M.
18/4/75

First the good news: the Bantu Investment Corporation's announcement that within a year the Black Homelands will have their own development corporations, with board representation for Blacks, means — to a far greater extent than in the past — the needs of developing areas will be a force in policy-making.

The announcement, too, that capital expenditure for 1975-76 will rise to R60m (R40m) is welcome, since this should enable the BIC to create 13 000 new industrial jobs for Blacks.

BIC says if it can create 20 000 industrial jobs a year, this would create a further 40 000 because of the multiplier effect. So, though the Corporation is still far short of its job-creation target, the pace is accelerating and should continue to do so as the BIC is replaced by the Bantustan development corporations. These will be independent statutory bodies, to which the BIC will supply know-how.

There is a negative side to all this. The BIC is a creation of the separate development policy, and its constitutional nature itself has given rise to the following anomalies:

- White investment in the Homelands (totalling R70m to date) has meant that the White management/Black work force situation has been transplanted into areas which are supposed to be developing towards sovereignty. Against this BIC MD Johannes Adendorff argues that without White investment, there would be no development.

Though some White investors in the Homelands have offered shares in the equity of their companies to Blacks, it is difficult to believe they will readily sell their concerns to Blacks — as they are bound to do if there are prospective buyers — at the end of contracted periods. Indeed, BIC MD Johannes Adendorff has said these periods can be

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Woing White investors

extended if investors wish to do so, in consultation with Homeland governments.

- When the BIC invited White investment it decided to let market conditions establish wage levels. (The Homelands are exempt from industrial legislation). Inevitably this led to low wages in some cases (*FM* October 11 1974). Fortunately, BIC is aware of this and has got together with employer groups in various areas to talk things over.

Adendorff said this week that he is "satisfied with the improvement that is taking place in wage levels". But the workers are still without the minimal protection afforded by the Wage Board, and cheap labour is still a major incentive for investment in a Bantustan.

Given these factors, it might be asked if the new dispensation goes far enough. The Black component of the Homeland development corporations must be nominated by Homeland leaders; and nominations will be confirmed by the Minister of Bantu Administration.

So it still looks as if Pretoria will hold all the cards.

HOMELANDS CONSOLIDATION — WHAT IT MEANS

Virtually all outstanding land under the 1936 Bantu Trust and Land Act is now accounted for with the latest Homeland consolidation proposals, currently before a Parliamentary Select Committee.

The proposals make for a total 1,356m hectares of quota and compensatory land, leaving 59 150 hectares still to be allocated in terms of the Act.

The intention is to consolidate the nine Homelands (10 with South Ndebele) into 24 areas with, at this stage, only the very smallest — Basotho-Qwaqwa, Swazi and South Ndebele — being single entities. KwaZulu, on the other hand, will still be a sprawling 10 fragments, stretching from the Mozambique border to the Transkei.

Estimates are that 113 000 people will be moved, though KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the UP's veteran Homelands-watcher Douglas Mitchell, expect this figure to be more like 200 000. Moreover, there's no timetable for overall consolidation.

But on the basis of the R25m (R8m) set aside this year for buying land, and guesstimates that the total cost will be around R300m, it's going to take at least 12 years before even the basic framework for geographic separate development is complete.

That would make it a staggering 28 years since Dr Verwoerd first announced the concept; always remembering, of course, that Homeland leaders like Buthelezi, Chief Lucas Mangope (BophuthaTswana) and Cedric Phatudi (Lebowa) in any case reject the 1936 Act as being irrelevant and argue that Homelands should be larger and fully consolidated.

Total additions under the Act, in terms of the latest proposals, are: Transvaal, 456 000 hectares (with 22 000 outstanding), Natal, 295 000 hectares (20 000), Cape, 591 000 hectares (17 000) and OFS, 14 000 hectares (about 150).

Among existing White areas proposed to go Black are the Eastern Cape's Alice, Fort Hare and Seymour (destined for the Ciskei); Pondoland's Port St Johns; East Griqualand's farming area of Ongeluksnek (to the Transkei); and Natal's Josini Dam (with the Makatini Flats) and farming areas near Estcourt.

However, there could be changes to those proposals by the Select Committee, which will only examine relationships between White and Black areas. Bantu Affairs has also still to decide to which Homeland certain Black areas are to go (such as

that in the Soekmekaar district, lying between Vendaland, Lebowa and Gazankulu).

Most outspoken reaction to the proposals so far has been from White Natal farmers who argue that serious strategic problems will arise through the creation of African blocs adjacent to Mozambique and close to Lesotho, the Johannesburg-Durban road and rail links.

However, Africans like former KwaZulu cabinet member Barney Dladla — still powerful in the Estcourt area — dismiss the farmers as acting out of self-interest.

When proposals were first mooted in 1973, Bantu Affairs suggested the 34 261 hectares of the Makatini Flats which can be irrigated by the Josini Dam should be half White-half Black. The Natal Agricultural Union, however, recommended it go all Black to help generate KwaZulu agriculture, which is what is now intended.

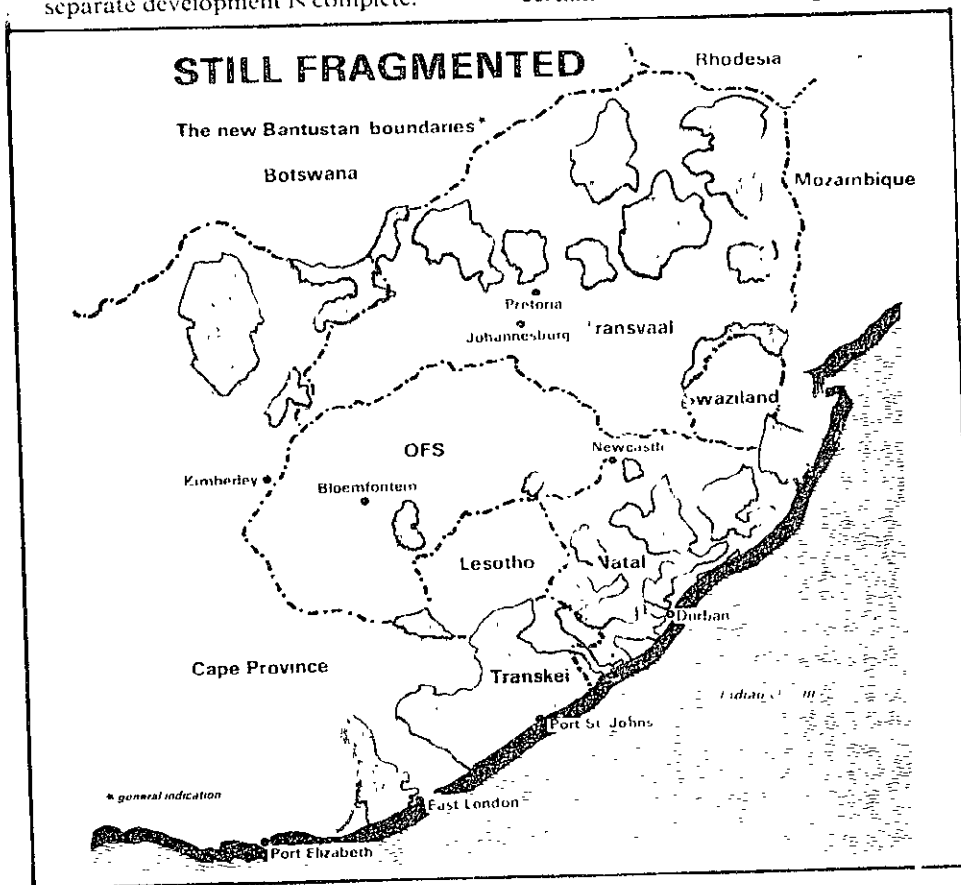
Indeed, the entire area from Josini Dam north of the Mozambique border is for KwaZulu, with the exception of Sordwana Bay scheduled to remain White (as is Richards Bay, despite Buthelezi's pressing argument that the new port is a natural corollary for an independent KwaZulu).

Meanwhile the NAU in 1973 also recommended all African reserves in the Drakensberg's Tugela catchment area should go White (in fairness to the NAU, it needs be stressed that this is a conservation argument it has hammered for about 50 years).

However Bantu Affairs has now recommended that the entire 146 000 hectare mountainous upper Tugela location should be for forestry or water conservation and that Locations 1 and 2, of 27 000 hectares each, should be consolidated by taking in White farms in the Frere and Lowlands areas, both highly prized agricultural areas.

Nat MP Val Volker (Klip River) has reacted by proposing that all Africans should be moved from the Tugela Basin to the Babanango-Ntonjaneni area, to create a Black area from Mkuze to near Ladysmith which, he claims, will be "politically and economically viable." Doubtlessly that argument is unlikely to be anything like persuasive to someone like Dladla, who has already shown he's not interested in moving.

Meanwhile the NAU has still to indicate whether it intends trying to take matters any further.



Só sal BBK verander

SAKE-RAPPORT 27/4/75

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KORPORASIES gaan vir elke Bantoe-tuisland in Republiek gestig word daar teen die einde die jaar ongeveer ne ontwikkelingskorporasie sal wees. Die direksies hierdie korporasies sal blank sowel as swart persone bestaan.

Die korporasies se belangste doel is om die swart 'n groter aandeel in die vervaardigings- en handeelsbedryf te gun en meer werksgeleenthede te skep.

Die Bantoe-Beleggingskorporasie, in sy nuwe hoedanigheid, sal hoofsaaklik as finansier en adviseur optree en gespesialiseerde dienste op aanvraag verskaf.

Verreweg die meeste van die BBK se huidige funksies sal aan die korporasies se outonome direksies oorgelaat word. Die direksies moet alle ontwikkelingsbesluite self neem.

Onder die nuwe bedeling sal meer kundigheid en kapitaal van die blanke sektor betrek word om sodoende verdere ontwikkelingsaksies

te stimuleer.

Om die doelwitte van die korporasie op vervaardigings- en handelsgebied te bereik, word drieledige maatskappye beoog bestaande uit blanke kundiges, die korporasie en die tuislandbelegger. 'n Hele klomple ondernemings is al ten volle aan die swartman oorgedra en word suksesvol bestuur.

In hierdie nuwe fase wat nou betree word, sal die swartman die geleentheid kry tot groter deelname in besluitneming. Gemengde beheerkomitees het in die verlede die belange van die

swartman by besluitneming en deelname gedra.

Wanneer al die bedrywighede van die korporasies aan die swartman oorgedra is, het die BBK in sy hoofdoel geslaag.

Die proses sal 'n geruime tyd duur, en met die bereiking van die ideaal sal die korporasies voortgaan om projekte op 'n wyer vlak aan te pak.

Dit word voorsien dat 'n fase in die toekoms bereik sal word, waar nywerhede en ander bedrywe groot finansieringsgeriewe nodig sal kry.

Suid Afrikaanse banke en ander finansiële instellings sal hier 'n groot rol kan speel.

Daar word verneem dat daar eersdaags 'n nuwe fase in die kleinhandel betree gaan word. Groot kleinhandels-kettinggroepe gaan moontlik op die reeds genoemde drieledige basis betrek word. Die swart georganiseerde handel sal deurgaans in die saak geken word.

Aanvanklik sal net op die groter sentrums gekonsentreer word waar die bevolkingsdigtheid dit regverdig.

Give homelands a Bill of rights, says judge

RDM 29/5/75

101

Staff Reporter

A SUGGESTION that African homelands should have a Bill of fundamental rights was put forward by a Supreme Court judge last night.

Mr Justice Hiemstra, a member of the Transvaal bench, put the suggestion to a symposium at the Rand Afrikaans University during his lecture on research into law.

"Serious thought should be given to this, where the only deeprooted political tradition is of submission to the absolute ruler," he said.

gested Whites, who were steeped in the democratic tradition, should assist in the drawing up of such a Bill.

"But, it is one thing to state these basic rights and another to implement them," he warned. Processes to ensure the enforcement of this should be introduced and those affected should have unencumbered access to these rights.

In his speech, in which he referred to the recently published book on the protection of human rights in South Africa by Professor Dr van der Merwe of Potchefstroom University

Mr Justice Hiemstra said the enforcement of human rights was not required where "the broad tradition and outlook of the people is so deeply committed to them that no one would venture to interfere, either by force or stealth."

Referring to research in law Mr Justice Hiemstra said the most important value which should be defended by the law was personal freedom.

He explained this was "in the sense that an individual can fulfil himself within the protection of the law. This is a basic principle in the thinking of Western man."

"We are made free by law," he said.

He pointed out the dispossessed masses at the foot of the population pyramid saw the law primarily as an instrument for the protection of property and irrelevant to those who had no possessions.

"To make the law a reality as an instrument of justice the whole mass should feel that the law is synonymous with justice," he said.

British view on land for blacks

Daily Disp. 17/4/75

101

JOHANNESBURG — The "final" land proposals before Parliament would deepen British suspicions about the credibility of South Africa's homelands policy a research specialist at the Royal Institute of International Affairs warned yesterday.

"They confirm the views of South Africa's critics that the most the whites are willing to offer will be hopelessly inadequate in meeting the minimum demands of moderate blacks," she said.

Mrs Merle Lipton, a research specialist on Southern Africa, asked how the outside world could accept the homelands as states when the area set aside for them was "still very fragmented" and less than 14 per cent of South Africa.

The proposals were particularly "unfair" when one remembered that less than seven per cent of South African whites were still farmers — against "the almost 40 per cent of blacks" who still made their living from

the land. "There should obviously be a substantial transfer of land to the black farmers."

"It is puzzling to objective observers over here that the South African Government does not attempt to implement its own policy by transferring economic land to the Bantustans and consolidating them properly."

Mrs Lipton went on to express the hope that in the end Pretoria would prove to be "flexible and willing to negotiate" as it had on Port St Johns, mixed sport and leasehold tenure for urban blacks — all of which had seen a "final" rigid stand become increasingly flexible.

In an article in International Affairs, the Institute's journal, written some time before the "final" land proposals were presented to Parliament, Mrs Lipton described the South African Government's hopes for its homelands policy as crucial to its search for detente with black Africa. — DDC.

Homelands' aid more than 38 black states says MP

Daily Dispatch 23/4/75

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JOHANNESBURG — The development of the homelands — the future sovereign states of the various black nations in South Africa — was the most ambitious socio-economic programme in all Africa, the Deputy Minister of Information and of the Interior, Mr L. le Grange, said here yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the state pavilion at the Rand Show, Mr Le Grange said from 1962 to 1972 the United Nations had allocated R262,8 million for the development of 38 developing countries.

In the same period South Africa had spent more than R491,2 million, or nearly twice as much, on the development of the black peoples of South Africa and homelands.

In the homelands alone, this included the completion of thousands of miles of contouring, nearly 5 000 dams, 40 000 km of roads, 131 000 km of stock fencing, several agricultural and technical high schools, tens of thousands of hectares of land under irrigation, citrus, coffee, sugar, sisal and tea plantations, primary and second



MR LE GRANGE

already independent then the current five-year programme would represent, per capita, the world's largest foreign aid programme. Nearly 9,7 per cent of South Africa's total national budget for 1972/73 was allocated for direct services to the black man and for the homelands socio-economic development.

South Africans, the white in particular, ought to know more about their future neighbouring states.

"Only when we learn to know each other will we be able to understand each other. It is through this understanding that mutual dependence in the economic field can grow into permanent ties which cannot be broken by any political differences. — SAPA.

ary industries, mines (platinum, iron, titanium, coal, vanadium, chrome and asbestos) and more than 100 towns with another 50 to be completed before 1976.

"If the homelands were

BBK kry swart 107

vennote

SARL-RAPPORT

4/5/75

DIE Bantoe-Beleggingskorporasie het vandeeweek aan sy eerste handelsmaatskappy in vennootskap met swart beleggers beslag gegee. Die maatskappy is Boredi Bafokeng (Edms.) Bpk., wat in die Bafokeng-stamgebied naby Rustenburg handel dryf. Van die Aandelekapitaal van R400 000 is die helfte vir swart beleggers beskikbaar, en drie van die ses direkteure is swart. Een swart direkteur moet nog deur die private aandeelhouders aangewys word.

Boredi Bafokeng beheer drie winkels en die Phokeng-bakkery. Een winkel is 'n handelskompleks by die Impala Suid-platinamynskag en is vyf jaar gelede deur die Bantoe-Beleggingskorporasie self opgerig. Dit is nou ingevolge die beleid van ontvoogding aan die nuwe maatskappy oorgedra.

Die Bafokeng-stamowerheid het R150 000 se aandele opgeneem en die balans van R50 000 se aandele vir Tswana word nou aan individue beskikbaar gestel.

By Woensdag se direksievergadering is die direksie saamgestel as: mnre. J. M. Crafford (voorsitter), hoofbestuurder (bedryf) van die BBK; J. C. Potgieter, bedryfsbestuurder van die BBK in Bophutatswana; (met mr. W. de Lange as alternaat), kapt. E. P. L. Moletlegi, mnr. A. R. Sethalogile en mnr. N. E. G. Gebhardt, BBK-gebiedsbestuurder vir Bophutatswana.

Die BBK het reeds busmaatskappye met swart aandeelhouding en direkteure.

Women without any rights

STAR 9/5/75

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

The YWCA is playing an important role in this regard, particularly in Natal. There they have made representations to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to change the tribal law in relation to the legal rights of a woman."

Miss Kuzwayo said Mother's Day is a good time to boost the morale and ego of the Black mother. We must help her find out what she is, and who she is.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ive to decide what happens to the rest of the family and your property. "You may live in the city and this relative lives in the country. Your values and his are completely different.

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

the house will go into his name."

Miss Kuzwayo said the Influx Control Law is used to deprive women of their houses and send them back to the homelands.

"To prevent this, you move from house to house. The instability of your life affects your children, who often become

Eventually you are sent to some homeland you have never seen before."

Miss Kuzwayo, who is widowed, gave an example of how she is affected by her status as a minor. Every time she leaves the country to go overseas on YWCA matters, her son has to sign a form giving her permission to leave.

"He's shocked at this state of affairs and the humiliations we Black women have to suffer."

Miss Kuzwayo referred to the recent statement made by Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, in which he announced a form of home ownership for urban Africans in the terms of a 30 year lease.

"What goes for the Black man should go for the Black women too. Widows, unmarried mothers and divorcees particularly should be assured of housing, in the interests of their children, the com-

"We must make White women aware that what they consider a right — living with their husband and children — we Black women have come to regard as a privilege. . . ."

Ellen Kuzwayo speaks to SUE GARRETT.

munty and the country as a whole.

"The stability of South Africa depends on the fabric of family life.

"Influx control and the migratory labour systems are the cancers of our society.

"If your husband lives away from you in compounds and hostels, he always emerges with some physical or mental scars. These have to be shared by his wife."

Miss Kuzwayo said many White women were unaware of what their Black counterparts were suffering.

"We must make them aware that what they consider as a right — living with her husband and children — we have come to regard as a privilege.

"We want the rights other women in other communities have. We must also educate our own women regarding their rights and their legal status.

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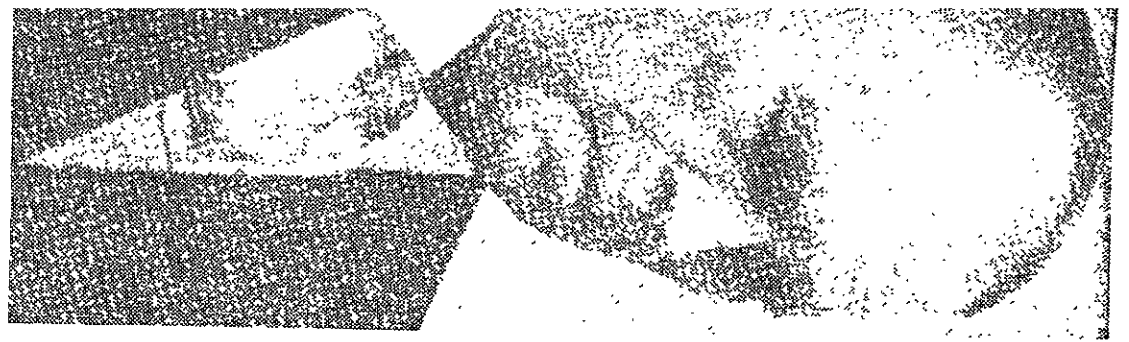
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SUNDAY TIMES, May 11, 1975.

Botha - Kings of 18m

BY HANS SPYDROM, SUNDAY TIMES Parliamentary Correspondent



THE massive empire controlled by Mr. Michiel Coenraad Botha, South Africa's 62-year-old Minister of Bantu Administration, Development and Education, must surely be the envy of many Black African leaders.

Until the homelands become completely independent — and some political observers believe that only the Transkei and the Ciskei will ultimately take such a step — South Africa's 18-million Blacks are all controlled by Mr Botha's departments, and he holds the ultimate responsibility.

This week he told Parliament proudly that the budgets of his departments now totalled a massive R647-million — an increase of R146-million on the figure for last year. Opposition spokesmen do not regard this budget as big enough, but nevertheless they consider it "breath-taking" that one man can be in charge of such a vast empire.

The former Stellen-

bosch professor of Bantu Administration, Dr Nic Olivier, now United Party MP for Edenburg, says: "It is completely impossible for one man to do this job properly. Mr Botha cannot cope." Professor Olivier points out that Mr Botha has unbelievable powers. "In terms of Article 25 of the Bantu Administration Act, the Minister can abrogate, amend or decide not to enforce laws passed by Parliament. He can even make laws himself. Through the State-President-in-Council — on which Mr Botha is the Cabinet representative — the State President is the Paramount Chief of all the Black people."

Emergency

For example, he can declare states of emergency in homelands. Mr Botha's departments employ nearly 74 000 officials and teachers and are responsible for the schooling of 3 600 000 Black children — almost as many as the total White population. Mr Botha has his own "mini-Cabinet" — three Deputy Ministers, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, Mr Punt Janson and Mr Willem Cruywagen, assist him, although the ulti-

mate responsibility is his. There is speculation that he will soon be given a fourth Deputy Minister, whose sole responsibility will be homeland development. The empire keeps growing. Already there are more than 60 "Government" departments in the homelands, most of them with a Black "Minister" — and the number will increase.

A combined meeting of all Mr Botha's deputies and homeland "Ministers" would require a bigger room than the Cabinet room of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in the Hendrik Verwoerd Building. Separate "development

corporations" will soon be established for each homeland, thus increasing the number of officials even further. Formerly, Bantu administration in urban areas was the responsibility of local authorities, the Minister's function being limited to "general policy formulation", without direct responsibility for administration. This has now been changed, and today the Minister has direct responsibility for administration through a large number of Bantu Administration boards which employ scores of officials.

Mr Botha's departments have a say of one kind or another in the affairs of all South Africa's 18-million Blacks "from the cradle to the grave". They register births, marriages and deaths. They issue reference books, homeland citizen certificates, work and residence permits. They implement all legislation concerning Blacks, such as influx control, and they control the entry of Whites, such as journalists, priests and academics, into Black areas. They provide housing and educational facilities, from primary to university level, including technical training, for Blacks, and they are in charge of social facilities, sport and recreation. Schools have to be provided at a rate of 500 a year — or more than two per school day. The total number of White pupils in 1973 was 892 000, controlled by five separate education departments — Mr Botha's single Bantu Education Department caters for nearly 4-million children. The department must care for the Black aged, physically handicapped, blind, and orphans. It even prepares programmes for the training of sport and recreation administrators, coaches and referees. It is also responsible for the planning and develop-

ment of hospital services for the homelands and the siting and expansion of hospitals for Blacks in "White" areas. The ambitious task of developing the homelands economically and constitutionally is also entrusted to the department. Mr Botha is assisted by his Deputy Ministers, head office and regional staff. Commissioner-Generals and their staff, Bantu administration boards, homeland administrations, development corporations and many others. When the chain of command is finally complete, it ends up — with Mr M. C. Botha. In theory, the homelands eventually will handle their own administration. Some excellent progress has been made — but in practice there is no indication that Mr Botha's empire is shrinking. There appears to be no instant solution to the complex problem of administering 18-million Black people, but it is equally clear that it cannot be handled satisfactorily by one man who takes the ultimate responsibility. Professor Olivier believes there should be three Cabinet Ministers to handle Mr Botha's portfolio.

Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration... one of the most powerful men in Africa.

East Cape head of BPC denies plan to kill homeland leaders

(101)

daily 13/5/78

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN—Allegations that SASO and BPC wanted to assassinate homeland leaders were unfounded, the chairman of the BPC in the Eastern Cape, Mr M. Ntuli, said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Ntuli was commenting on a statement made by the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Mr B. D. Myataza, that the opposition CNP was flirting with SASO and BPC who were planning to assassinate homeland leaders.

"These allegations by the

Ciskeian Cabinet coupled with similar allegations by Chief Kaiser Matanzima that we want to 'incite people to change by revolution' and 'disrupt peace, order and quiet' point to concerted efforts both to discredit SASO and BPC in the black community and to instil fear of identification and involvement with these organisations by black people," Mr Ntuli said.

"It is a fact that some members of these organisations are now facing charges

for allegedly conspiring to overthrow the existing system through violent means, but SASO and BPC are completely aboveboard and every black man is free to join," Mr Ntuli said.

He said the goal of the two organisations was to unite all oppressed people in South Africa.

"We do not believe in participating in Bantustans which to us are nothing but a creation of white races for the continued oppression of the black man in this country," Mr Ntuli said.

He added that the two organisations did not associate or collaborate with any homeland party whether it advocated separate development or so-called multi-racialism.

"To us mere participation in Bantustans is a sell-out of our most valuable and treasured aim: the unity of all black people working towards the total liberation of black people irrespective of whether they are Xhosa, or anything else," he added.

— DDR.

'Outside capital needed'

South West Africa
Bureau

WINDHOEK — The homelands must be consolidated and become independent as soon as possible so they can obtain development capital from outside South Africa.

This was said yesterday by Mr. Chris Bisschoff, chairman of Rondalla, in his presidential address to the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut congress here.

In terms of the 1935 Land Appropriation Act, 227-million ha of land must be bought at a cost of about R500-million.

It is economically possible to finalise the consolidation of the homelands through a non-recuring capital expenditure, he said.

"After this South Africa can negotiate on an inter-governmental level about further economic aid so that it does not have to carry the load on its own shoulders alone."

The credibility of South Africa's detente policy would be enhanced, and the homeland policy would unfold more vigorously.

FLEXIBLE

The country would be able to show that it was not rigid but was keeping pace with the new circumstances.

It was an admirable goal to want to make the homelands viable before independence and to leave them with orderly government.

At the same time, the people of the homelands should be given more responsibility for the development of their own areas.

South Africa had to consider its priorities against the background of a fluid and unpredictable international economic climate.

The country's immense capital needs of the future made him doubt whether South Africa alone could carry the full responsibility for the homelands.

The annual cost of guardianship might well be out of proportion to the country's responsibility and economic capabilities.

Certain political priori-

WILHOOPIS BESKAAAM

Die olifant is ons s'n

DIE Afrika-Instituut het die week 'n dertigtal top-Suid-Afrikaners uit die nywerheid, akademiese kerke, landbou en ander beroepe aan die realiteit van die tuisland-situasie in Transvaal blootgestel. Verreweg die meeste was Afrikaners, en baie van huis uit Nasionalistiese Unie, reisende simposium het drie Noordelike tuislandse, Lebowa, Venda en Gazankulu, besoek terwyl kenners soos navorsers van die Instituut self en manne wat ter plaatse binne-in die harde praktyk staan, ook op die toerbus kern-lesings gegee en besprekings gelei het. Reguit en indringende samesprekings is ook gevoer met die kabinette en kommissarisse-generaal van al drie tuislande, sodat swart leiers op hul beurt kennis gemaak het met die kaalkop-werklikhede van nywerheidsvestiging, wat vir baie al amper 'n towerwoord geword het.

Die toergroep se nabetrappingsvergadering op Tzaneen na vier dae in die veld het toevallig min of meer saamgeval met Adjunk-minister Louis le Grange se Pretoriase verklaring aan die Hervormde Susters dat Suid-Afrika se hulp aan tuislande per kapita die grootste ontwikkelingshulp ter wêreld sal wees.

Maar onder die groep was die atmosfeer op die weging gebring word deur sy intelligentsia 'n roeping te skep om vir hul eie mense iets te doen. Dink aan die rol wat 'n universiteit soos Stellenbosch in die kulturele, die ekonomiese lewe van die Afrikaner gespeel het. Wat gebeur by Turfloop, die BBK se ondersoek regverdig in die stadium die stigting van dertien groot sakesentrums in die tuislande en drie is reeds in die proses van vestiging.

Dit is al manier, hierdie, om die markte tuis te skep waaronder geen nywerheidsvestiging kan slaag nie, het prof. Van der Merwe gesê. Dit het dr. Rouseau, gewese swart kabinet wat nywerhede probeer lok, onderstreep en onderstreep.

Dit is so dat die benutting van mannekrag as inkomstebron vir die tuisland self die my oortuiging; al wat die tuislandse het wat hulle onmiddellik en sonder meer kan benut en ontgin terwyl

aand van ontleding een van byna lamgeslane ontugtering. Ondanks die miljoene wat bestee word, ondanks die idealisme en die byna bomsensitiewe toewyding wat in gevalle deur wit en swart gegee is, gaan hierdie enorme projek sigbaar nie lewenskragtig word nie. Nie betyds nie. Tensy...

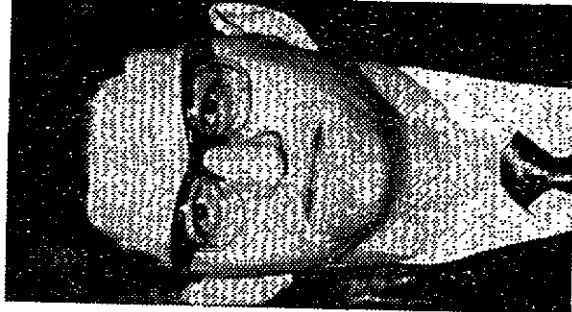
Die „tensy” het van vakgebied tot vakgebied verskil (sien berig hierby). Maar een beeld het almal bygeely. Dis gebruik deur Gazankulu se grootwiltjagter van 'n kommissaris-generaal, dr. Evert Fotgieter, vroeër rektor van Turfloop. Hy is 'n volkekundige van dr. P. J. Schoeman se slag.

Hy sé die middag op Giyani as 'n man 'n olifant platgetrek het, kan hy nie sé dis net syne nie, want al-lee kan hy die enorme gevaarte nie afslag nie, hy sal net bly sit met 'n verrotte karkas. Daarom moet by al-mal nader roep en sé „Indlofu ya hina — die olifant is ons s'n.” Vir die Sjangaans het dit 'n spreekwoord geword.

As ons hierdie olifant nie tot ons aller voordeel saam afslag nie... Dit was nie nodig om die beeld verder uit te spel nie.

sel uit te bou en die nadele tot 'n minimum te probeer beperk nie. Daartoe, het prof. Ntsantwisi herinner, is 'n kommissie van tuislandse leiers en departementele amptenare ingevolge die jongste spitsberaad met die Eerste Minister, mnr. Vorster, pas geskep. „Dit is fundamenteel geen ideale stelsel nie,” sé Gazankulu se eerste minister, maar...

Mnr. Chris Cilliers, direkteur Suid-Afrikaanse Landbou-Unie: Wat ook al gedoen word vir beter beplanning van die kleinboerdery in die tuislande — en ons het by in Venda mool dinge gesien — dit help in die wêreldvoedselkrisis nie dat mense op klein stukkes grond sit en krap nie. Die wêreldneiging is om kleinboerdery deur meganisasie uit te skakel. Daarvoor het 'n agterlike landbouland soos Brittanje ná die Tweede Wêreldoorlog die doel-treffendste landboustele-ter wêreld o...



Prof. Johan Heyns

Maar vir die onmiddellike is daar geen ander raad as om die voordele van die sel-

Ek weet van genoeg blanke Suid-Afrikaanse boere wat bereid is om op agentskapsbasis in die tuislande in te gaan en swart boere te gaan oplei vir grootboer. Die bestes van hulle is so goed soos die bestes van ons. My vise-president het sy voorman opgelei en dié is nou in 'n buurstaat self boer met 'n inkomste van R15 000 per jaar.

Dr. G. F. Ocker, 'n streek- en stadsbeplanner, Pretoria: Die gebrek aan oorhoofse beplanning het my verbyster. Lebowa begin 'n nywerheidsbuurt en regeringsstel by Shishego met buite Pietersburg (die tuisland loop 'met 'n tregtertjie' sponte, soos prof. Fulp Smit sé). Noudat daar 'n paar gevestig is, ver-skuif die hele hoofstad na die Lebowanako, oerlig my! Daarvandaan, en is die hoop om 80 000 werkgeleent-hede daár te skep. Waarmee? Soos prof. Van der Merwe sé: daar is reeds hopeeloos te veel groepunte vir nywer-hede geskep. Gebrek aan be-planning sien 'n mens verder

Swart Tuislande in Suid-Afrika het pas by die Afrika-Instituut verskyn, saam-gesel deur Theo Malan en dr. Philip Hattingh. Dit gee die allerjongste statistiek en inligting wat as agtergrondstuk gedien het by die Instituut se reisende simposium na die Noordelike tuislande.

uit die feit dat daar nou agtergekomp word dat Giyani, wat vyf jaar gelede gestig is, op uitstekende besproeiingsgrond tot stand gebring is.

Dr. Albert Wessels, nyweraar, Johannesburg: 'n Paar dinge is vir my deur die toer beklemtoon. By al-mal is daar 'n bewuswording van menslike waardigheid.



Mnr. Chris Cilliers

van swart medeburgers en vordering daarmee; en van die noodsaaklikheid om nie vir nie maar saam met daar-die mense te beplan. Die pro-bieem is: hoe bepaal 'n mens saam met daardie mense be-leid wat eintlik tog gekonst-pieer is ook as beskerming vir jouself?

Dan: die vader weet, die materiaal waarmee ons moet werk — die swart materiaal — is darem... is darem... nie baie goed nie. Ek is nie belindruk met wat gesien is nie. Ook, sjo ek, kan 'n volk, soos 'n besigheid, nie iets bereik as hy nie 'n sekere mite, 'n geloof, 'n wil het wat vir hom die innerlike krag sal gee om... 'n bietjie te beweeg nie. Dit kan net in die geval van die tuislande blyk te wees 'n uiter-sie vorm van nasionalisme.

Ek gaan van die toer terug met 'n heerlike ver-warring. Dr. Wessels het RAPPORT se verteenwoordiger net 'n skulns kyk ge-gee toe hy by sy terugkeer in Johannesburg gevra is of hy enige belangrike aankon-diging te maak het oor ny-werheidsvestiging wat hy moontlik in die drie noordelike tuislande beoog.

Top-manne kyk na tuislande

NA vier dae in die Noordelike tuislande het die reisende simposium van die Afrika-Instituut nabetrugting gehou. Hier is 'n steekproef van die indrukke en bevindinge:

Mnr. Erikkie Buttendag, hoofdirekteur van die Oos-Randse Bantoe-administrasieraad, die man wat met swart behuisings-agtergrond daar vrywel uitgewis het, gaan help met die bou van dr. Banda se hoofstad Lilongwe en nou (met die kleurryke mnr. Jan Lubbe steeds as sy regterhand) vir Lebowa 'n splinternuwe hoofstad uit die warm Bosveldgrond opbou: 'n Kwarteeu gelede het ek voor die Tomlinson-kommissie getuig oor insluiting van die Makatini-vlakte by Zoeloeland. Ek het die wording van die gedroomde tuislande meege maak. Ek het 'n leeftyd aan die werk gegee... en ek is teleurgesteld; ek het soveel meer verwag.

Wát ons die week gesien het, was 'n rykdom... van politieke aspirasie, van administratiewe onvermoë, van ekonomiese moeilikhede. I don't know that we've seen any solutions. And I'm talking about friends, something I've given half a lifetime to.

Ek is bekommerd oor die manier waarop ons volgens clichés lewe, volgens vooropgestelde konsepte regeer.

Een konsep waarvan ons moet wegkom is: gee, gee, gee. Die eeh wat net gee, word op die duur verag. Die gee moet ons laat bepaal deur die groeifaktor in die tuislande. (Volgens dr. Simon Brand, adjunk-ekonomiese adviseur van die Eerste Minister, is die beleid nou wel dat ontwikkelingshulp in fases verskaf word.)

● In hul ore kon die toergroep nog die een tuislandkabinetslid ná die ander hoor sê: "We need... we need... if you could give, we would be most grateful, en keer op keer is duim en voorvinger teen mekaar gevrywe

"Charming beggar," was dr. P. E. Rousseau se kriptiese aantekening ná een so 'n minister se toespraak.

Mev. Elise Moody, senior navorsster by die Afrika-Instituut, besig met 'n projek oor gemeenskapsontwikkeling in Lesotho, en organiseerder van simposia hieroor, laas in Swaziland, volgende in Botswana:

Toe die selfregering van tuislande ter sprake gekom het, het die Departement van Bantoe-Administrasie gesê elke tuisland moet 'n volwaardige departement van gemeenskapsontwikkeling kry. Dit is deur die sentrale Regering geweier. Dit was na my mening 'n kardinale fout.



Dr. Jan Moolman

Deur RYKIE VAN REENEN

Daarsonder loop ons soos elke buurstaat die gevaar van die ewig-uitgestrekte bedelhand. Statistiek in van ons buurstate het reeds gewys dat dit dalende landbouproduksie tot gevolg het, ondanks beter beplanning van die boerdery. Hoekom sal ons werk, Food Aid sal mos vir ons sorg!

Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, wat met groot sukses in Brasilië en toe ook Angola toegepas is, is die proses ingevolge waarvan 'n gemeenskap gelei word om self sy moeilikhede te identifiseer, te beraadslaag hoe toestande verander kan word en bowenal die wil te ontwikkel om daardie verandering te bewerkstellig.

Jy hoor dikwels in Afrika-lande 'n verwyf van ontwikkelingshulpers dat trekkers op die lande staan en roes en dat "die swartman nie wil" nie. Hy wil nie, omdat skemas van bo-op hom afgedruk word, hulle is nie sy eie nie.

● Op toer het die groep treffend geleentheid gehad om te hoor hoe landbou-beamptes van sommige tuislande, juis in hul geesdrif om dinge tog gedoen te kry, beplanning in eie hande neem en teleurgesteld staan dat tuislandboere nie daarby inval nie.

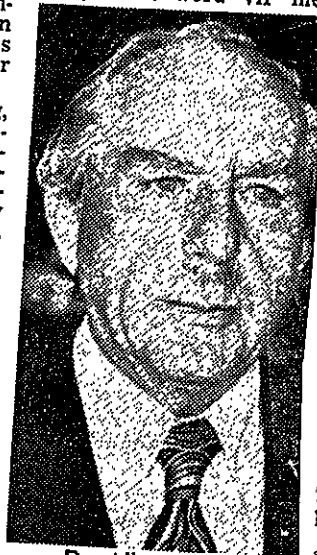
Op die jongste seminar oor gemeenskapsontwikkeling het 29 uit die 30 Afrikalande wat verteenwoordig was, gesê 'n sleutelfiguur in die proses is die vrou. Ons tuislande moet naar baie meer raaksien en gebruik, het mev. Moody, geen Womens-libber, gesê.

● Die kaliber vrou wat die tuisland kan lewer, het geblyk uit vroue soos mev. Doris Mphephu, vrou van Venda se hoofminister, wat self aan die hoof staan van 'n kliniek wat hom onder meer druk bedwyer vir gesinbeplanning; of soos mev. Ntsantwisi, vrou van Gazankulu se hoofminister, wat nog steeds aan die hoërskool in Giyani klas gee in Engels en toe haar man in Amerika gestudeer het, self 'n studie gemaak het van opvoeding vir volwassenes.

Prof. Johan Heyns, hoof van die NG departement van teologie, Universiteit van Pretoria; Ek het Nederland vanjaar in Januarie besoek en daar sowat vier lesings per week gelewer oor afsonderlike ontwikkeling. Dit het my verbaas dat die Nederlanders afsonderlike ontwikkeling so maklik afskryf. Ná

vandeeweek verbaas dit my dat ek dit so maklik verdedig het.

Die hele stelsel gaan platkom, is die swart goud van val as daar nie érens ruit hul mannekrag. Gazankulu se totale begroting is R13 miljoen per jaar. Die helfte van sy mense werk buite die tuisland en verdien tussen R2 en R30 miljoen per jaar.



Dr. Albert Wessels

Jare lank is die tuislande beste werkers afgeroem. Geen land kan dit bekostig om hom te laat afroem as hy nie sorg dat hy af en toe sy pond botter kry nie. 'n Deel van die buitewer dienste moet in die tuislande uitbetaal word, ingevolge 'n reëling tussen tuislandowerheid en Suid-Afrika. Die onmin wat daaroor Lesotho se geval ontstaan het, word myns insiens oer beklemtoon. Daar was ander elemente in die spel wat ontevredenheid aangewakker het.

Van die drie tuislandelinge wat ons die week gesprek het, het net Gazankulu en prof. Ntsantwisi die saak reeds vir bespreking aan 'n stam-streek-en-gemeenskapsowerhede voorgelê.

Prof. Ntsantwisi het daarop gewys dat die uitbetaling van 'n deel van trekwerkers se verdienste die tuisland die geld in 'n stadium moontlik net in 'n by geleë blanke dorpe soos Tzaneen na ander blanke

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IMPACT JOURNAL
 TWINSON
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World Bank cool about homeland aid 101

By GUY BERNARD
WASHINGTON. — The World Bank would be prepared to consider applications for development loans to the South African homelands if it became plain that they were well on their way to independence, bank officials said this week.

The rules of the bank, headquartered in Washington, allow for loans for specific projects in member countries or in territories still controlled by member countries.

Recent cases in point have been loans to Papua and New Guinea before the independence of these

territories became formal. Australia guaranteed these loans as trustee power.

Previously loans were given to some African countries with Britain acting as guarantor.

South Africa is considered by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, its partner, to be a member in good standing.

The question of making loans to the homelands has not been raised at an official level. However, the immediate question that would arise, of course, is why shouldn't South Africa, as a developed country with a high credit rat-

ing, not make development loans itself?

Officials pointed out that since the World Bank was founded, it has made loans almost exclusively to countries whose credit ratings are too poor for them to find it easy to raise financing elsewhere.

However, all this is theory.

In practice, South Africa would probably find it hard to persuade the board of 20 directors of the bank to approve a series of loans to the homelands.

The directors can be sensitive to political objections. These might be raised by African member states.

Although it should not, politics is apt to gum things up.

Only last September Patrick Gumede, president of the Natal African Chamber of Commerce, visited Washington on a facility trip arranged by the US State Department.

He called at the World Bank in his capacity as director designate of the First United African Bank. He wanted to know whether his homeland could raise a loan for local projects.

A World Bank source told the SUNDAY TIMES that although he had personally tried to get top level directors to meet Mr. Gumede, they all shied off, saying they would have to turn down any requests he might make.

None the less, the articles of the World Bank are quite explicit in laying it down that it can lend money "either to governments of member countries or to public or private organisations which can obtain the guarantee of the member government controlling the territory where the project to be financed is located."

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Michiel Botha, says that South Africa already contributes very substantially to homeland revenues in the form of outright grants.

The Government has indicated its willingness to guarantee foreign loans to homeland governments for acceptable development projects, and enabling legislation has been passed.

Homelands mix-up

STAR
29/5/75
**'There
is still
much
to do'**

Pretoria Bureau

There was confusion about the thinking — as well as tremendous ignorance — over the enormousness and complication of the whole process of homeland development.

This, says Dr J H Moolman, director of the Africa Institute, was one of his main impressions after a group tour to Lebowa, Venda and Gazankulu.

In a report released in Pretoria about the visit, Dr Moolman says that looking at the problem at first hand one was often shocked, and there were moments of optimism as well as pessimism.

"One moment you are in raptures over ideas which seem like a solution, only to realise later there are problems."

But compared with the conditions in the home-

land areas a quarter of a century ago, much had been achieved. Nearly all the areas had been planned. There was at least a system, although it had many shortcomings.

"Today one can see sawmills in the mountains, where Black hands saw trees into planks. . . . People tend to forget how much persuasion was needed to convince the tribes to set aside land for afforestation. Now they can see what the White man had intended. They see the money coming in and are enthusiastic.

"That is why they have accepted the big tea plantation in Venda and the sisal project in Giyani and are asking for more such projects."

Twenty-five years ago the visitor to these areas spoke to a few White officials and sometimes to an inquisitive headman or chief who did not have the vaguest idea of what was going on.

INDUSTRIES

Today there were Chief Ministers and Cabinet Ministers who addressed the visitor and answered questions.

Even today there were few industries in the homelands visited because they were mainly agricultural areas.

"The difficult road to development is littered with mistakes and lost opportunities, but there is a road. Measured by White standards, development is meagre and practically overgrown with difficulties.

"But a start has been made and much preparatory work has been completed."

(101)

F.M. 30/5/75

101

Firms, especially foreign ones, wishing to invest in the Homelands, or otherwise make a contribution to African development, sometimes find it hard to know where to start.

Who should one consult? What guarantees are there that funds will not be embezzled? How does one channel finance into development projects for city Blacks?

Aware of these and other problems, the National Development & Management Foundation (NDMF) recently quizzed Deputy Minister Braam Raubenheimer and senior representatives of the Department of Bantu Administration and Bantu Investment Corporation.

On the question of assistance to Homelands, the NDMF points out that:

- Intending benefactors may negotiate directly with Black leaders. However, private trust funds donated to Homeland leaders are subject to their control and are not audited by officials associated with Homeland government Treasury funds.
- It is possible to specify that funds contributed to Homeland governments should be earmarked for par-

Raubenheimer... guiding Homeland investors



ticular projects. The SA government does not interfere with priorities, except where funds are voted from the SA Exchequer.

On the other hand, SA government agencies are able and willing to assist with the determination of priorities and quantification of projects if this is desired.

When it comes to direct investment in the Homelands it should be remembered that:

- To qualify for incentives and buy-back guarantees it is necessary to channel investments through the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) or Xhosa Investment Corporation.
 - Homeland governments decide on the period of tenure. However, the NDMF points out that arrangements should be confirmed in writing with the Department of Bantu Administration and the development corporation concerned to prevent any misunderstanding.
 - The corporations assist with structuring business projects, if this is desired, as well as with the recruitment of skilled staff.
 - The NDMF plans to organise group visits to the Bantustans coupled with presentations by leading SA businessmen.
 - Turning to city Blacks, the NDMF says the first official point of contact should be one of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. The Boards administer townships and hostels, the promotion of sport and recreation, housing and welfare.
 - Finally, the NDMF makes a plea for business to second personnel to the BIC. It says experts are needed in accounting, management, construction and commerce, especially wholesaling. Those interested should contact the NDMF.
- This ties in with a recommendation made at last week's Assocom executive council meeting. Assocom suggests that a consultative committee, comprising representatives of organised business, should be set up to advise the SA and Homeland governments and their officials on matters relating to economic development.
- The more cross fertilisation there is the better.

Do not write in this margin

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

Separation breeds immorality

STAR 2/6/75

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I could find scarcely any young or middle-aged men. Yet there were a lot of young women who obviously lacked the company of the opposite sex. Do you call that life?

111

BIC—more White action needed'

5-TAR 11/6/75

Industrial Editor

The Bantu Investment Corporation has set itself a target involving R56m this year but much more money will have to be obtained to meet this target, particularly from White enterprise.

Dr J Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, told the Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce that it was imperative that more White enterprise involve itself in the economic development of Black homelands.

He said that because of improved training and opportunities for Blacks, the growth rate in the Black sector's income is expected to increase more rapidly than that of the

whole population.

This means that industrialists will be able to establish factories within the homelands to cater for the African market only.

Assuming that Black incomes grew at an annual rate of 7,5 percent as against 5 percent for the population as a whole because of improved training and opportunities for Blacks, their estimated total income would be about R17 000m, 35 percent of the total national income at the turn of the century.

That R17 000m, at today's prices, would be more than twice the total White income of R8 000m today.

It is also possible that the share of the White personal income would decline from the present 66 percent to some 57 percent by the year 2000.

LIMITED

Dealing with the "considerable mining potential" in the homelands, Sapa reports that Dr Adendorff said this applies particularly in the Northern and Western Transvaal.

KwaZulu and the Transkei have limited mining potential but the new Bantu Mining Corporation is doing prospecting work and encouraging big mining concerns to prospect for minerals in KwaZulu.

He said about 120 000 Black male workers would enter the labour market annually and 60 000 would be absorbed through normal growth of the economy.

Homeland investments to be protected — Adendorff

PIETERMARITZBURG — The South African Government guaranteed industrialists against any loss if political circumstances forced them to abandon their ventures in the homelands, white businessmen were told.

The managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, Dr J. Adendorff, told guests at the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce's monthly luncheon it was imperative that more white enterprise involve itself in the economic development of black homelands.

The target the BIC had set itself for the current year implied a considerable acceleration of activities involving expenditure of R56m.

But much more was needed to accomplish the target, Dr Adendorff said.

He added that the establishment of industries was being encouraged in 30 growth points in border areas as well as the homelands, but the establishment of industries at other was also encouraged on condition they did not require provision of expensive infra-structure.

Ten foreign companies had begun ventures in Isithebe, on the north coast in the KwaZulu homeland, and Babelegi — the biggest industrial growth point within the homelands — near Hammanskraal.

Considerable mining potential existed in the homelands, especially in the Northern and Western Transvaal, KwaZulu and the Transkei had limited mining potential, but the new Bantu Mining Corporation was engaged in prospecting work and encouraging big mining concerns to prospect for minerals in KwaZulu.

Dr Adendorff said about 120 000 black male workers would enter South Africa's labour market annually and 60 000 workers would be absorbed through normal growth of the country's economy. Employment for the other 60 000 would have to be created in the homelands.

"These posts must be created within homelands or on their borders so as to accommodate the blacks within their own homelands under economically viable conditions where they are enabled politically as well as economically to fulfil the role of citizens of emerging

nations, Dr Adendorff said.

He added that Development corporations with multi-racial boards would be established in each of the black homelands.

The corporations with limited functions initially would be established later this year.

"The corporations will be controlled by boards of directors consisting of knowledgeable white and black members," he said.

"This step will ensure direct involvement by the various homeland authorities and will lead to greater understanding and a further increase in development tempo.

Dr Adendorff said that although his corporation felt that economic development in the homelands must be accomplished by the blacks themselves with the aid of the corporation, "it has been found that the blacks are generally unable or unwilling to tackle new undertakings of large format."

He said that if a large portion of the African market in the year 2000 was available in the homelands the market there would be bigger than the whole European market of today. DDC-SAPA.

crash

Arab offer to homelands

101

C.T.

16/6/75

Cape Times Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Loans of over R100m from Arab funds have been made available to two unnamed homelands.

A London-based Arab trust has offered this massive project finance to the homelands.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr David Mort, managing director of the real estate development and research company.

The trust, Mr Mort said, was particularly interested in the welfare of Black African states and

had made a loan of about R46m to the Ivory Coast for low-cost housing and for cottage industry.

Other loans are believed to have been made to Senegal and Nigeria.

The trust, Mr Mort said, was not prepared to make grants direct to rulers.

They demand a tight control over the projects, which entails approval on consultants, and prefer to

pay the contractor (lowest tenderer) directly.

They are not particularly interested in an equity stake but do require the money to be guaranteed.

The trustees for the fund apparently find it disappointing that no response has been made by homeland leaders.

SURPRISED

The trust is surprised that there has been little response from the homeland leaders and has questioned whether they are seriously interested in the economic development of their countries.

An investment advisor of the trust visited South Africa last month for further discussions with Mr Mort's company.

The funds offered were in excess of R100m and for 10-20 year money.

The interest rate is less than 10 percent, which Mr Mort considers good in view of the fact that it is 100 percent finance over a 20-year period.

DEPRECIATION

Mr Mort said that the surplus of funds available from Opec in 1974 was R38 000m. Of this about R19m was being held on short call in various banks and in various countries and was subject to depreciation.

Loans and grants to underdeveloped countries by Opec nations last year were R1 750m.

Zulus get big Arab aid offer

By
PATRICK LAURENCE

KWAZULU was one of the two homelands offered loans of up to R100-million on behalf of the London-based Arab Trust, it was learnt yesterday.

According to one source, the second homeland was the Transkei, but the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday denied receiving an offer.

"I know of no such offer and I would certainly have known about it if the Arabs had offered the Transkei money," he said.

INTERVIEW

The offers were made by Dr David Mort, managing director of a real estate and development company, following preliminary discussions with the deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Braam Raubenheimer.

Mr Raubenheimer confirmed yesterday he had been approached by Dr Mort and had advised him to approach either the homeland governments or the Bantu Investment Corporation or the Xhosa Development Corporation.

The Minister meets Dr Mort again today for further talks after weekend reports about the offer of Arab money to homelands, and a request by Dr Mort for a second interview.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday: "I have been in correspondence with Dr Mort, but I need to know more about the

conditions of the offer before I can make a firm commitment."

Under present conditions, homelands are free to raise their own loans but only to the limit of their own sources of revenue (R18-million in the case of KwaZulu). But once they are independent — as the Transkei will be next year — that limit falls away.

Dr Mort said of the Arab Trust yesterday: "It is interested in the welfare of Black African states. It has already made loans to Ivory Coast, Senegal and Nigeria. One of the homelands was advised to contact Ivory Coast to check on the trust's bona fides."

Among the conditions which the trust would set for any loan of money to the homelands would be:

- A guarantee for its loan.
- A specific project for any money lent.
- Satisfaction that the project was feasible.
- A low rate of interest, "say about 10 per cent."

Dr Mort said the trust would probably only accept a guarantee for repayments from the SA Government.

He added: "If we get any specific proposal from a homeland for a development project, we will go back to the Treasury to try to negotiate a guarantee."

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday he would be interested to learn more about the offer and invited Dr Mort to contact him to discuss it.

① Capital
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Talks on

Arab investment

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A spokesman for a London-based Arab trust will see the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Raubenheimer, in Cape Town on the possible investment of up to R100-million in South Africa's homelands.

In an interview today, Mr Raubenheimer said he had seen the spokesman, Dr David Mort, last year, concerning such a scheme. He had agreed to a further interview.

The Deputy Minister said he had advised Dr Mort the previous time that the trust must come to the Government with specific projects in which its funds could be invested.

PLANNING

He referred Dr Mort, at the time, to the Bantu Investment Corporation and the Xhosa Investment Corporation to work out the best way in which such funds could be used.

Mr Raubenheimer said he did not expect to make a statement after seeing Dr Mort this afternoon. His role at this stage was just to give advice and help iron out any difficulties that might have arisen.

NOT ALONE

"It is just a question of advice at this stage. They must come with something definite, not a vague approach. We cannot go to the Treasury and ask to support R100-million for homeland development if they don't know how to use the money," the Deputy Minister said.

Representatives of the Arab Trust would also have to see the homeland leaders about any plans they might have for their territories, he added.

The Arab Trust was not the only overseas group interested in investing in the homelands, Mr Raubenheimer said.

Natal Mercury 19/6/75

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Afrikaners fight shy of homelands

Industrial Reporter

AFRIKAANS businessmen were not supporting Government policy by investing their money in the homelands, Mr. Franko Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, said this week.

He said this following a tough speech he made at the Afrikaanse Handels Instituut conference in Windhoek and a recent survey made by a Johannesburg newspaper into the reasons why Afrikaans businessmen are hesitant investors.

Mr. Maritz said it was every South African's duty to give the Government whole-hearted support in the implementation of the homeland policy.

"Consequently, I ask my question again: Why is it mainly the Jewish, English, Greek and overseas businessmen — and not the Afrikaner — who are investing in the Transkei and the Ciskei?"

One exception was Mr. Renier van Rooyen, chairman of Pep Stores, who was establishing a R10m blanket factory in the Transkei.

Mr. Maritz said several reasons had been put forward for hesitation from Afrikaans capitalists, but he did not agree with any of them.

The reasons were:

- Homelands were not all that attractive for investment.

- Past statements by some homeland leaders had not fostered confidence.

- The Afrikaner does not have enough capital yet.

- A lot had to be done in the White areas.

- Nationalisation was a possibility.

- Dr. Albert Wessels, the prominent industrialist, said that so far there was no significant investment in the homelands.

Mr. Maritz said that the leaders of the Transkei and Ciskei had said they were building capitalistic states and they did not believe in equal distribution of profits or assets. "The White entrepreneur will always be protected," he said.

Home Land Exhibitions



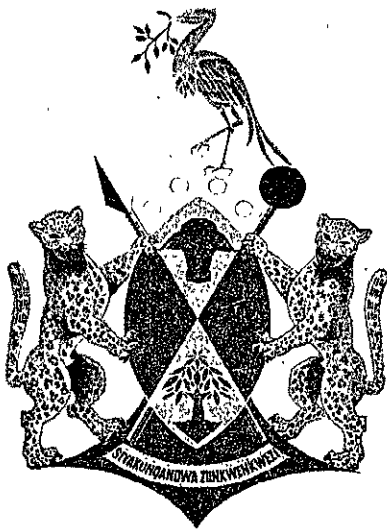
Left: The KWAZULU coat of arms. The shield, made from ox hide, represents the shield of the Royal Regiment and symbolises the protection of the people. The elephant symbolises power and courage. The protection of the people lies in the traditional spears of King Chaka held by the leopard and the lion. The motto means "Together we shall surmount." As yet there is no KwaZulu flag.

When it comes to the trappings of independence the South African homelands are right there in the front rank — complete with symbolically-accurate flags and coats of arms.

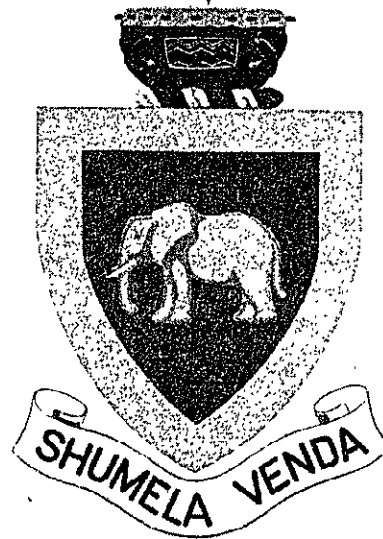
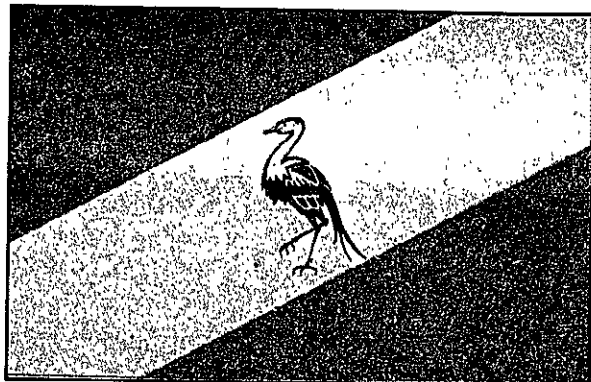
All this is the product of five years of intensive work on the part of a team of officials from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development under Mr W J Wijenberg.

A long-time departmental official — he has served 19 years — Mr Wijenberg has studied heraldry in Holland, and has been involved in countless discussions with homeland leaders.

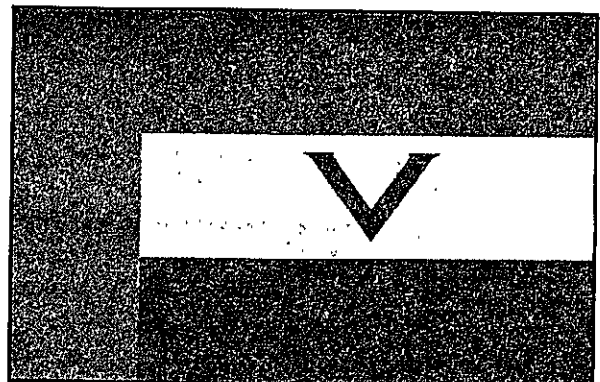
He believes: "The flags and crests compare favourably with anything in the world today. Each flag and coat of arms was individually designed, and includes symbols which are unique to each homeland."



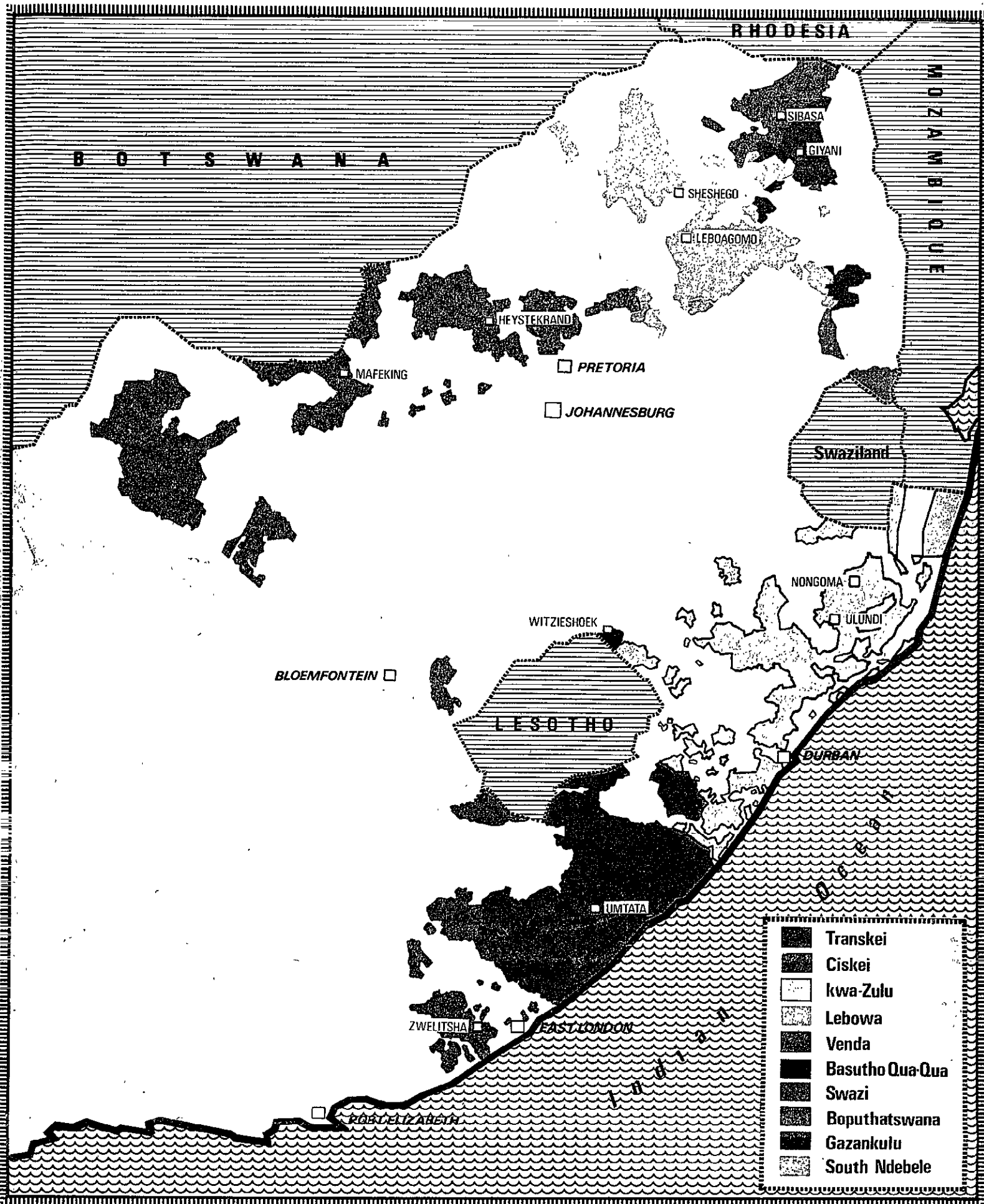
CISKEI coat of arms. The ox occupies an important place in the life of the people and symbolises the development in all fields of society. The milkwood tree, which grows in the Peditie district, symbolises the people's will to believe and accept the rule of God and the authority without which a people cannot create a prosperous future. The knobkerrie is the authority which rests with the chiefs. The motto reads: "We will be stopped by the stars." Below: The proposed Ciskei flag. The white diagonal band symbolises the road on which the nation must keep to, achieve development to its fulfilment. The crane, the "Indwe," symbolises the will of the people to be courageous and steadfast and to work with zeal for the future of the country and its people.



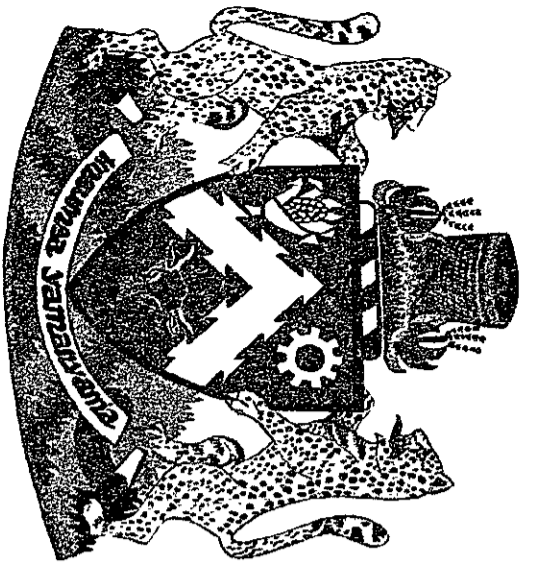
Coat of arms of VENDALAND. The elephant is the power and rule of the Government, while the drum, known as "Ngoma," symbolises the unity of the people; it is used by the chief when calling his people together to receive an important message. The motto is: "Aspire always for Vendlaland." Below: Proposed Venda flag. The colours are based on the colours of the traditional Venda beads. The letter "V" is the initial letter of the name of the people, Venda.



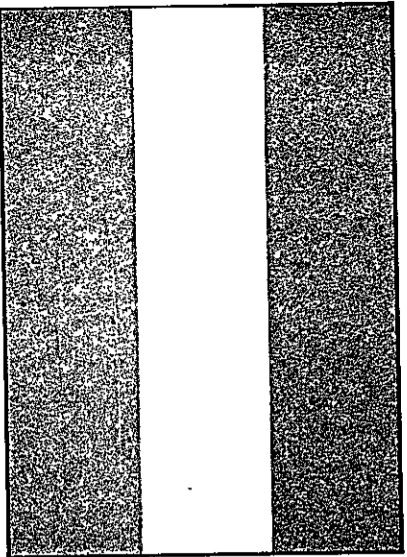
Take a Symbolic Note



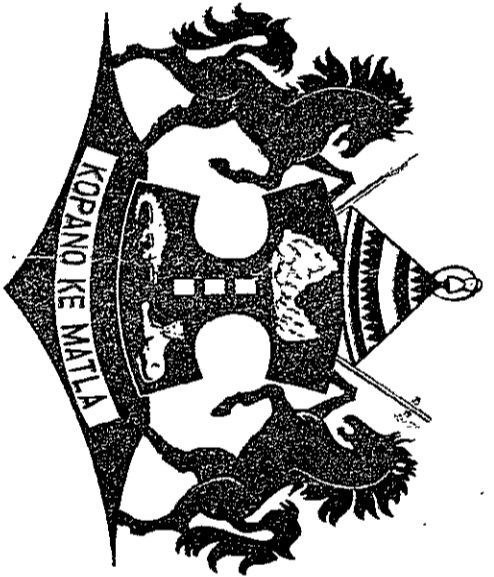
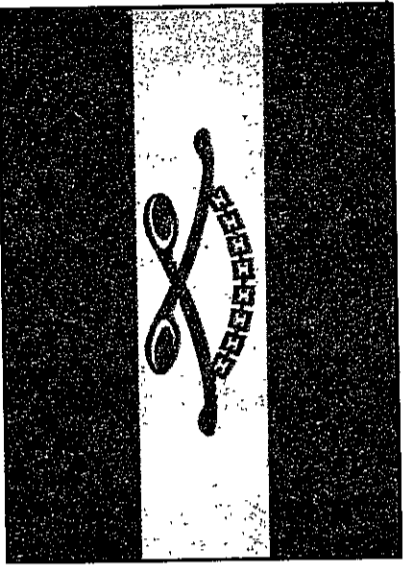
Map shows how the various homelands are located.



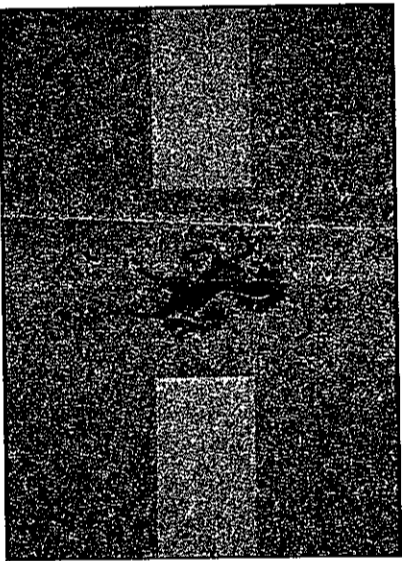
TRANSKEI coat of arms. Main aspect of the flag, the bull's head, symbolises the important role of cattle farming in the economy. It also takes a prominent place in the traditional, ritual and religious life. The motto means: "Unity is strength." Below: Proposed Transkei flag. Top panel symbolises unity of the people; their ties with the soil, a heritage of their forefathers. White of the middle panel is sign of peace and good relations with other peoples. Green panel represents green hills of the land which provide grazing for the livestock.



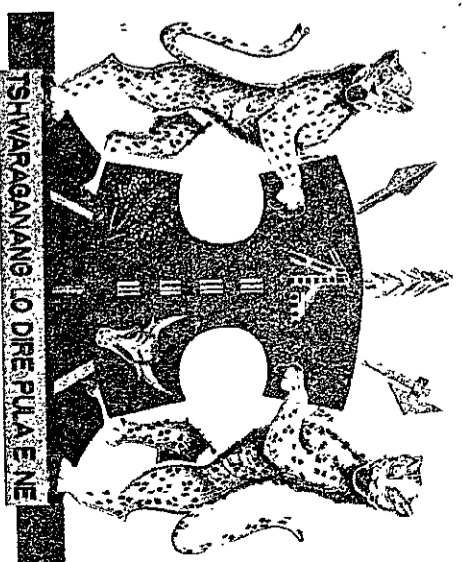
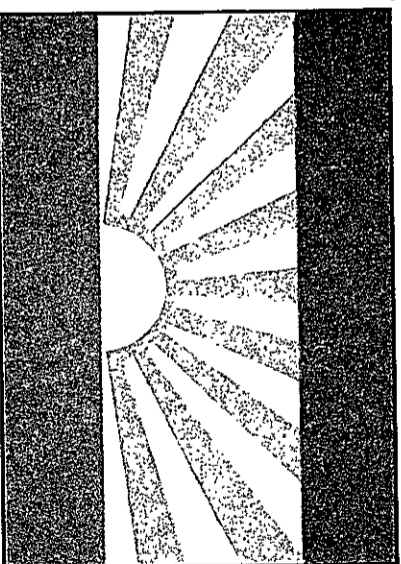
The spoons and chain links, carved out of a log, symbolise the peace and hospitality of the GAZANKULU people. The geared wheels represent industrial thought. The lion on the head ring is the symbol of power and rule by the chief and the tribal body. The motto means: "Deeds count." Below: Proposed Gazankulu flag. The blue is the sky — which has no limits, so striving for advancement must not be bounded. The black and white symbolises the traditional co-operation between Black and White people in the country. The spoons and chain are harmony, peace and hospitality honoured by the people of Gazankulu.



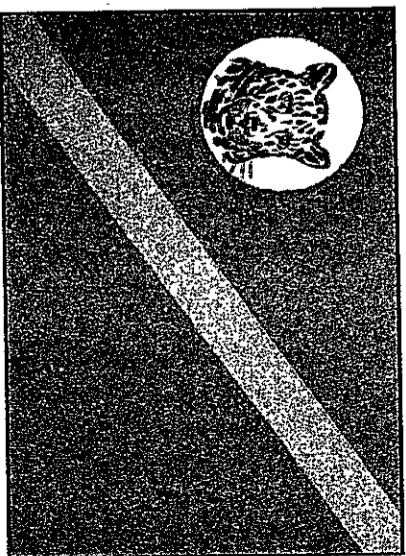
BASOTHO-QWAQWA coat of arms. The crocodile and the leopard are, respectively, the sign of recognition of the two independent tribes and symbolise the co-operation between the chiefs and the people. The hat is part of the traditional dress, symbolising the protection of the two tribes so that unity may abide with authority. The motto reads: "Unity is strength." Below: Proposed Basotho-QwaQwa flag. The central point of the flag is the Basotho pony, which occupies an important role and is the national means of conveyance. The pony symbolises the firm step with which they tread along untrodden mountain routes.



Coat of arms for LEBOWA. Ox's head and mealie cob represent their economic importance to the people. Flame symbolises spiritual power of the national culture. Aloes are a sign of the flora of the country. The motto reads: "A single banigle cannot produce a sound." Below: Proposed Lebowa flag. The green symbolises the land of Lebowa and hard work necessary to progress; the blue the sky of "never-ending development." The rising sun is the source of energy needed for development.



BOPHUTHATSWANA coat of arms. The shield symbolises protection of the people by the authorities; the mineshaft headgear and sorghum, the livelihood of the people in industry and agriculture; the ox head their cattle breeding. The spear and battleaxe represent authority of the chieftainship, as do the two leopard supporters — traditionally with the Tswana people, only the chief may wear a leopard skin. The motto means "if we stand together and work hard, we shall be blessed." BELOW: Blue symbolises sky, the infinity to which the people must strive for development. Cadmium stripe is the golden way along which people must go to bring this to realisation. Leopards' head is the authority necessary to lead the people to development.



Homelands: a juicier carrot

F.M. 20/6/75
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Consensus of opinion is that the latest decentralisation baits offered to industrialists are pretty satisfactory.

The FCI, for one, is generally satisfied with the concessions, especially the longer terms which allow for better forward planning. It is, however, still worried about the stiffening of the Physical Planning Act; would like clarification on certain concessions; and is perturbed that blanket concessions will harm declining areas.

The Transvaal Chamber of Industries sees the extension of the loan period and the concession of up to 80% on land and buildings as substantial and far reaching. So much so that it wonders whether they may not have serious repercussions on established industries in metropolitan

areas. The TCI urges that the concessions be awarded on a merit basis, not to "chancers without any risk capital."

Decentralisation consultant, Kosta Babich, a vociferous critic of previous concessions, is now "partially silenced" he says. "These are the first real concessions and quite a number of companies should now find it worthwhile decentralising."

"These seem to represent a new government policy where it's hoped that capital intensive industries will move out and hopefully generate secondary industries," says Babich.

There are, of course, criticisms still — such as the transport problem; that tax concessions on plant and equipment take no account of inflation; that in-house

training schemes are difficult to establish; and that little is done to point out concessions to industrialists, the onus of discovery still lying with the industrialist.

Individual industrialists also claim that there are still some snags. "Transport is a problem, especially for placebound (eg timber) concerns," says Katzenellenbogen chairman Solly Tucker.

"Then I'd like to see some more help for housing Bantu workers. We moved into the Homelands convinced that the labour was there and found only the women, the young, the old or the layabouts."

"Financing housing for our White key personnel isn't much of a problem. But trying to approximate city conditions to attract the skilled Bantu with standards

- Loans at subsidised rates of interest now offered over a 10-year period (previously only over five years);
- Limit on loans on land and buildings now raised to 80% (previously 45%) although limit on machinery, equipment and working capital still at 45%. And the IDC is authorised not to demand security additional to the bond on land and buildings;
- Where government was prepared to finance up to 60% of industrialists' projects in Homelands, this is now increased to 100% provided that the finance on machinery and working capital is raised to 50%;
- The income tax concessions on wages, formally allowed over a 2-year period is now extended to seven years; where previously 10% was allowed on the value of machinery, this is raised to

NEW CONCESSIONS

30%, with concessions utilised in three equal instalments.

- To the extent that the tax deductions cannot be utilised (few companies decentralising reach profitability in first few years) the benefit may be earned as a cash grant. Position of branch companies or subsidiaries remains unchanged;
- Housing subsidy for key White personnel (maximum R23 000) can be raised if Decentralisation Board agrees;
- Where loans were subsidised at 2,5% lower than current building society interest rate, it will now move in sympathy with current rates of interest, but by not less than 2,5% pa;
- Possible loans at low rates of interest to local authorities at declared growth points to provide facilities for

White employees;

- Permission for Decentralisation Board to adjust railage rebates if these are unrealistic or not previously granted. Harbour rebate at East London increased from 25% to 50%;
- Assistance to industrialists who have already decentralised by way of further concessions. (Particulars are still being worked out);
- Road transportation problems to be solved by new Road Transportation Bill;
- Committee investigation ordered into industrialists' problems;
- Government is to determine a fixed level of concessions for 60 non-growth areas qualifying for decentralisation assistance through proximity to Homelands or lack of employment opportunities.

that relate to monetary earnings is an enormous financial load.

"As an industrialist who has moved into the Homelands I'd rather like to see a mingling of African risk capital and even meet my eventual successor," Tucker adds.

But these are points that will probably have to wait until government is convinced that its new concessions are really working.

3/775



Mr Harold Morcombe

Critics of SA told to see for themselves

**Investors
told of
homeland
potential**

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The importance of new concessions being offered to overseas industrialists who invest in the Bantu homelands has been emphasised here by Dr J. Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, who said the concessions were now about double what they had been previously.

Dr Adendorff was supported by Mr Frank Maritz, managing director of

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — When critics of South Africa visited the country to see things for themselves their attitude invariably changed, Mr Harold Morcombe, past president of the South African Federated Chamber of Commerce said.

QUOTES

DR CEDRIC PHATUDI, Chief Minister of Lebowa:

People in the Bantu homelands have a sound educational base for fast and rapid growth and are becoming a people well prepared for the future. We have adequate labour of all types fully willing and able to roll up their sleeves and to bend to the task of assisting in the development of their territories.

DR W. B. COETZER, chairman of General Mining and Finance:

Britain is earning an average return on her South African investments in excess of 12 percent, compared to an overall average of 8 percent on all her foreign investments. This compares with 8.9 percent on Britain's American investments, 6.8 percent on her Australian, and 5.1 percent on her Canadian investments.

South Africa takes up only 5 percent of the total area of Africa and houses only 6 percent of all the other countries' population, but its industrial production is nearly half of that of all the other countries together. South Africa generates 60 percent of total electricity and its railways carries about 60 percent of all railway freight, while its telephone system comprises 45 percent of all the telephones in Africa.

DR J. ADENDORFF, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation:

The average annual growth of the African population in South Africa is 3.1 percent and estimates indicate that about 120,000 male African workers will enter the labour market every year. About 185,000 will have to be expended yearly to create sufficient job opportunities in the Bantu homelands.

It was doubtful whether the shortfall in capital requirements, as well as the acute necessity to create the required industrial jobs, could be supplied by South Africa alone. For this reason, foreign investment is imperative to enable

Speaking at a seminar on investing in South Africa he mentioned the visit of five prominent British trade unionists in October 1973. In many respects, their preconceived ideas had changed.

Mr Morcombe said South Africa's recent growth performance was well known. A political commitment had recently been given to a high rate of real growth of 6.4 percent in the interests of expanding job opportunities for Blacks, expanding living standards and narrowing the wage gap.

Critics were calling for change, but what they really wanted was the collapse of the entire social and economic structure of the country. However, they would call it this in

See FOREIGN FIRM

101

We guarantee your money, says BI Corp

By GEOFFREY ALLEN
LONDON. — Delegates to a South African investment seminar in London were slammed yesterday for claiming South Africa was politically stable when she was guaranteeing investors would not lose money through political activity.

Dr Johannes Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, told a Press conference the guarantees were being offered because some investors, not fully aware of the South African situation, were nervous of investing in South Africa.

The Press conference, attended by most major British newspapers, turned

sour when delegates to the controversial seminar were pushed to answer specific points on political stability in South Africa.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei, was asked why people were arrested without trial in what he called the "totally stable" Transkeian homeland.

He said the emergency powers under which people were arrested had been imposed by the South African Government.

UNIONS

"We will repeal them the moment we get independence," Chief Matanzima said.

But he added: "There is nothing to stop us including some of these powers in our own security code."

Chief Matanzima was asked by the Times if he intended to perpetuate the

disparities of pay and labour conditions in the Transkei by not allowing trade unions.

"You have told us of all the safeguards for investors. What about safeguards for the worker?" he was asked.

Chief Matanzima said workers' liaison committees would negotiate fair conditions. Trade unions might eventually be allowed in the Transkei, but not while attempts to establish industry were being made.

"We don't want to offer industrialists the sort of crippling trade unions you have here in Britain," he said.

Political opposition to the seminar is growing rapidly.

- There is a threat of the Labour Party clashing with the civil service.

- The Labour Party central office is furious that a Department of Trade observer will attend.

- The Anti-Apartheid Movement is aghast that the conference is being held in London.

- The Labour Leftwing and British Press are "appalled that money might flow out of Britain when she faces economic doom."

Massive growth on way

SMAR 3/7/75

By the turn of the century, the market in the homelands will be bigger than the whole White South African market today, Mr J Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) told the symposium.

If African incomes grow at 7.5 percent a year, faster than the national average, their total income will then be R17 000m.

Half of the market is in the homelands, industrialists will be able to build factories there to cater for the African market alone.

He said by the year 2000, SA would at current growth rates have a gross domestic product of nearly R100bn and would be a major economic power, comparable to some European powers today. Poverty and mass unemployment will largely have disappeared.

However, with the African population growing at 2.5 percent a year, 120 000 African workers would need jobs each year.

About 60 000 of them would be absorbed through normal growth, but 60 000 new jobs would have to be created in the homelands.

Assuming that one industrial job creates two in the tertiary sector, 20 000 industrial jobs would have to be created.

And if creation of the industrial job costs R8 000, R160m will have to be spent on this in the homelands every year.

The BIC has R65m available for economic development in the homelands this year. Presuming R10m is provided by private enterprise, the BIC intends creating 10 000 new jobs in the coming year — which is only half of requirements, he said.

It was doubtful whether SA could provide the shortfall. For this reason, foreign investment is imperative, he added.

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 7 Capital

R1,6 billion on homelands — Phatudi

Already a total of R1 625 000 000 had been pumped into the homelands and more incentives had been offered. Dr C N Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said in London.

Painting a bright picture, he said that in the four-year period since 1971 more than R1 300-million has been invested in the homelands by commerce.

Stability

"In order to prepare the people for a new economic life, education was spear-headed with an investment of more than R100-million over the last three years," Dr Phatudi added.

He told overseas businessmen and industrialists that the political and economic stability of the homelands gave unparalleled opportunities for investors.

The homelands were one of the safest investment opportunities anywhere "especially for those industries requiring a new lease of life."

He underlined invest-



Dr Phatudi — unparalleled opportunities.

ment incentives such as low-interest loans, tender privileges, liberal tax, holidays and premises.

"Our political stability is enviable, our labour peace unbelievable and our economic stability a matter of great jealousy," he continued

"It is safe to say that your managerial skills together with our raw material potential, adequate labour and surface resources would combine into the optimum type of industrial undertaking so much sought by shareholders."

He warned industrialists that they would be "naive" to think a vast pool of cheap labour existed in the homelands.

"Cheap labour only remains cheap until someone in their ranks gets a bit of savvy and the utopian bubble bursts."

STAR 3/7/75

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INVESTMENT

South Africa

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New Lebowa BI Corp row

Rdin 4/1/75

(101)

By PATRICK LAURENCE

WHILE Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, was addressing a seminar in London yesterday, a political row was brewing at home over his close co-operation with the Bantu Investment Corporation.

Mr Collins Ramusi, Lebowa Minister of Economic Affairs and No 2 in the Lebowa Cabinet until recently, said yesterday he felt "aggrieved and shocked" that Dr Phatudi should be in London with the corporation's managing director, Dr Johannes Adendorff.

The Lebowa Government, and the corporation were openly at loggerheads about two months ago over allegations that the corporation had developed an irrigation project in Lebowa territory without the approval of the Lebowa Cabinet.

The corporation produced a letter "proving" that it had been given a go-ahead by the Lebowa Government, but Dr Phatudi repudiated that interpretation.

Mr Ramusi has been fighting for his political life for about two months now, following an attempt to unseat him in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

Yesterday he reiterated allegations that the corporation was behind the attempt.

Initially Dr Phatudi protected Mr Ramusi against his opponents, but Mr Ramusi said yesterday Dr Phatudi had recently asked him to resign.

Dr Phatudi has been given powers by Pretoria to sack Lebowa Cabinet Ministers, but he has been warned not to use them against Mr Ramusi by a delegation from his own party.

Last month more than 1 000 Lebowa citizens expressed support for Mr Ramusi at a special meeting in Johannesburg — and then sent a four-man delegation to see Dr Phatudi and to ask for an emergency congress of the Lebowa People's Party.

4/7/75

Cape Times Correspondent

LONDON. — Many potential investors had been scared off Africa by a general tilt to the left in the continent; but an independent Transkei would not tolerate militant trade unionism, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima told financiers at a seminar in London yesterday.

The Transkei Chief Minister said: "All-take-and-no-give trade unionism which bedevils industry in many parts of the world is something the Transkei cannot afford, and my government will not tolerate it."

But he added: "Employers are expected to pay a fair wage for a fair day's work."

Scheduled for independence next year, the Transkei would pursue a policy of "capitalism with a conscience", which would guarantee higher rewards to those with greater initiative and industry.

Also speaking at the seminar, Dr Johannes Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, said that without foreign investment South Africa would be unable to create sufficient work for its rising African population.

About 120 000 African male workers entered the South African labour market annually, of which 60 000 were absorbed by normal growth of the economy.

That meant an additional 60 000 jobs had to be created annually, Dr Adendorff said.

On the assumption that each industrial job generated two additional jobs through the "multiplier effect" a minimum of 20 000 industrial jobs would have to be provided each year to absorb the inflow of workers.

The Bantu Investment Corporation calculated that it would be able to provide 10 000 industrial jobs a year from its own funds (R65m.).

The anticipated shortage of jobs would be 10 000, half the requirements.

Earlier the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, gave assurances against socialism and nationalization of foreign investments.

"We do not envy success of others (and) it is not in our past or present or future to grab what is not rightfully ours."

He emphasized his rejection of segregation, and commitment to non-racialism.

● Sir Arthur Snelling, British Ambassador to South Africa from 1970 to 1972, said he did not believe that South Africa was "going to blow up in the foreseeable future" in spite of external and internal threats to its stability.

He said that he was convinced that barring unforeseen circumstances, the safety of capital invested in South Africa would be much greater over the next 10 years or

YOUR MONEY'S SAFE IN S.A. SAYS EX-EMVOY

AP/Wirephoto

LONDON—It is difficult to avoid the sensation that the Third World is closing in on South Africa, Sir Arthur Snelting, a former British Ambassador to Pretoria, said yesterday at a seminar here on investing in the Republic.

Evallino, sitting astride the Rand's main lifeline to the sea, were within 400km of Pretoria.

The writing was on the wall for the Rhodesian Government after ten years. South West Africa would undergo a major constitutional change before long.

South Africa's dramatically increased defence expenditure was understandable in this situation, he said.

An African military invasion of the Republic could be ruled out as suicide. Infiltration and guerrilla activity would not succeed.

Economic pressure would be more serious. The Achilles heel of the Republic was, paradoxically, the size of its foreign trade and investment.

"A thorough-going economic boycott by Black Africa, backed by the new strength of oil-rich Nigeria, supported perhaps by the Arabs and some of the Asians could be effective if it forced British, European, North American and Japanese firms to sever their connections and their trade with South Africa, as the price of being allowed to continue their operations in other parts of the world."

He was not saying this would happen, but it was a danger which had to be assessed.

Attempts would be made at such action but, like sanctions against Rhodesia, they would fail through lack of enforcement.

Britain would oppose any such boycott plan. If peace were to return to major world trouble spots it would radically change this position. Attention would be focused on Southern Africa.

But if one considered this to be a remote possibility, one could dismiss the threat to South Africa. He did not think the Homelands would become a focus of discontent and a source of trouble on South Africa's frontiers.

While typical leaders further north in Africa tended to be socialist, the typical African ruler, actual and prospective, in Southern Africa was inclined towards conservatism.

He put complete trust in Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and Dr. C. R. D. M. D. Les Bowa when they said

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Unions hit at Kaiser visit

*Daily Dispatch
5/7/75*

BRUSSELS — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions here has joined The Netherlands trade union movement in protesting against the visit of Bantustan leaders to Europe on an investment-promotion campaign.

The confederation said in a statement yesterday: "Public opinion must not be deceived by South Africa's use of Bantustan leaders, such as Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei, who do not represent the wishes of the majority of African peoples of South Africa and even less, the wishes of the African workers in the Republic."

The campaign was a manoeuvre by the South African Government and yet another smokescreen for the realities of the apartheid Republic, characterised by discrimination against the African majority and aimed at the protection of the interests of the dominant white minority, alleged the confederation.

The statement added: "Because one of the baits used in the investment-promotion campaign takes the form of a guarantee that trade unions will not be allowed in the Bantustan itself, warrants an outright condemnation of the campaign."—DDC.

Jan Trib 6/7/75

Tribune Bureau London

DESPITE high-powered competition from eight of their White com-patriots, it was the homelands leaders, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and Dr C. N. Phatudi of Lebowa, who stole the show at this week's seminar on investing in South Africa.

Not that either said anything out of line with official policy. They went out of their way to stress, among other things, the political stability of the homelands — a theme hammered hard by the others.

But somehow it was hearing this from Black men with a stake in the country that impressed the 170 hard-nosed bankers and industrialists who made up the audience.

As the leader of the first of the homelands to

become independent, Chief Matanzima could not help but overshadow Dr Phatudi, and he certainly gathered the lion's share of publicity.

His main exposure, however, lay outside the conference hall — on television, radio, and before the Press, when he had to face searching and sometimes hostile questioning with no holds barred.

From the South African Government's point of view, he did not put a foot wrong — even when it was implied that he was a Government stooge.

"I am not at all collaborating with apartheid," he told Richard Kershaw, a BBC interviewer who put the question on television.

And he equally briskly dismissed a suggestion that the Transkei would not be really independent.

"I can assure you that the constitution of an independent Transkei will be drafted by the Transkeian people, unlike other colonial states which had their constitutions drafted by the colonial power," he said.

Only once was the chief momentarily fazed — and he recovered quickly. This was when a reporter from the "Anti-Apartheid News" asked at a Press conference why South Africa's emergency laws were still in force in the Transkei.

These laws would be repealed when the

Transkei became independent, said the chief. But he insisted firmly that there was nothing to stop his country incorporating some of the provisions in its own legislation. Any country was entitled to take steps to safeguard its security.

Dr Phatudi probably came closest to a departure from the official line. He made clear at the Press conference that Lebowa needed more land. And he insisted that his people wanted the present land, which was held in trust, to be handed over to them.

He also caused something of a stir at a lunch given by The Economist magazine when he said he would

like to meet members of the Anti-Apartheid Movement. But he added that he thought they knew what they were talking about.

Dr J. Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, and Mr Franco Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Board, were probably the busiest of the other speakers.

They received numerous inquiries from prospective investors and, according to seminar sources, ended their stay with something in the region of R24-million worth of firm investment promises.

Although the seminar went off smoothly, the Anti-Apartheid Movement did its best to whip up opposition. It organised a line of poster-waving pickets outside the seminar hotel, and also wrote to the Labour Party and the Department of Trade to protest.

While the British Government was not officially represented, an official from the Department of Trade's Africa section attended as an observer.

Ironically, a Black British bobby was among a handful of policemen assigned to "protect" the delegates from the anti apartheid demonstrators.

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Demos lunatics, says Matanzima

Cape Times
7/7/85
Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—On the outset of his European tour at the weekend, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, dismissed London's anti-apartheid demonstrators as "insignificant lunatics".

The tour was preceded by two seminars, one in London and the second in Amsterdam, on investment opportunities in the homelands. The London seminar was picketed by anti-apartheid demonstrators.

Chief Matanzima and Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, were key speakers at the seminars. Placard-carrying demonstrators tried to cut the ground from under their feet by describing

them as "Vorster's Uncle Toms".

Chief Matanzima said: "We put the case for South Africa and the Transkei. It was too important an occasion to take notice of lunatics. They were insignificant."

Dr Phatudi said "We ignored them. They were a very small group. They didn't worry us."

Both homeland leaders were confident that the seminars would bear fruit in the form of British and

European investment in their homelands.

Chief Matanzima spoke of a "great deal of interest" in the homelands as investment areas and Dr Phatudi of a "general enthusiasm" and of investors coming over to South Africa for a look at the homelands.

In his address to the London seminar Dr Phatudi said: "Our territories have been and are being consolidated into more manageable masses and the (SA) Government has bent over backwards to accommodate our requests for better lands."

It was put to Dr Phatudi that his statement hardly squared with the known objections of homeland leaders to the "final" consolidation plans already approved of by Parliament.

Dr Phatudi replied that he was dealing with the "positive side" at that point in his address, having already handled the negative aspects — "but we do want more land".

State to take over mission hospitals from Methodists

The Argus Religion Correspondent 8/7/78

THE Government has told the Methodist Church of South Africa that it will take over total control of the church's four mission hospitals — Mount Coke Hospital near King William's Town, Manguzi and Bethesda in Zululand, and Moroka near Thaba Nchu.

The news of the takeover reached the Methodist Church by way of a circular letter from the Government to the staff at all the hospitals, stating the Government's intention and laying down the conditions under which staff would be employed after the takeover.

The new R3-million Moroka Methodist Hospital was scheduled to be taken over this month and the other three before 1979.

The Rev Vivian Harris, president of the Methodist Conference, said today that following an interview with the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development (Mr M. C. Botha) in Pretoria on June 24 these dates were now subject to negotiation.

The minister said he was prepared to meet us

as far as possible in easing the takeover, but not to reconsider the principle. Mr Harris said.

While Mr Botha had given an assurance that the Methodist Church would have access to the hospitals for its Christian work, the Methodist missionary character of the hospitals would be destroyed, Mr Harris added.

We still hope to have discussions with the homelands leaders about the hospitals in their areas. We feel we must take seriously what they feel about this.

There was therefore a possibility that the church would go back to Mr Botha after talks with Black leaders.

The Methodist Church has a larger Black adherence than any other single denomination in Southern Africa. It is particularly strong in the homeland areas with almost 200 000 Black adherents, according to the last census figures published by the Department of Information.

Like other mission hospitals, the Methodist hospitals were first established by the church in places where there was a need and subsequently administered by them although the running costs were met by State subsidies.

METHODIST OPINION

Among the medical staff are doctors who are also Methodist ministers. At present Methodist bursars are financing the training of five more doctors.

In an editorial article, the Methodist magazine Dimension said: The whole weight of Methodist opinion, Black and White, will be ranged against the Government's stated intention of taking over the mission hospitals of our church.

It said the institutions were staffed by highly motivated skilled and committed men and women, and questioned whether the Government could find civil servant doctors to serve for long periods in isolated places.

The statesmanlike thing would be to leave well alone, and give thanks for what the church is doing at no profit to itself, but with every benefit to the well-being of the State — and the people who owe their lives to these hospitals, the article said.

Undercover aid for homelands

Cape Times 9/7/72

Cape Times Correspondent

LONDON. — The Dutch Government is seeking ways of giving undercover aid to South Africa's so-called homelands.

In spite of Holland's fiercely-expressed official opposition to apartheid, the left-wing coalition has been in a dilemma during recent months about how to reply to requests from Black leaders in regions such as the Transkei and KwaZulu for development aid.

Projects suggested by them include building schools, hospitals and welfare institutions, as well as establishing light industry.

Because it recognizes the urgent need for such construction, the Dutch Government is anxious to treat these areas as developing countries in their own right once they have achieved independence. But the Development Aid Minister, Mr Jan Pronk, a leading radical,

has repeatedly said it would be impossible for Holland to give direct financial aid. To do so would amount to an acknowledgement of apartheid policy — "a policy", he says, "to which the Dutch Government is firmly opposed".

However, the Minister has quietly left the door open for Holland to give some kind of assistance to the South African areas. The chosen method is to give covert aid through the leading Dutch development financing organization, Novib, on the basis of schemes submitted to it by Black South African leaders.

It is intended to avoid political embarrassment for the government — in particular for Mr Pronk himself.

Novib has been involved in development schemes in many African countries and elsewhere. It operates on the basis of raising 25 per cent of a project's cost through banks and industry.

If a scheme needs government approval, the balance is contributed by the Dutch Exchequer. But this consent does not have to be debated in parliament. The transaction is, therefore, protected from scrutiny or controversy.

A Novib spokesman says the organization will consider financing projects in any developing country — "therefore also the homelands" — directed towards the improvement of economically deprived groups.

It is clear that both Novib and the Government are trying to avoid a public discussion of the matter but a major political controversy cannot be staved off much longer.

Church opinion

'anti-takeover'

Cape Times

9/7/75

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THE REV VIVIAN HARRIS, president of the Methodist Conference, said last night that Methodist opinion in South Africa was against the Government's decision to take over total control of the church's four mission hospitals.

The hospitals are Mount Coke Hospital, near King William's Town, Manguzi and Bethesda in Zululand, and the new R3m, Moroka Hospital, near Thaba Nchu.

Mr Harris said in a telephone interview from his home in Boksburg North that the church planned to hold discussions with homeland leaders about the hospitals in their areas.

"Depending on what emerges from these meetings, we may request an interview with the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha."

The Government announced its intention by way of a circular letter to the staff at the hospitals, laying down the conditions under which they would be employed after the takeover.

The Moroka Hospital was scheduled to be taken over this month and the others before 1979. These dates are now subject to negotiation following a

meeting between Mr Harris and Mr Botha on June 24

Mr Harris said that while Mr Botha had given an assurance that the Methodist Church would have access to the hospitals for its Christian work, the Methodist missionary character of the hospitals would be destroyed.

Running costs of the hospitals are met almost totally by the State. The Methodist Church has a larger Black following than any other single denomination in South Africa. It has more than 200 000 Black members in the homelands.

The latest edition of the Methodist magazine, Dimension, says in an editorial article that the institutions are staffed by "highly motivated, skilled and committed men and women" The article questions whether the Government will be able to find "civil servant doctors" to serve for long periods in isolated places.

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Saso rejects

Bantustans

Cape Times 10/7/75

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In a resolution passed near here yesterday the South African Students' Organization — a Black student body — said they rejected the Bantustans and did not recognize their independence.

The resolution said Saso would continue to work towards the "liberation" of South Africa as one indivisible State.

The organization, at its seventh general council at Hammanskraal, stated that while détente was not a bad idea, détente conducted between countries at the expense of the true leaders of the people was a hollow and futile exercise. South Africa's détente exercise was aimed at "misleading, confusing and misdirecting the noble intentions of those who are struggling for true justice".

Détente initiated by the imperialists, with special reference to South Africa, can therefore not be acceptable to the Blacks because it is a

mere deflection of international interest and condemnation of South Africa's unjust policies."

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STAR
11-7-75

HOMELANDS VENTURES ON THE MOVE

Michael Chester, Financial Editor

Investors from at least five of the main European nations have started to lay plans to pursue the possibility of launching new ventures in the South African homelands.



CHIEF MATANZIMA —
missions are coming.

Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima disclosed in Paris that a number of French bankers and industrialists he had met were now planning a series of missions to the Transkei to evaluate investment opportunities.

The Paris correspondent of The Star reported today that the Banque Nationale de Paris, one of the biggest in France, had confirmed it had now begun investigations into the potential of the Transkei as an investment zone.

The bank was reported to be considering the financing of a Transkei motor plant to assemble Berliet trucks. Chief Matanzima held talks with executives at the Berliet factory outside Lyons during his current tour of Western Europe.

The Chief Minister also said he had a "positive reaction" from French banking and business circles to his proposals to provide the Transkei with a port capable of handling export-import shipping.

NEW PORT

Mr Franko Maritz, managing director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, who accompanied Chief Matanzima on part of the tour, said on return to South Africa today that there now appeared very real chances of the creation of a new big port along the Transkei coast.

He said speculation that the site would probably be Port St Johns was off the mark. Port St Johns was impractical, he said. But there were several alternative possible points along the coast that were to be studied.

The response among potential investors in the wake of the tour highlighted by special seminars in both London and

Holland — had been "most encouraging."

Missions to the Xhosa homelands were also now being planned by investors in Britain and the Netherlands and were expected to arrive around November.

"The climate is perfect at the moment to talk to European investors about ventures in Southern Africa," said Mr Maritz.

"It is not only labour costs that is a big consideration in their thinking — it is the prospect of labour stability.

"Investors in Britain in particular are thoroughly fed up with the unrest among labour forces and the excessive demands of the UK trade unions.

"Also, investors are looking at the potential of the Transkei as a launching pad for export drives into Black Africa. Some of them even see chances of export programmes back into Europe itself."

Mr Maritz was also optimistic about a new flow of investment from West German industrialists with whom he held talks.

The Rome correspondent of The Star reported that Chief Matanzima was due in Milan today on a three-day tour of Italy.

He will in particular be holding talks with the huge Bertrand textile company of Biella.

A Bertrand spokesman said: "Our company has a very strong interest in investing in the Transkei. We have already drawn up a programme for the development of textile factories there for fabric distribution on the South African market."

I understand the first phase of the Bertrand proposed plant will involve an investment of more than R2m but the ultimate investment plan grows to R12m.

Phatudi confident of overseas aid

Cape Times 12/7/78

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, returned to South Africa yesterday convinced that overseas investors no longer saw the homelands as South Africa's "hostage states".

He predicted that overseas money would soon flow into the homelands, even from industrialists against investment in "White" South Africa.

His prediction came after a two-week tour of Britain, Holland and Germany. The tour included two investment seminars, one in London and the second in Amsterdam.

Dr Phatudi and Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei were key speakers at both.

"Industrialists were all along labouring under misconceptions and would not distinguish between the homelands and the Republic of South Africa," Dr Phatudi said yesterday.

"Those who were not in favour of investing in the homelands thought that if they invested in them they would be investing in the Republic of South Africa.

"So a distinction had to be made and I think that distinction is a very healthy interpretation of the situation. I have no doubt that there was a

breakthrough in understanding the situation of the homelands."

Was he saying that industrialists not in favour of investing in South Africa itself would invest in the homelands?

"They would. I gained the impression that they would come into the homelands insofar as they understood the homeland situation much more clearly than before."

Turning to anti-apartheid demonstrators in London who described homeland leaders as "Vorster's Uncle Toms," Dr Phatudi said: "Paramount Chief Matanzima and I treated the demonstrators with contempt."

Homelands 'are not hostage states'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

DR CEDRIC PHATUDI, Chief Minister of Lebowa, returned to South Africa yesterday convinced that overseas investors no longer see the homelands as South Africa's 'hostage states'.

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Those who were not in favour of investing in the homelands thought that if they invested in them they would be investing in the Republic of South Africa.

So a distinction had to be made and I think this distinction is a very beautiful interpretation of the situation. I have no doubt that there was a breakthrough in understanding the situation of the homelands.

Was he saying that industrialists not in favour of investing in South Af-

rica proper would invest in the homelands?

"They would. I gained the impression that they would come into the homelands in so far as they understood the homeland situation much more clearly than before."

Turning to anti-apartheid demonstrators in London who described homeland leaders as "Vorster's Uncle Toms," Dr Phatudi said: "Paramount Chief Matanzima and I treated the demonstrators with contempt. They were just ignorant. They say we are Uncle Toms. Can you imagine rubbish like that?"

But Black students of the

South African Students Organisation took a similar view at their annual congress only a day or two ago when they described homeland leaders as "robots" — did that mean that they were also ignorant?

"Yes, the very people who criticise us have never been to see my homeland in Lebowa."

"If I asked them about the potentiality of Lebowa in terms of minerals, agriculture, and things like that, I am sure they won't tell me anything. If I asked them about education and the facilities we are trying to provide, I am sure

they won't tell me very much."

"Whereas they are in South Africa, they are very ignorant of their own country."

During Dr Phatudi's absence a key Lebowa Cabinet Minister, Mr Collins Ramusi expressed "shock" that he should have co-operated closely with Dr Johannes Adendorff of the Bantu Investment Corporation during the tour.

Mr Ramusi was "shocked" because of the unresolved dispute between Lebowa and the corporation over a development project in the homeland.

Black business 'refuses to stay in back seat'

Staff Reporter WITZIESHOEK — Mr S. M. Motsuenyane, national president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) said here that Southern Africa had entered a crucial political and economic era, which required Black and White businessmen to plan their economic destiny together.

Mr Motsuenyane was delivering his presidential address to more than 500 delegates in Witzieshoek.

He said the Black man was no longer prepared to be relegated to the back seat as a spectator of events that were shaping his own destiny. He wanted to become a true economic partner.

White entrepreneurs

were afraid to risk their capital in the homelands unless they had effective control of the business. Africans were just as afraid to risk their autonomy by giving them this power and wanted to control them.

"If businessmen of all races had the right to trade wherever they wanted to in South Africa, we would not face this dilemma."

"But a White-Black partnership that does not recognise the right of the African to hold majority shares in business ventures operating in his own area is wholly unacceptable to the African under the present political and economic system."

Mr Motsuenyane was loudly applauded when he

said the new era in Southern Africa required rapid adjustment of norms and traditions to meet a future in which colour would not be the criterion determining business opportunities.

"We are entering a new and crucial era in the political and economic history of southern Africa and the need has never been so pressing for the various sections of our multiracial community to try to understand each other's point of view."

He announced that a Black bank the African Bank of South Africa Limited, would be registered soon. Its first two branches would be in Soweto and Garankua.

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TENTATIVE U.S. RULING COULD HIT SA EXPORTS

(101)

11/7/75 The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The tentative ruling by the U.S. Treasury that imports of ferrochrome from South Africa must be regarded as 'subsidised' and should carry a heavier 'countervailing' duty may confront the whole SA export programme with serious new posers.

In fact, it may open a Pandora's box for a number of nations around the world, that offer special incentives to exporters of a wide range of goods.

For South Africa, it could mean a second look at the whole pattern of export incentives operated under the plan that emerged from the report of the Reynders Commission on export promotion.

Under this plan, ferrochrome exporters enjoy a number of benefits — including reduced electricity charges and rail rates and tax deduction of overseas promotion costs.

SERIOUS

The implications of the U.S. Treasury's tentative ruling are serious. Estimates for South Africa's ferrochrome production for this year range around 500 000 tons, worth about R65-million, and the industry is expanding rapidly.

Among major South African groups engaged in the production of ferrochrome are Barlow Rand, Anglo Transvaal and Aincor. Two big plants are now being built by Johnnies and by Union Carbide in partnership with General Mining.

If the U.S. decides to apply the subsidy ruling over the whole spectrum of imports, the repercussions will be very widespread.

It is well known, for instance, that industries, several of them with big export ambitions, have been set up or are planned in the homelands and border areas.

These industries enjoy a wide range of special incentives, ranging from cheap infrastructural services to housing subsidies and what amount to tax holidays. Financing is made particularly easy for them at attractive interest rates.

A sizeable proportion of South Africa's Black population relies increasingly on these industries for its livelihood and hopes for future development.

POLLUTION

The South African Government has not yet made its position on this matter public — and ferrochrome exporters, on the assumption that almost any statement could rebound and that the position is still in the melting pot, appear unwilling to commit themselves.

SA faces huge investment bill

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RDM 17/7/75

Industrial Editor
STRESSING the importance of a rapid expansion of the South African economy, Mr R. A. Setter, managing director of the Rand Bank, said yesterday that about R150 000-million would have to be invested over the next 10 years to ensure this development took place at a satisfactory rate.

He told businessmen at a function in Durban that if the events of the past 10 years were used as a guide, South Africa would have to find at least R15 000-million of this amount from overseas capital markets.

Reviewing the past decade, he noted that total investment amounted to R35 800-million, of which 90 per cent was obtained from domestic sources.

Mr Setter said the prime reason for dynamic economic and industrial growth was to provide job opportunities for the rapidly expanding Black labour force.

"Every year 230 000 Black workers enter the labour market, of whom 140 000 are males."

This indicated what pressures existed and would exist to accommodate productively new workers coming into the labour market.

Political peace was inevitably dependent on economic peace and full employment.

DIMINISHING

It should be realised that South Africa's most important asset — gold — was a diminishing asset, which meant that in the long term the industrial sector would

have to replace it as the major foreign exchange earner.

But he warned that South Africa dare not be satisfied with mere replacement of foreign exchange earnings and would instead have to increase these earnings considerably to finance expensive capital equipment, much of which would have to be imported.

He drew attention to South Africa's mineral resources as a potential foreign exchange earner, maintaining that it was not maximising this earning potential.

This was partly because this industry was still underdeveloped, but mainly because these minerals were being exported in a raw state instead of being beneficiated.

Mr Setter said the rapid development of the homelands was also of importance to the future well-being of South Africa.

Unfortunately, the tempo of development in these areas had been slow.

AGENCY

Mr Setter blamed the "so-called agency situation" — in terms of which permanence of presence was not guaranteed — and

the absence of developed infrastructural services as the main factors holding up homeland or border area development.

"I would like to see the stimulation of homeland development through greater concessions, even if this means placing the homeland industrialist in a stronger competitive position than his White area counterpart.

"Some consideration must also be given to the establishment, on a permanent basis, of White industries in Black areas with partnership being the cornerstone."

Bantu beer sales froth up

From Peter Coosen

PORT ELIZABETH. — Umqomboti, for centuries the traditional Bantu beer, has emerged from the kraal with a vengeance; its new 'with it' Westernised image, rocketing sales throughout the country, is giving the industry a turnover of more than R13-million a year.

Africans now down more than 900-million litres of the brew every year.

Most of it is made in breweries controlled by Bantu Affairs Administration boards, the Xhosa Development Corporation and the Bantu Investment Corporation. The profits are used for community services for Africans.

Some time in the future Whites may be drinking the beer in a much refined form, according to the Midlands Bantu Administration Board's brewery manager, Mr W. R. Smith.

The Midlands Board, one of the largest in the country, is putting the finishing touches to a new R1,2-million brewery at Port Elizabeth which will be turning out 2,5-million litres a month by December.

Mr Smith forecast that Sorghum Beer Breweries would eventually produce refined beer. "I have actually seen some which was made in Pretoria as an experiment. It is crystal clear with a lovely golden colour and I think one day it will be a real seller."

He added: "At present the government does not allow the manufacture of refined sorghum beer, but I think eventually circumstances will force breweries to manufacture it."

"I believe the Eastern Cape has the potential of a turnover of about R5-million a year, provided we are successful in giving the product a modern "with it" image and we improve our beer halls to such an extent that they can compare with the best private bar lounges in White areas," Mr Smith said.

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W/6 ARGUS

19/7/78

Capr Times 25/7/75

JOHANNESBURG. — Compared with eight advanced Western economies, South Africa ranks second highest in terms of food price inflation over the period 1970-1973.

This was stated in a study published here yesterday entitled "Implications of subsidizing foodstuffs in South Africa", undertaken by the economics department of Natal University at the request of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

The study states that food price inflation varied from 0.30 percent a year in West Germany to 11.51 percent in the United Kingdom. In terms of food price inflation relative to

consumer price inflation, South Africa ranked fourth highest.

In France, the United States and the United Kingdom, the relative rate of food prices inflation was higher.

The study found that unless the prices of basic foods were lowered by bigger State subsidies there would be "serious social and political implications". It suggested that the subsidy on butter be removed and used to cheapen the high price of

fresh milk, and that the bread subsidy be raised.

According to the study the consumer price index had risen more rapidly for Blacks and food price rises had contributed more to overall inflation for them than for other groups. This reflected the inverse relation between income level and the importance of food in the budget. The lower the income the higher the food price inflation.

This had important implications regarding income disparities in this country and meant that Black income was being eroded at a greater rate than White income and this should be taken into consideration in any programme aimed at reducing the income gap.

Urgent priority should be given by the Government to the rerouting of funds into the agricultural development of the homelands and the short-term needs of White farmers should not have exclusive State attention.

Assocom stated that although "they" had commissioned the study "as a positive contribution to the general debate on economic policy", they did not necessarily subscribe to the views it expressed.

PRIORITY

Referring to the importance of agricultural development in underdeveloped countries, the study said that this applied to the homelands where "the past record has been dismal". The very viability of the policy of separate development was dependent on the development of these areas, making the rerouting of Government funds for this purpose a matter of top priority.

Back of concerted consumer action was one of the reasons for food price inflation. In the USA and Britain consumer pressure had forced the lowering of prices. Such consumer action did not occur in South Africa where there was, in addition, a statutory producer majority on the control boards. Among the other reasons for food price inflation, the study cited "structural defects" in South African agriculture.

Among these were the fragmentation of the system, many boards controlling related products and the marketing of these separately. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

(101)

See also HEALTH - General.

Too much sickness among Africans — professor

Staff Reporter

PROFESSOR H. Sattel, professor of African Medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday there was far too much sickness among Africans.

He was speaking at the jubilee congress of the South African Society of Physiotherapy at the Institute for Medical Research in Johannesburg.

He said there was no precise figures for disease among Africans, but there was no doubt a good deal of sickness. He pointed out that in the rural and home-land areas the infant mortality was 140 in every thousand people. The figure for the rest of South Africa was 20 in every thousand.

SURVEY

Prof Sattel said one survey in the Transkei showed that eight per cent of adults X-rayed showed some evidence of tuberculosis.

In the urban areas hygiene among Africans was higher, but the incidence of malnutrition and other infections was still too high.

Even in the cities the incidence of diseases among Africans was still four times that of Whites.

Africans in cities were plagued by disorders associated with the Western way of life, "or better, the Western way of death".

In some cases Africans suffered more from these diseases than Whites. These included high blood pressure and strokes, and heart and kidney failures.

Hypertension was the principal cause of death among Africans in Johannesburg, he said.

The deplorable lack of amenities and outlets for Africans left two avenues open to them — sex and drink. Sex resulted in the spreading of gonorrhoea and illegitimate babies.

Tobacco and alcohol swallowed a major proportion of the city African's income, he said. The consequences were that the worker's family suffered poverty, especially among migrant labourers.

FACTORS

Social and economic factors were the root cause of disease, including the maldistribution and inequality of income, school-

Shopping boost for Blacks?

STAR 29/7/75

A large chain store has begun negotiations to get permission to open stores in African homelands.

Reacting to a call for supermarkets in Black areas made yesterday by Mr. Eugene Roelofse, former director of the South African Co-ordinating Consumer Council, the vice-president of Checkers, Mr. Bob Harvey, said negotiations had been under way.

"We would very much like to help these people in townships and the homelands, but it also depends on their reaction."

"Some Black businessmen fear they will be put out of business and we don't want that to happen," he said.

"He could give no further information about negotiations taking place," he said.

A director of the Pick n Pay group, Mr. Richard Cohen, said that because his was a young group, it had been concentrating on White areas. The new Hypermarket had absorbed a lot of the group's energies.

"I believe Raymond Ackerman (the chairman) has given some thought to this question, but along the lines of going into a form of partnership with

Black businessmen," Mr. Cohen said.

If anything developed along those lines it would most likely be as a completely separate venture possibly even under a different name.

Mr. A. Fabig, personnel director of the OK Bazaars, said his company was in the forefront of the Black market, with thousands of shoppers making use of the commuter system to shop at the store's Johannesburg branches.

He pointed out that, at present, only Black entrepreneurs were allowed to run businesses in the townships.

"It is doubtful whether any of them have the capital or knowledge to open supermarkets which could compete in price with the existing big chains," he said.

Mr. Fabig could give no indication of OK Bazaars' policy on other Black areas such as homelands.

Aid for Soweto's aged 'will ease hospital load'

Rand Daily Mail 2/7/75
Staff Reporter

IN SOWETO there were no facilities for the aged, the crippled or the mentally retarded, said Dr Selma Browde after yesterday's meeting of Johannesburg's action committee on the aged.

Baragwanath Hospital takes in abandoned babies, cripples and the aged so there is no room for the acutely ill.

"It is a crazy waste of money to finance beds in a hospital for these cases," Dr Browde said.

By providing services for the aged, the action committee could relieve the load on Baragwanath Hospital, she said.

Although the policy was for the African aged to re-

turn to the homelands, there was nowhere for people who had lived in the urban areas all their lives to go in the homelands, Mr Boyce Eagar, chairman of the action committee, said.

There were about 50 people, predominantly aged, at the Soweto transit camp intended to house the aged en route to the homelands for a maximum of 76 hours.

Dr Browde and Mr Eagar are to see Mr J. C. de Villiers, chief director of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, who is responsible for the transit camp, to discuss what the action committee can do to ease the lot of African pensioners without contraven-

ing the laws of the land.

Meanwhile the priority aim of the action committee, to establish a comprehensive geriatric service in the heart of the city, has met with problems. So far none of the buildings considered has been suitable.

Since the establishment of the Senior Citizens Foundation as a result of the Rand Daily Mail's investigation into the plight of pensioners, more than R1 500 has been donated and money was still trickling in.

In addition there was R16 000 which had been earmarked for a service centre after Mr Eagar outlined the need for such a centre in a newsletter earlier this year.

(101)

MERCURY 5/8/73

Ex-BIC clerk in court



Mr. Pieter Johann van der Merwe.

Court Reporter

A FORMER clerk in the Bantu Investment Corporation pleaded not guilty before Mr. Acting Justice Booysen and two assessors in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday on a charge of defrauding the corporation of R24 327.

Mr. Pieter Johann van der Merwe is alleged to have defrauded the BIC while employed as a chief clerk in the building division between May, 1971, and August, 1973.

The State alleges that he fraudulently obtained R24 327 by

pretending that the money was drawn to pay workmen.

Mr. van der Merwe pleaded not guilty to the alternative charge of stealing the money from the BIC.

The trial will continue today.

Industrial 'parks' to boost homeland jobs

(101)

RDM
9/8/75

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH.— The Government had decided on the creation of industrial "parks" to help solve the problem of providing job opportunities in the homelands, Professor Jan Lange, former head of the Department of Economics at the University of the Orange Free State confirmed yesterday.

The project would cut

the cost of creating job opportunities for Blacks in the homelands from the present level of R8 900 a job to R1 900.

In addition, more attention would also be paid to a project already tested at Dimbaza; the so-called "backward invention" which entails the replacement of machines with manual labour where practical.

Prof Lange, who is in charge of the programme of "industrial parks" yesterday said the parks would consist of a massive plant like a cooperative which would manufacture components for South African and overseas industries.

The nerve centre of each industrial park would be a central service unit which would employ qualified toolmakers, electricians, turners, fitters and other skilled workers.

This unit, using special

equipment and facilities, would service all the production units in the park and would not be wasted on single areas.

The central service units would draw on a large training school where apprentices and draughtsmen would be trained for staff.

The idea of industrial parks, Prof Lange said, came from the Minister of Mines, Dr Koornhof, who learnt of it during a visit to Puerto Rico where the scheme is successfully in operation.

Prof Lange said he had personally studied the idea under Puerto Rican expert, Prof Walter Isard of the University of Pennsylvania.

Initially the scheme would be implemented in Vendaland.

Full details would be released early next year and sub-contractors would be canvassed as soon as possible afterwards.

Black doctors need facilities

Cape Times
22/8/75

PROFESSOR I. W. F. Spencer, Professor of Comprehensive and Community Medicine at the University of Cape Town, said last night that there was a need to train African doctors and assistants.

Delivering his inaugural lecture in the Beattie Theatre at UCT, Professor Spencer said: "There is a need for post-graduate facilities so that African doctors could practise in every sphere of society, including the rural areas."

There was great urgency in the homelands for the extension of mission hospitals into a comprehensive community health service.

Professor Spencer said that a patient could not be treated in isolation from his family, work or community situation or from "the cultural, social and economic levels of existence."

● Professor Spencer said the pill had changed social mores and added to promiscuity, extra-marital infidelity and venereal disease. "It has not done much to drop the world reproduction rates, as it does not adequately reach those people of the world who need it most."

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Investment now in region of R1000 million

DAILY DISPATCH 25/8/75

DIRECT and indirect investment by Germany in South Africa is estimated at approximately R1 000 million and although still far behind the British investment of about R3 500 million it is well ahead of that of the United States of about R700 million.

During 1974 German industry moved into the homelands for the first time supplying cash and techniques in the electrical, furniture and textile industries.

Although no official figures have been made available the South African German Chamber of Trade and Industry report that the great interest shown by German industry in investment in South Africa in 1974 continued

into 1975 in the establishment of new subsidiaries and in know-how and licensing arrangements with South African companies.

When it is considered that German investment in South Africa in 1969 stood at about R300 million the huge advance, trebling that investment in five years, is tangible evidence not only of the increasing interest of German industrialists in South Africa,

but of the success of the decision to establish a Counsellor for Industry at the South African Embassy in Cologne in 1973.

The first representative was Mr. Carel van der Merwe who concentrated on bringing to the attention of the smaller German companies who, he felt, could benefit by the availability of labour and raw materials suitable for their needs in South Africa.

There are now about 400 manufacturers, sales organisations and service concerns who have established offices in South Africa. These range from the giants of German industry to medium size companies who have established subsidiaries or built factories to participate in major development projects such as the Newcastle steel mill or in mining development.

Until comparatively recently Germany was concerned with competing in the major consumer markets of Western Europe and North America.

The trend now is to seek investment in areas where there is an abundance of raw material, where wage structures are more competitive than those in Germany and where power is comparatively cheaper.

South Africa rates high on the list of areas meeting these conditions and recently a survey conducted by the Department of Business Administration at the University of Delaware in the U.S. ranked South Africa ninth in a list of 46 countries that offered good investment potential.

In Germany itself where, although the high inflation rate is now being controlled, there is a shortage of manpower and manufacturing costs are high.

One aspect that is likely to stimulate further German investment is the beneficiation of raw materials the cutting down on the cost of converting raw ores into mineral products.

Homelands: a 'spanking' R50-m pace

101

STAR 28/8/75

John Patten,
Political Correspondent
The Department of
Bantu Administration
is setting a "spanking
pace" in consolidating
the Black homelands
and by the end of the
present financial year
it hopes to have spent
R50-million.

The Deputy Minister of
Bantu Development, Mr
Raubenheimer, said today
that the department had
put an application to the
Treasury for permission to
spend a further R25-million
in addition to this year's
budget allocation of R25-
million.

The Bantu Administra-
tion's R25-million addi-
tional application means the
Government is geared to
double the intended speed
of consolidating the home-
lands compared with think-
ing at the time this year's
Budget was drawn up.

Mr Raubenheimer said
today: "We could spend a
further R50-million this
year if it came our way,
but the Cabinet has said
we can ask for another
R25-million."

Up to last year the Gov-
ernment has been spend-
ing the whole department had
been well organised to
make a fast start the
moment money was allo-
cated.

(See Page 23)

ing R8-million annually
on buying land for Black
areas in terms of the 1936
legislation.

There is a strong pros-
pect now that the three-
fold increase in homeland

consolidation spending in
this year's Budget may be
doubled again.

The Budget allocation,
Mr Raubenheimer said,
had been spent by the end
of July this year, because

JANSON WARNS OF BLACK PRESENCE

The Argus Political Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Transvaal Nationalists were given a blunt warning yesterday to face the realities of Blacks being present in White areas for many years to come.

Speaking near the end of the congress during which the opinions of conservative delegates seemed to predominate during discussions on race relations, Mr T. N. H. Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, said that the sharing of facilities such as theatres would continue to be strictly regulated by the permit system.

One of the motions on the agenda asked the congress to oppose the possible opening of theatres and similar cultural facilities in the Transvaal and asked that steps to provide separate facilities for other race groups should be hastened.

While giving the assurance that separate development would be maintained, Mr Janson warned that the presence of non-Whites in White areas could not be thrown away.

SIDE BY SIDE

It was a fact that Whites and Blacks were side by side in the cities for many hours each day.

He could not foresee Blacks moving out of these areas completely for the next 50 years.

'We must be realistic. Where else are they going to go to earn their bread? We cannot get away from this and we must not run away from the realities.'

He said some Whites were complaining about the presence of Blacks on Church Square in Pretoria but these people had nowhere else to go.

MEALS

This was why his department had made arrangements for premises near the centre of the city where Blacks could have meals at lunch time. Unfortunately some people, egged on by the Herstigte Nasionale Party, had protested about this, too.

Referring to requests that Blacks should be moved further away from White areas, Mr Janson said the reality of the situation was that Black and White areas in fact were intermingled.



Mr T. N. H. Janson

These matters would be regulated in terms of Government policy and separate facilities would be created for each race group.

SHOPPING

It was important that proper shopping facilities should be created for urban Blacks in their own areas to ensure that they were not exploited. He mentioned the example of Soweto where milk had been sold at 19c a pint when it cost 9c elsewhere.

The necessity of having

Black labour on the plateau also had to be faced.

There, as in the cities, it was necessary to provide schools and recreational facilities because the Whites regarded themselves as the guardians of the Blacks.

The ambitions of Black parents had to be recognised and many Black parents were prepared to make sacrifices to educate their children.

NOT ENEMIES

'The Africans are not our enemies and they must not be turned into our enemies. In the past there were never better relationships than those between the Afrikaner and the African.'

Mr Janson said the Government would regulate matters in ways to prevent any move towards integration.

Speaking before the Deputy Minister, Mr A. E. Nothnagel, MP for Innesdal, expressed the feelings of conservative Nationalists.

He said he was worried that the ideal of separate development was in some cases far removed from reality. There seemed to be a widening gap between the ideal and

reality and he felt it was necessary to give greater and more dynamic content to the policy.

Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, assured delegates that everything possible was being done to speed up the consolidation of the homelands. Up to now R25 000 000 had been spent to buy land for this purpose and more money was being sought from the Treasury.

One delegate said that it was clear there were differences in Nationalist ranks on questions such as sport and separate facilities.

BIG MOVE

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development (Mr M. C. Botha) said the Transkei was already preparing for independence.

Other homelands watch this process but he felt unduly haste.

There were prerequisites for development of such a homelands and development of an and inter-departmental neighbourly.

In other world the structure of had become too early to be grafted.

The delegate explained the explanation of Ministers' arrangements Administration pressed to it.

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Job crisis looms in homelands

101

RDM
28/8/75

RDM
28/8/75

Staff Reporter

THE swift increase in the African population has highlighted the need for a speedup in investment and the creation of new jobs in the homelands.

The figures also show that if South Africa is to advance industrially, the economy will have to lean far more heavily on Black and particularly African workers.

A survey made by the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa estimates that in the five years from 1970 to 1974 the number of Africans in the nine

homelands increased by a massive 1 026 000 to 8 634 000, and in the White areas by 781 000 to 9 127 000.

Population rose by only 350 000 to 4 183 000 in the same five-year period.

The managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, Dr J. Adendorff, said in Pretoria yesterday that during the five years only 25 000 new jobs had been created in the homelands.

This included the Transkei, but did not take into account border area development.

"It is quite obvious, however, from the figures that unless there is a spec-

tacular speedup in industrial development in the homelands we are going to be landed with a serious unemployment problem."

Dr Adendorff said a related problem would be the spilling over of workless homelands Africans into urban areas.

The corporation had often emphasised the need to create jobs in the homelands "but not enough industrialists seem to be interested in spite of the valuable tax and other concessions offered."

Dr Adendorff warned that unemployment could escalate dramatically unless development capital was channelled into the homelands.

Homelands fence plea by farmers

Farming Editor

STAR 30/8/21

Transvaal farmers, up in arms against alleged wanton destruction on fauna and flora on homeland borders, have demanded that homelands be fenced.

Mr B J Vorster, of Letaba, who introduced a motion to this effect at the Transvaal Agricultural Union congress said: "We farmers have reached the point that something drastic will have to be done if we are not to commit murder."

His seconder, Mr P F Human, MPC for Lichtenburg, said: "It is expected of us to organise things in such a way that the different nations in this country never hate each other; that we shall never shoot such trespassers ourselves."

It was recommended that sentences for the setting of snares should be

WINTING

OR DEK

accompanied refugees fleeing
hous, which gave their owner
the boredom of waiting in th



Pass Laws: Lebowa to study plan

Cape Times Correspondent

3/9/75

JOHANNESBURG. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has agreed that his Cabinet will study the need for a Lebowa rehabilitation centre for pass offenders.

This was announced in a joint statement in Johannesburg last night by Dr Phatudi and Mr Punt Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, following a meeting between Dr Phatudi and his Cabinet, Mr Janson, and the Commissioner General of Lebowa, Mr G P C Bezuidenhout.

The rehabilitation scheme, published in the Government Gazette of June 6, is designed to re-orientate Black pass offenders by making them aware of the necessity for South Africa's laws.

In terms of the regulations, any Black charged with or convicted of an offence under the Pass Laws may be detained in a rehabilitation centre for three years, subject of the terms of the order committing him.

At the time, Mr Janson said the centres were intended for idlers and loafers, and said they were being established with the knowledge of the homeland governments.

Dr Phatudi however, together with other homeland leaders, denied knowledge of the scheme, and said Lebowa was opposed to the Pass Laws and any action that flowed from them.

The scheme was also condemned by Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Reform Party MP, Mr Sonny Léon, leader of the Labour Party, and Mr Dudley Horner, of the South African Labour and Research Unit.

Work has started on a rehabilitation centre at Lebowa-gomo, capital of Lebowa.

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SA Digest 5/9/75
HOMELANDS STAKE IS R230M

The share capital of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) had reached the R100-million mark, and its total share capital would top R125-million by the end of the current financial year, the managing director of BIC, Dr J. Adendorff, said in Pretoria.

The figure of R100-million was reached amidst increasing interest in the economic development of the Black homelands, said Dr Adendorff. In addition to its own capital, which was supplied by the South African Bantu Trust, the corporation had been able to draw substantial amounts of outside capital, and the total investment in the homelands stood at R230-million in March this year.

FACTORIES FOR HOMELANDS

The Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) will build another eleven standard factory buildings at a cost of R2,5-million at industrial growth points in Black Homelands. This forms part of a R8-million project for an eventual total of 35 such buildings.

Dr J. Adendorff, managing director of BIC, said that these standard factory units were proving so popular that the Corporation was unable to meet the demand at present.

... report)

The factory buildings are designed to provide adequate office space at the plant, as well as ablution facilities for 100 to 200 workers. The floor space varies between 1 000 m², 1 500 m² and 2 000 m². Fifteen of these factories were already completed and all were occupied.

Dr Adendorff said that a contract of R2,5-million provided for the construction of two factory units at Isithebe, in KwaZulu, three at Letaba, in Gazankulu, four at Seshego, in Lebowa, and two at Witsieshoek, in Qwaqwa. The building operations are due to start shortly.

Dr. J. D. J. Feb
**Ciskei four
to use white
facilities**
1/19/75

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — For the first time in history the Bureau for Economic Research re-Bantu Development has allowed four students from the Ciskei to apply to do post-graduate work and be exposed to practical situations as economists using the same facilities as their white counterparts.

This was revealed by the Ciskei economic advisor, Mr L. L. Sebe, on his return from Johannesburg. He had gone there, he said, on a follow-up visit to prominent industrialists who had visited the Ciskei two weeks ago.

The four students would do research in economy and would be involved in the compilation of statistics based on economic principles.

"This is a great breakthrough which has never happened before to have an institution willing to help blacks in the study of economics. We therefore make a call to Ciskei students with BCom degrees to take advantage of this opportunity." Mr Sebe said. —
DDR.

Handwritten notes and scribbles at the top of the page, including a circled '101' in the upper right corner.

Homelands'

STAR 11/9/75

low yield

101

The Government's homelands policy could mean food shortages and unproductive farmland for South Africa.

The warning came from Sir de Villiers Graaff last night.

He said that 45 percent of South Africa's "blue triangle" of fertile soil — where the rainfall was more than 500 mm a year — fell within the boundaries of the homelands.

From this 45 percent of the best agricultural land came only 9 percent of the country's food production.

Already the Deputy-Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Raubenheimer, had pointed out that the high-potential 33 percent of the land in the homelands which was arable was producing only 14 to 16 percent what was produced on similar land in the White areas.

Sir de Villiers said

South Africa had been a prime mover in establishing the Southern African council for the conservation of the soil.

The scientific recommendations and value to the 11 countries concerned had never been surpassed, but the organisation had failed because it had no power to enforce its recommendations.

"Are we going to allow ourselves to drift into a situation where people know what should be done, but are powerless to do it — even if the consequences are food-shortages, despoliation of pasture land, desert encroachment and a grinding to a halt of every activity that depends on the most careful conservation of our precious water supplies?"

The country would certainly drift on to these rocks if every thinking South African did not begin to campaign for federalism, he said.

Buthelezi calls for equal pay

Daily Dispatch 16/9/75
PINETOWN — Once inflation was under control South Africa would owe it to the security of all its people to do something radical about introducing equal pay for equal work, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, said here yesterday.

In an address at a shoe company factory, Chief Buthelezi said: "We live in rather exciting times where it is no longer a controversial issue that the wage gap must be eliminated."

A few days ago the Minister of Labour, Mr Marais Viljoen, had said this and it was no longer regarded as the language of agitators to express this belief.

"It is a fact acknowledged by all right-thinking people in the country. There may of course be differences on what is meant by a gradual elimination of the wage gap," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he realised it was a bad time economically to talk about this issue, because of inflation. But once this was under control, something radical would have to be done about equal pay for equal work.

He visited the factory

here yesterday before signing a contract between the Bantu Investment Corporation and the KwaZulu Government for the erection of a new shoe factory near Greytown in KwaZulu.

"We have had a long chequered relationship with the BIC," he said.

"We have had our differences with them from time to time.

"But in spite of this fact, unless one is downright dishonest, one must acknowledge that they have initiated the developments I am talking about there," he said referring to the establishment of "tri-companies, in which black people have shares, and the willingness of white industrialists to expand in KwaZulu with blacks as partners.

"After a long wait, their work amongst us in promoting industrial development deserves our applause, however grudgingly some of us may wish to give them this," he said. — SAPA.

(1) 350

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(101)

Homeland

Natal Mercury 17/4/75

101

power to alter law

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — A homeland government is "virtually" independent on all matters entrusted to it and is legally empowered to abolish or amend relevant legislation enacted by the Central Government.

This was stated this week by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, to a delegation of Ciskei opposition members led by Chief J. Mabandla in Pretoria.

Similarly, financial administration and control was also vested in the homeland's Legislative Assembly, its Cabinet and its Treasury.

"In reply to complaints about the inauguration of new chieftainships and the allocation of land to them," he said yesterday, "I explained that these matters were now controlled by the government of their homeland and that they should take it up with their Cabinet or raise it in their Legislative Assembly."

The Minister assured them, however, that he would bring their complaints to the notice of the Government of the Ciskei.

He explained that officials seconded by his department to the homeland's government service were responsible to the homeland government for their actions and duties.

Members of the opposition also had access to the officials, who were not working under instructions from Pretoria.

'Integrated development' called for

Natal Mercury 19/9/75

Mercury Reporter

WHITE industrial entrepreneurs interested in expanding to the homelands should consider their development there in the context of "integrated development" to meet the various needs of the country and its people, Chief Lucas Mangope, Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana, said yesterday.

He was one of three Black speakers invited to address a large gathering of White managers and directors at the 1975 Southern African Area Coca-Cola Bottlers' Convention, in a beachfront hotel. The other two speakers were, Mr. P. G. Gumede, vice-president of the National African Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Justus Tshungu,

Liaison Officer of Radio Bantu.

Chief Lucas said that too many people thought a rapid injection of increased industrial activity into the homelands would solve their most acute problems of development.

The only sure recipe for "developmental miracles" was to be found in integrated development, which entailed giving simultaneous attention to a number of basic ingredients.

Chief Mangope said there were millions of adult illiterates who would be "cruelly excluded" from the mainstream of progress and expanding opportunities when development in the homelands gained momentum.

He said that with the creation of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation, the machinery now existed for prospective investors and entrepreneurs to negotiate directly with the Bophuthatswana Government.

He added that the current involvement of large South African firms in the homeland could only be interpreted as a "vote of confidence in us."

RDM 24/9/75
**Homeland
potential
(101) (2)3
'not used'**

Staff Reporter

POINTS made by speakers at the international conference on Southern Africa's human resources:

Dr. W. A. Verbeek, Secretary for Agricultural Technical Services: About 76 per cent of homelands are situated in areas with a rainfall higher than 500 mm; 33 per cent of arable land in the homelands has a higher potential.

However, the homelands contribute only between one seventh and one sixth of the yields produced on comparable land in the rest of South Africa.

The Transkei has the potential to produce more than 3-million tons of maize. Its production in 1972/73 was only 100 000 tons, a thirtieth of its potential.

BophuthaTswana supplies barely eight per cent of the cash crop products which it is naturally in a position to produce.

Dr D. M. Joubert, director Transvaal region, Department of Agricultural Technical Services: Recent events in Southern Africa have demonstrated the vulnerability of our food supplies in times of sudden confrontation.

The world's grain reserves have reached an all-time low equal to about 26 days' supply.

Mrs Margaret Biswas, UN environmental consultant in Canada: The best indication that we are overpopulated is world hunger. If we are to feed the world by 1985 we will need an additional 100-billion dollars. Where is the capital coming from?

The decision to have a child is no longer a personal decision, but one with global implications for the present and the future.

(101)

SA needs fish farms, says expert

By SYDNEY DUVAL

PROBLEMS created by a rising population growth that continues to deplete natural resources prompted several experts to call for corrective action as the conference on Southern Africa's resources ran into its third day yesterday.

One of them is an ichthyologist who said more freshwater fish farming was needed as a food source for the sub-continent's hungry inhabitants.

Mr P. B. N. Jackson, senior research fellow at Rhodes University, said in this way better use could be made of storage dams. He recommended commercial netting in large public dams. Many coarse "non-game" fish were going to waste.

The Josini Dam on the Pongola was one scheme that had failed to be considered as a multi-purpose food source.

The 1961 White Paper on the scheme justified costs entirely on sugar irrigation.

"The word 'fish' is not mentioned once in the paper, though thousands of Tonga tribesmen, whose main animal protein diet is fish, live below the dam and are intimately affected by it," he said.

The effect on the river's

seasonal flooding, essential to fish breeding and the tribe's food, was not appreciated until after completion.

"Even now, such protein-deficiency diseases as kwashiorkor would be far more widespread were it not for the indispensable role played by freshwater fish in the diet of the Southern African tribesmen."

Mr Jackson proposed these moves:

- Establish a Water Bank to financially assist farmers who would like to leave some water behind for fish and wildlife, but cannot afford to do so.

- Campaign for water conservation among irrigation farmers and amend legislation where necessary.

- Revise the Water Acts to give equal consideration to fish and wildlife along with other water needs.

- Better coordination in planning water management projects by individual agencies.

- A national association of conservation bodies and agencies should be formed.

- Provide more money for research on the fish population of the country's dams and rivers.

ECONOMIC POLICY

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THE high economic growth rate being pursued in principle by the authorities is mainly aimed at creating maximum job opportunities for Blacks.

This was clearly spelt out in the official Economic Development Programme released in March.

The document says that at a 6.4 per cent average annual growth rate between 1974 and 1979, it is hoped to cut Black unemployment from 366 000 (5.6 per cent of the economically active Blacks) in 1973 to 314 000 (4.1 per cent) by 1979. Most of the unemployed are in the homelands.

However, the validity of two major assumptions seriously requires closer scrutiny. Is a high economic growth rate the ideal generator of

jobs for Blacks in the long run?

Is there really a critical Black unemployment problem?

Referring to the first question, many leading economists are at odds with the approach by the authorities. In particular, Professor Ludwig Lachmann, former head of the Department of Economics at Wits University, says if the authorities wish to keep Black unemployment at low levels by using inflationary

means (such as a high growth rate), they will defeat their own means.

Senbank's economist, Mr. Adam Jacobs, agrees. He says the South African economy just can't take the strain of 6.4 per cent growth at this stage. Critical capital, management, skilled labour and transport bottlenecks will arise.

Dr Frans Cronje, Chairman of S.A. Breweries and of Nedsaal, reflects just how impossible the challenge is:

LEON K.

"At the moment there are only 180 000 skilled workers in all the Nonwhite groups. Yet over the next five to ten years the country will need an additional 2 million skilled Nonwhites if it is to grow at an annual rate of 6.4 per cent or more."

Dr Johan Cloete, Barclays Bank's Chief Economist, argues that increased investment per se, which is a requisite for growth, does not necessarily lead to a large

High growth will not ease surplus

From page 3

are those in the EDP — 366 000 in 1973.

Professor Jan Lange, the prominent Free State economist, estimates that Black unemployment is increasing at a rate of 100 000 a year. However, he has no idea of what the cumulative figure is.

Professor Lange says if it is assumed that about 1 per cent of the Black population enters the labour market annually, 69 000 jobs have to be found in the homelands and 75 000 outside.

However, only about 40 000 new jobs are created in the White private sector each year, while fewer than 80 000 industrial jobs have been created in the homelands in the entire period since 1960.

On the basis of the above figures, it would seem that the overall situation is most unhealthy. However, this is a misleading assumption. Consider these factors:

Firstly, every Black adult male South African in sound health has the right to work on our mines (he has a priority right to a job over any foreigner).

Demand for Black labour on our mines at present is 450 000, yet the actual complement is only 74 per cent of this. Moreover, workers from within the country's borders now account for only 30 per cent of the total mine

for healthy adult males there to leave agricultural production to women and children.

Thirdly, there should be only negligible unemployment in the White metropolitan areas, as in terms of influx control regulations, if a Black cannot find employment in a given White area, he is obliged to return to his homeland.

And fourthly, Blacks are rapidly entering areas of employment that were previously the preserve of Whites. Conditions today are geared to encourage, not discourage, this.

Having said all this, it could be argued that the authorities should scale down general growth targets (to make them less inflationary) and instead concentrate on carefully defined areas of action. Here are four leads:

Step up the family planning campaign. Mr. Jacobs says that it's not the present unemployment situation that is potentially explosive, but the future situation. And we can't pursue a high growth rate for all time to keep up with a high population growth. The present South African annual population growth rate of 2.7 per cent is 85 per cent higher than the world average.

Dr Cloete maintains that if the mines continue to improve their wages and working conditions (which they can well afford to do), this will have a positive effect. He says that in the past the

intensive than manufacture and there is a cash market for agricultural commodities anywhere in the world. Manufactured goods generally face stiff competition.

Professor Lange disagrees with Dr Cloete's line of emphasis. He maintains that greater attention should be given to the development of manufacture in the decentralized areas.

However, at this stage such differences of opinion are really insignificant. What is important is the consensus that development must be stepped up at all costs in the backward areas.

In a nutshell, Pretoria would be well advised seriously to rethink its economic priorities.

NEWS
RACE RELATIONS, OCT 1975

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White MPs hear the views of homelands leaders

Consultation at all levels has been and is a cardinal principle of United Party policy. I have been involved as a member of committees that have held discussion with Coloured and Indian South Africans, while members of the UP Constitutional Committee have been in regular and close contact with the African homelands and urban Black leaders.

The on-going discussions with homeland leaders have taken place over the years and have provided a valuable background for policy consideration.

My assignment now is to deal with recent talks with homeland leaders and my information has been obtained from the chairman of the Constitutional Committee, Mr Michael Mitchell, MP.

A meeting of homeland leaders and ministers with the leader of the United Party, Sir de Villiers Graaff and members of the Constitutional Committee, held on August 23, was attended by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N. Phatudi, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor H. Ntsunwisi, Mr P. R. P. Mqhesu and Mr J. S. Shimati.

Salient points were:
The South African situation. — There was unanimous recognition of the need for regular, formalised consultation at the highest level between government and the leadership of every component of our plural society. In this context it was agreed that the establishment of a standing, multi-racial Council of State as a top-level advisory body was desir-

able and should be urged on the Prime Minister.
Constitutional future of the homelands. — The opinion was expressed by homeland leaders, and unanimously subscribed to by the meeting, that in view of the Government's plans, which provided for no more than partial consolidation of these areas (with the exception of the Transkei), independence as a final constitutional arrangement was completely out of the question. Moreover, homeland leaders considered themselves and their people as South Africans, and as such, integral members of the South African community. They therefore had no desire to secede from that community. The consolidation plans were in any event unsatisfactory and in many cases unfair. In their present form, they constituted a considerable danger to good race relations in South Africa.

The indivisibility of the South African economy. — While the homelands constituted economic growth points for the ethnic groups concerned, they were economically under-developed and border development *per se* conflicted with industrial development in the homelands. The whole situation clearly pointed to the urgent need to foster industrial development in the homelands

as such, and not in border situations for purely ideological reasons.

Functioning of Bantu Administration Boards, and urban leasehold proposals of the Government. — It was felt that there was not sufficient communication between homeland authorities and the various boards. Fundamentally, there was not sufficient appreciation on the part of the Government of the basic fact that Black populations outside the homelands were permanent and bound to become greater. The questions of security of tenure, quality of urban housing, individual options in the construction and design of houses and the right to freehold title were matters for immediate and close attention by the Government.

A joint statement was issued after a meeting on November 16, 1974, between Sir de Villiers, members of the Constitutional Committee and all the homeland leaders, except those of the Transkei and Ciskei, accompanied by ministers and advisers.

The statement made the following points:

Blacks in urban areas. — Considerable attention was given to the means of realising those of their aspirations that cannot be satisfied by their links with their original homelands. It was agreed that homelands governments have a considerable interest in the welfare of their urban Black communities and their needs, which include their rights to home ownership, industrial and trading rights, advanced educational and training institutions and a fair mea-

sure of political representation in the areas where they live and work. **Black unemployment** was considered to be of particular importance, for the hardships caused by migrant labour and influx control arise very largely from the present inability of the homelands to provide adequate job opportunities. The economic development of the homelands is therefore of primary importance, and influx control can only be justified as a temporary and non-discriminatory means to correct the imbalance between work seekers and work opportunities. The use of influx control as an instrument of political compulsion, of racial discrimination, of family separation or of forcing employed persons into areas of unemployment, was wholly condemned.

The United Party's proposals for the transition towards and realisation of a federal constitution. — It was agreed that federation is a practical method of satisfying the aspirations of all population groups within a single economically indivisible country and there was constructive discussion on it. In view of the steadily changing nature of the economic, social and demographic base on which a federal arrangement will depend, no final forms were agreed, but continuous and more detailed discussion would take place at future meetings.

The Black leaders, in a separate communiqué, expressed appreciation of the positive approach by Sir de Villiers to the problems of South Africa and his statesmanlike response to the initiatives taken in that regard by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

Homeland policy not the answer

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ARGUS 6/10/75

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — The message to the Government from last weekend's Turfloop detente conference is that no one regards Nationalist 'homeland independence' policy as anywhere near a complete answer to South Africa's constitutional problems.

Just as important and urgent a message from the conference was that the Foreign Affairs Association arranged the talks to get South Africans to talk about external detente, but the delegates insisted that internal detente was the overriding priority.

White speakers and delegates repeatedly channelled their thoughts towards finding machinery to direct internal change.

The other races concentrated the force of their oratory at the total eradication of race discrimination and the need for the country to make a new start in race relations.

Professor Nic Rhodie of the University of Pretoria suggested that South Africa's constitutional future lay in a compromise between Government and Opposition policies, but with the Government's policy being implemented to completion first.

In fact, he was suggesting:

- ① First the establishment of independent homelands in line with apartheid ideology.
- ② Secondly the adoption of a Swiss-type constitutional system — a federation in fact, though he tactfully did not use the word — for the rest of South Africa.
- ③ Thirdly, he said he must be 'brutally frank' in saying there could be only one dominant group in each state of this Swiss-type system.

It is because the Afrikaner does not want to abdicate that we must experiment with other types of models,' he said.

REJECTED

Professor Hans Jansen, an African studies expert from Stellenbosch University, rejected the present constitution because its British origin made it suitable only for homogeneous population.

He urged the development of a constitution adapted to South African conditions.

Professor Marius Wiechers, a constitutional ex-

pert from the University of Pretoria, said: 'We will have to find in this country a new form of government institution — a constitutional arrangement where the aspirations of these peoples can be accommodated.'

Professor Tjaart van der Walt, theologian of Potchefstroom University, said: 'The homeland idea is beautiful but it is ostrich politics to believe this will provide a final solution.'

United Party MP, Mr Lionel Murray, proposed that, until constitutional change could be brought about, all-race representation should be provided for in the Senate to establish a forum for co-operation and consultation between the races.

HONEYMOON

A black Delegate asked: 'When this honeymoon is over, what happens outside these doors?'

Mr Magugushi said: 'What are we going to do from here on? There must be committees. Each group must go home and approach its own people to make a success of detente. Mr Vorster has shown the way.'

More stridently, the questions put by a Turfloop lecturer, Mr Nkondo, in which he queried the likelihood of successful detente against the background of growing Black militancy and external pressures, as well as of stepped-up White security action, showed some of the ominous clouds overhanging the euphoria of the conference.

F.M. 10/10/75 (101)
We will have to adapt

It's been estimated that by 2001 SA will have a total labour force of 16m, 36% of them skilled. Even if every White worker then — and there will be 3m — can be classified as skilled, 3.5m Blacks will need to be trained to advanced levels over the next 25 years.

As Stephan Viljoen, chairman of the Bantu Investment Corporation, points out: "If our economy is to expand satisfactorily we are going to have to fundamentally adapt our schooling and training facilities for Blacks. And I'm not only talking about turning out more artisans, but Black technicians, Black town planners, highly-skilled people.

"Job reservation, like so many political issues in SA, is already an antiquated problem. Those who are capable must be trained."

Recalcitrant Whites are simply going to have to accept that "qualitatively and quantitatively the participation of Blacks in all spheres is going to increase. It's interesting to reflect that until the Great Depression Afrikaners were almost exclusively farmers; now they are a thrusting element in every sector of the economy. The same will happen with Blacks."

Coming from a leading policymaker of the separate development-orientated controversy-lashed BIC, this kind of thinking shows a welcome pragmatism. Yet Viljoen — who trained as an economist at the Sorbonne and LSE and has had spells as chairman of the Wage Board and the Board of Trade and Industries — has never allowed himself to be beguiled from hard facts into accepting the Verwoerd myth of total separation.

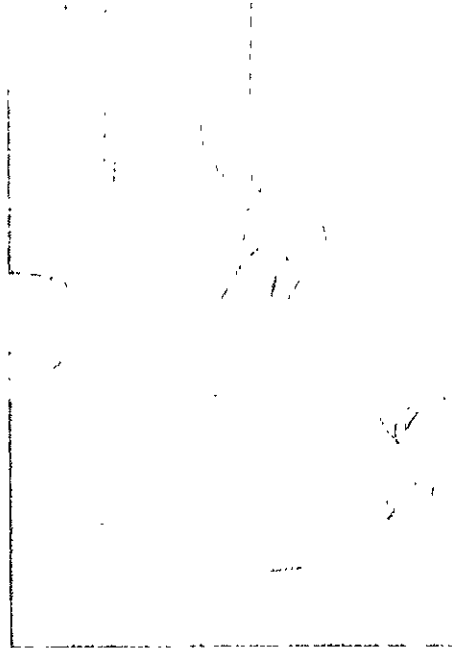
In 1958, when the Tomlinson Commission was set up, he wrote a report for a parallel commission of inquiry into the border areas and ended up recommending decentralisation of industry not merely to these areas but into the Homelands themselves.

That took time to happen, and then only on the so-called agency basis with the BIC as middleman. Without this even the current minimal rate of job-creation in the Bantustans would have been precluded by their role of stagnating reservoirs of labour for the cities.

Viljoen knows that "SA will always be a multiracial society". However the Homelands *do* develop, possibly as part of an evolving federation of political and economic interests, Viljoen thinks that he would like to see Whites — particularly farmers — contribute to their development, on a fraternal and not paternal basis. "It would be economic suicide to cut our market up into separate entities".

Black participation in development

projects of the BIC is gradually increasing, and this month Bophuthatswana gets its own development corporation. To begin with, says Viljoen, Blacks will have 50/50 representation on such corporations "but ultimately the Homeland governments themselves will decide on their entire constitution".



Viljoen . . . open the jobs

The BIC will become more of a co-ordinating and financing body than in the past, increasingly, it would seem, seeking finance abroad as austerity becomes the norm at home. "Our population," warns Viljoen, "is exploding at one of the highest rates in the world. Skilled work has to be found for the emerging generation, and the BIC must continue to play its part".

Decentralisation is an intractable problem for many countries; and it would be doubly so for SA industrialists if they were merely urged to do so to serve *apartheid* dogma.

Observes Viljoen: "Steadily increasing concessions have had to be given over the years to persuade industrialists to spread economic activity more evenly over the country. But this is a matter not merely of economics but of urgent social and political concern."

Anti-inflation cuts

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Nov 15/10/75

No more tribal money

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Government has cut off all further money for homeland consolidation till the country's financial position improves. No offers will be made to buy up land.

It is the first specific example of a brake on Government spending under the anti-inflation programme.

This dramatic development was revealed in a speech today by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha.

Earlier in the year, the Deputy Minister Mr Raubenheimer announced that the R25-million allocation for homeland consolidation had been used up within three months of the start of the financial year.

He said there was an application to the Treasury to spend a further R25-million this financial year.

But Mr Botha spelled out the position today in a speech to a labour conference of the Transvaal Agricultural Union at Silvertown, near Pretoria.

Necessary

"In the light of the existing financial position in the Republic, it was considered necessary to curtail available funds to

such an extent that my department is not in a position to carry on with the purchase programme for the current financial year at the pace we envisaged nine months ago."

Acknowledging that farmers all over the country were waiting for offers for their properties, the Minister said he regretted that due to the "unforeseen" depletion of funds, "no offer whatsoever can be made at this stage."

He said it was trusted that the financial position would improve in the near future.

The outstanding offers would be made "as soon as funds have been made available."

Mr Botha was aware, he said, of the problems caused to farmers by the cut back.

But he assured them the Government would expedite the acquisition of land and assist all farmers concerned as far as possible within the limits of financial circumstances.

Farmers whose lands could not be bought in the near future because of the financial position should continue normally with their farming activities,

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Homelands cash cut

From Page 1

development and planning —but “without making excessive uneconomic improvements which cannot be taken into account in the determination of the market value.”

The Minister said the consolidation plans gave a unique opportunity to create properly planned land occupation.

Productivity ought to be maintained and —because the Blacks did not at this stage have the skilled manpower to manage what they had — it might be necessary to use White farmers temporarily to lease back farms that were acquired.

The department was compiling a programme for acquisitions, but not knowing what the future financial condition would be, it was impossible to inform every farmer in detail in which year his property would be bought.

(See Page 29)

Suspension until SA finances improve



MR M. C. BOTHA...
no offer to farmers.

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16/10/75

State cuts funds for Black homelands

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Government has cut off all further funds for the consolidation of the Black homelands till the country's financial position improves.

This was disclosed in a speech by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, today at a labour conference of the Transvaal Agricultural Union at Silverton.

Acknowledging that farmers all over the country were waiting for offers for their properties, the Minister said he regretted that due to the unforeseen depletion of funds 'no offer whatsoever can be made at this stage.'

Mr Botha's disclosure comes as the first specific example of the Government applying a brake to its expenditure in accordance with its commitment under the joint anti-inflation programme.

Earlier in the year, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, announced that the R25-million allocation for homeland consolidation had been 'used up' within three months of the start of the financial year and that application had been made to the Treasury to spend another R25-million this financial year.

Not this year

Mr Botha said in his speech today. In the light of the existing financial position in the Republic, it was considered necessary to curtail available funds to such an extent that my department is not in a position to carry on with the purchase programme for the current financial year at the pace we envisaged nine months ago.

He said he trusted the financial position would improve in the near future and that the outstanding offers of land by farmers would be made 'as soon as funds have been made available.'

Mr Botha said he was aware of the problems caused to farmers by this development, but assured them the Government would expedite the acquisition of land and assist all farmers concerned as far as possible within the limits of financial circumstances.

Ciskei reaction

● The Ciskei's chief economic adviser, Mr L. Sebe said in East London that the Government had no justification at all in cutting off funds for buying up White farmland to consolidate the homelands, the Argus Correspondent reports.

Mr Sebe said that the South African Government had broken faith with homelands in cutting off funds for the purchase of land. 'We are not to blame for the economic problems of the country. Why should the axe fall on us first?' he asked.

STAR 10/10/10

Holland cuts off aid to

Tim Patten

THE HAGUE — Dutch plans to channel considerable financial support to costly development projects in the South African homelands have run aground.

The Dutch-run International Development Financing Organisation (NOVIB) has reversed its policy of providing finance to the homelands and will no longer consider requests

for aid from homeland leaders.

The official reason has been given as the "unpalatable" approval needed for each project by the South African Government — a step which NOVIB construed as being indicative of the lack of independence from the White Pretoria Government for the homelands.

The aid withdrawal decision is understood to have been taken under pressure of the Socialist

Den Uyl Government which refused to contribute to projects in the homelands submitted by NOVIB

The decision is a costly one for the homeland leaders who have requested aid for agricultural schemes, educational facilities, welfare projects, the construction of hospitals and clinics and the establishment of a variety of other infrastructure improvements.

One multi-million rand project, which had received the approval of NOVIB but was awaiting the green light from the Dutch Government, and two other unspecified schemes which were in the pipeline, will now be cancelled by the NOVIB decision.

In terms of Dutch development aid policy the Government would have been committed to a 75 percent contribution to-

wards the final the projects rejected the aid grounds of its the policy of development.

The NOVIB board's decision to halt all ties with the homelands is expected to be announced at the organization's annual meeting this weekend.

All forms of aid to Chile will also be the NOVIB chair-

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See also FOREIGN FIRMS IN SA - Dutch

Scrap land plan, say homeland leaders

Cape Times 17/10/75 101
Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two key homeland leaders yesterday called on the South African Government to scrap its homeland consolidation programme as a waste of time and money.

They were commenting on the announcement by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, that funds were not available immediately to buy land for homelands because of the financial position.

Both Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa regarded the announcement as justification of their view that purchase of land from White farmers is an im-

practical method of consolidating homelands.

Under the scheme proposed by Mr Botha, neither KwaZulu nor Lebowa will be consolidated when all the proposed land is bought — KwaZulu will end up with 10 pieces and Lebowa with six.

Waste

"I am very pleased to hear that there are no funds because buying White farms is a waste of

public funds," Dr Phatudi said.

Both men believe homelands can only be consolidated if boundaries are drawn without regard to race — and if White farmers falling within homelands are given the opportunity of becoming homeland citizens.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu said: "If the rate of buying land is slowed down it will compound the already difficult problem of the fragmented nature of the homelands. It shows homeland policy is failing."

He, too, said drawing boundaries without regard to race was a more viable approach.

Tragedy

Mr Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei said: "It is a tragedy. I feel the question of buying land should not be hampered at all costs."

He went on to criticize Mr Botha for not taking homeland leaders into his confidence and not giving them the opportunity to issue a joint statement with him.

"They have a part to play as responsible leaders. If there is a crisis they have a part to play in it."

Dr Francis Wilson, senior lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town, said he did not know

about an "unforeseen depletion" of funds.

"Is it because the level of compensation to White farmers already bought out has been too high?"

"Is it the result of the inflation squeeze? If so, it seems quite wrong that the poorest should be hit first. The promised quota of land for homelands is small enough and should surely be one of the last things to be hit."

"The homelands are already overcrowded. One therefore hopes that the halt of land purchase will be matched by a halt on Black spot removals and an easing of the pass laws to allow women and children to join their husbands in urban areas if they wish to."

HOMELANDS LAND PURCHASE SHOCK

PRETORIA.—The Government could not continue its programme for the Bantu homelands because of the country's financial position, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, declared here.

Addressing a conference of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, the Minister said he was aware of the fact that many farmers all over the Republic were waiting for offers for their properties. "I regret that due to unforeseen depletion of funds no offer whatsoever can be made at this stage. It is, however, trusted that the financial position will improve in the near future and the outstanding offers will be made as soon as funds have been made available."

The Minister recalled that the last round of Parliamentary work in connection with the consolidation of homelands was reached last May—a process which had started before Union and eventually took shape in the form of the Bantu Land Act of 1913 and the Bantu Trust and Land Act of 1936.

The Minister emphasised the division of land between White and Black in South Africa had taken place historically and was therefore not at issue. He also stressed that the Government was not prepared to increase the 1936 quotas in respect of the allocation of more land to the Africans.

"In view of the fact that the boundaries of the various homelands are now public knowledge, all of us would like to know how long it will take my department to finalise the acquisition of all the land to be acquired on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust to be added to the various homelands," he said.

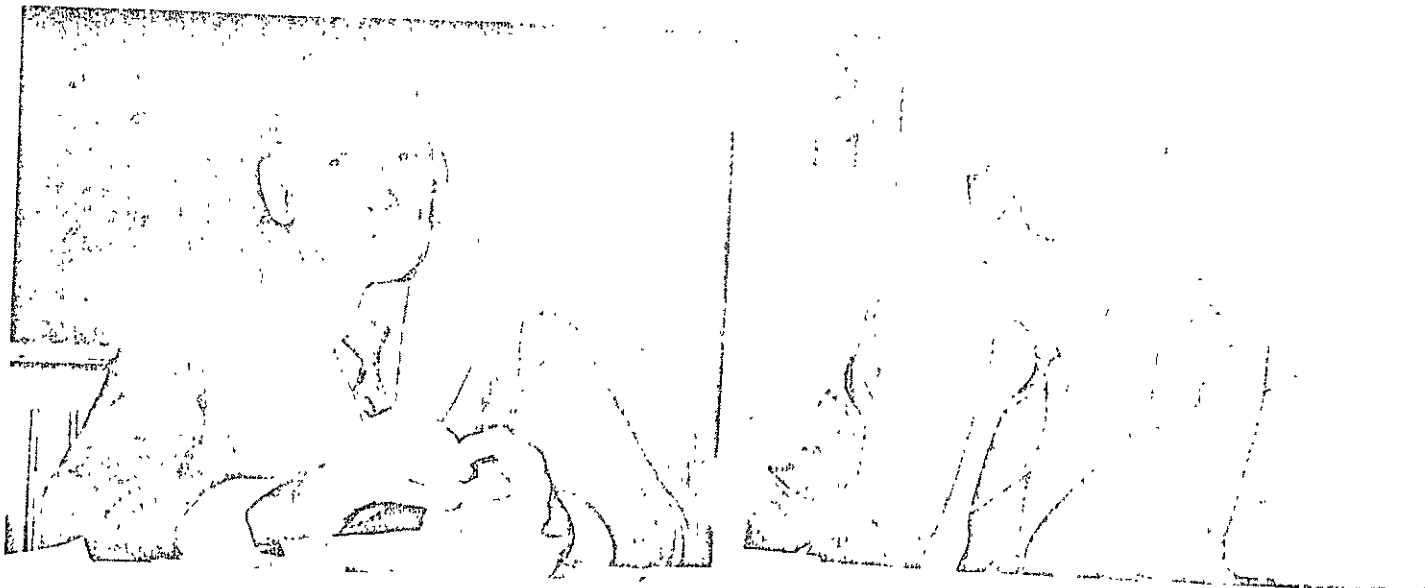
"You will agree with me that it will be extremely unwise of me to mention a date or a period because the whole process is dependent on various economic, social and financial considerations. It can, however, be mentioned that the departmental machinery of my department as well as that of the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure which is responsible for the valuation of all the land to be purchased, has already been adjusted to allow of purchases being made on a far larger scale, and much more expeditiously than in the past."

The Minister said he was aware of the problems caused to farmers by the unforeseen depletion of funds but he wanted to assure owners who had to part with their land in the process of consolidation and for whom this meant tremendous sacrifice and inconvenience, that the Government and his department would expedite the process and all the farmers as far as possible within the limits of

financial circumstances.

WARNING

"In view of experiences we have had over and over, I wish to sound a very important warning note. I should like to impress upon prospective sellers of farms to the trust not to conclude new land purchases before the transaction with the trust is finalised. Sellers may create for themselves and others big problems and even cause losses if they act over-hastily."—(Sapa.)



Kotzenburg and Hetherington... a very thorough operation

Baiting the hook

The big stick in decentralisation policy has been made bigger. But industrialists are also being offered much more attractive concessions.

Industrial decentralisation is a clumsy term for an unpleasant prospect. Like death and bankruptcy it's something an industrialist would prefer not to think about. Even when he has to, his instinct is to avoid it if he can.

But decentralisation policy and the way it's implemented have undergone radical revisions lately. Industrialists planning new operations or expansion in the PWV, Durban or Cape Peninsula areas will find them worth studying more closely. They may, in fact, have no alternative.

Official decentralisation policy dates from 1960, when the first incentives and concessions were announced. It has not been conspicuously successful in its main aim of creating new jobs in border and Homeland areas. Only two-thirds of its employment target was achieved in 1971-74, for example.

One reason for this, apart from industry's natural resentment at having free choice of location interfered with, was a lack of vigour and flexibility. Both the carrot of concessions and the stick of employment restrictions have now been made more effective. Some of the agony is being taken out of decentralising, although the penalties for resisting it are being increased.

In June, Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis announced additional concessions which, on some estimates, dou-

ble or even treble the benefits previously available. Moreover, they are being applied more flexibly and more in accordance with individual needs. At the same time the restrictions on employment of Black labour in the Physical Planning Act (PPA) are being tightened. Government intends this revitalised combination of carrot and stick to be an offer it will be difficult for industrialists to refuse.

One major company that found itself forced by the constraints of the PPA into decentralising is Lasher Tools, part of the US-controlled Norton group. It officially opened its new factory at Danskraal, near Ladysmith, a few weeks ago.

Lasher had three factories on the Reef, and one at Pinetown. Essentially a labour intensive operation, it found its hopes for expanding production were bumping hard against the restraints of the PPA. Says Norton chairman Ian Hetherington: "We had reached a stage where our only alternative to moving to a border or Homeland area was to build a new plant in a de restricted region where no decentralisation concessions were available. So we went for the concessions."

Negotiations with the Decentralisation Board began in 1970 and were completed late in 1973. Work on site started in January 1974, and the new plant commenced production the following September. Three of the company's four

plants have now been combined into it. At present there are no plans to move the remaining plant from Germiston.

Because Lasher was investing more than R2m (only companies investing less than R2m can claim the benefits listed in the Schedule of Concessions printed on the next page) the formula under which it began negotiations was that of cost disadvantage — meaning that the concessions granted were designed to compensate for the additional cost incurred (whatever that might be, within reason) through setting up at a growth point.

Hetherington describes the concessions he has already been awarded as "reasonable", although they were not all he asked for. The new dispensation, for which he has not yet submitted any application, he regards as "extremely generous". An industrialist who is not satisfied with his concessions can, even when he has already been compensated for cost disadvantage, ask for more if his circumstances have changed — if he has incurred any additional costs which were not apparent when he negotiated.

What Hetherington did receive included tax concessions in lieu of low-interest loans; cash re-imbusement for moving expenses — for personnel as well as stores and equipment; and tax concessions for other cost disadvantages such as reduced productivity and the need to

INDUSTRIAL

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carry extra stocks and incur higher rail freight charges. Substantial mortgage rate subsidies were granted for housing White employees.

All White employees involved made the move -- 16 families. There was some wastage of Blacks, however, although all were guaranteed their Section 10 right to return to the PWV within two years if they wished. Eventually 90 Black families moved.

Lasher expects productivity to regain previous levels within another year or so, and any loss of profit caused by the move to be made good within five years. Then scope for increased output is expected to provide opportunities for the steady growth of profits -- which otherwise might have begun to fall as output at the three old plants reached a plateau.

Hetherington attributes much of the success of Lasher's move to the co-

operation received from the various official bodies involved. Apart from the Decentralisation Board -- which Hetherington believes could operate more effectively if given more autonomy -- these include the IDC, the Department of Bantu Administration, the Administration Boards of the Vaal and the East Rand, the Ladysmith Municipality, and the KwaZulu government.

Decentralisation Board chairman August Kotzenberg describes Lasher's move as a "very thorough operation" and adds that its success can be duplicated "by anybody who takes sufficient care". The policy revisions Heunis announced in June, says Kotzenberg, were the outcome of a protracted reassessment based on evidence that the original inducements were inadequate. He also emphasises that the Board's approach is now "extremely flexible".

First decision on industrialist must make when planning move. It is how much loss of output. If the total for the job is less than 10% machine and building -- is less than 20% for the concessions appropriate. At that point he has chosen. If more concessions beyond those he can claim he can claim all the state.

Financial assistance provided through agencies such as the IDC, the Bantu Investment Corporation and the Xhosa Development Corporation. If, for any reason, an agency refuses to grant the maximum subsidy, firm to which a decentralising industrialist is entitled, or he chooses not to take it, the amount by which the interest subsidy falls below the entitlement is converted into a tax rebate.

This is in addition to any other tax rebates to which the industrialist is enti-

WHAT YOU CAN GET NOW

These concessions are available for the establishment or expansion of any project costing less than R2m in any of 15 designated growth points, and also re-location from the PWV and Durban/Pinetown areas to the growth points, including re-location from the Cape Peninsula to Atlantis and Darling. Projects exceeding R2m are considered on a cost disadvantage basis.

1. Loans available and interest concessions

Interest rate payable on loans is equal to the base rate (the base rate is equal to the long-term internal registered stock rate plus 0,5%), less the rates separately applicable to each growth point.

For projects in border area growth points the loan contribution from official sources will now be:

- (a) Up to 80% of the value of land and buildings (previously 45%).
- (b) Up to 45% of the machinery and working capital, excluding housing (unchanged).

For projects in Homeland growth points official loan contributions will be:

- (a) Up to 100% of the value of land and buildings (previously 50%).
- (b) Up to 50% of the machinery and working capital, excluding housing (unchanged).

The subsidised interest rate applies for a minimum of 10 years (previously five years).

Land and buildings will be regarded as sufficient security for loans (a new provision).

2. Leased buildings and rental concession

Interest rate payable on loans is equal to the base rate less the rates separately applicable to each growth point. Qualifying item:

- (a) Factory buildings (in every case depreciation and insurance is incorporated).

3. Housing for White personnel

- (a) R23 000/dwelling unit at an interest rate of at least 2,5% below the official building society rates.

Where loans are provided for more than one dwelling in each decentralisation project, loans of more than R23 000 for one dwelling in the group may be granted provided the total loan for the total number of houses, based on R23 000/unit is not exceeded, and that no less than the approved number of houses are constructed or purchased (a new provision).

The interest subsidy on housing loans will fluctuate with the building society rates, but will never be less than 2,5% below

these rates (a new provision)

- (b) Leased houses at 2,5% of the cost of the dwelling unit (in the Umtata, Butterworth, Lebogomo area only).

4. Income tax concessions

Tax on a company's profit is reduced by up to 50% (depending on the growth point) of the following items.

- (a) Wages for total/additional African/Coloureds for the first seven full financial years after establishment/expansion (the previous limit was two years).

- (b) Book value for income tax purposes of total/additional manufacturing plant, with the exception of motor vehicles and office equipment and furniture, as at the end of the first financial year after establishment/expansion. This concession of 30% can be claimed on total investment in plant and machinery in three equal instalments over three successive years for each approved expansion or new project (previous limit was 10% for one year).

5. Cash grant for moving costs

Reimbursement of improved costs for moving from PWV and Durban/Pinetown areas and also from the Cape Peninsula in the case of Darling and Atlantis (Based Coloureds).

6. Railage rebates

On selective basis for goods manufactured in the area.

7. Rebate on harbour dues

On goods manufactured in the area and shipped from East London to other SA ports (excluding Lebogomo).

8. Price preference on purchases by:

- (a) Procurement and Disposal Board for Bantu Authorities on a selective basis; and
- (b) Other Central and Provincial authorities excepting the SA Railways (on a selective basis).

o Tax concessions earned, but which cannot be utilised total or in part in a particular tax year because there is no taxable income to offset them against, may be claimed as non-taxable cash grant (a new provision).

But cash grants instead of tax concessions will not be available to a decentralised wholly owned subsidiary or branch which is entitled to it if the parent company is able to utilise the concessions (a new provision).

o Companies investing more than R2m, which must claim concessions on the principle of cost disadvantage, can now claim over a period of 10 years instead of the previous five years.

Those claiming for railway transport disadvantage can now do so over 15 years instead of the previous 7½ years.

led. So in effect the full benefit of the interest subsidy is always obtained. Because the new concessions are in every respect more than double those previously available, the 25% enhancement of the tax rebate that applied in the previous schedule, has now been withdrawn.

The change of principle from the earlier scheduled concessions is that an industrialist who cannot utilise his tax rebates in total or part because he is not taxable in a particular year, can now claim the equivalent in cash on wage and machinery concessions. However, if the company concerned is a wholly-owned subsidiary, cash will not be paid if its parent company can use the tax rebate.

For the industrialist who plans to invest more than R2m the approach is altogether different. He has to make out a case to the Board based on his cost disadvantages the total of which are deductible from tax. No change in principle has been introduced here compared with previously. The difference is merely in the time periods for which disadvantage can be claimed.

For example, a railway freight disadvantage was previously compensated for over 7½ years. Now the period is 15 years. Similarly, a cost disadvantage caused by loss of productivity was previously allowed over five years. Now it's 10. For wages and salaries of White employees the period has also been doubled from five to 10 years. However, any loan subsidy is deducted when the total

cost disadvantage is being calculated.

In theory no limit is set to the amount of cost disadvantage that can be compensated for. In practice there is a limit, averaged over each additional Black employee, beyond which government will refuse to go. Compensation is paid in the form of a reduction in a company's tax liability. Moving expenses are paid in cash, and are the only cash payment.

Now concessions have been improved companies that have already decentralised may feel they have lost out by being pioneers, especially if they did not get all they asked for in the first place. Government has acknowledged this. But it's not true, says Kotzenberg, that such industrialists can now claim the improved concessions as a right.

However further concessions will be made to them based on fairness. These will be announced soon. But all claims made on this ground, says Kotzenberg, will be judged on performance. For example, whether or not an industrialist has created the number of additional jobs he originally said he would.

Any industrialist with either an existing or prospective decentralisation problem should therefore talk it over with the Board. But there remains a few questions about the policy as a whole that are of more general interest. The main one concerns road transport which, as Kotzenberg admits, is a long-standing problem.

Lasher was lucky; Ladysmith is on a

main rail link. Other growth points are not so well served and the availability of the port is another factor in any decision to go. Kotzenberg explains that the Transport Act will be implemented by a Department of Transport hoped to be introduced soon.

It's badly needed. There are some tax concessions. But to get other facilities that can better handle services; loading facilities; storage and truck availability, and perhaps more very - - are either inadequate or insufficiently flexible. Kotzenberg admits frankly that inability to make best use of road transport hampers decentralisation.

Another question being a decentralising industrialist is the choice between border area or Homeland. The policy applies to both and concessions are available in each case according to "the need for work opportunities". Kotzenberg believes only the industrialist can make the choice, applying such criteria as the climate for investment; taxation; security; living convenience, and so on.

But an industrialist who does decide to locate in a Homeland need have no fear about losing his concessions after independence. It's possible, of course, that eventually he could find himself working under an entirely different political, social and economic framework. But as Kotzenberg affirms, there is no obvious risk of that at the moment.

'Blackening' worries Prof.

① 101 ② 312 ③ 4 ④ 170 ⑤ 153 ⑥ 289
Mercury 17/10/75

PRETORIA — If the continued growth of the Black community in the White areas could not be reversed by settling at least 10 million Blacks in their homelands by 1985, there could not be any question of the survival of the Whites in South Africa, Prof. C. W. H. Boshoff, chairman of Sabra (South African Bureau for Racial Affairs), said yesterday.

Reading a paper on "the Black labour force in the Republic" at a symposium on farm labour organised by the Transvaal Agricultural Union at Silverton near here, Prof. Boshoff said it would cost from R800-

million to R1 000-million a year to win "the struggle for the survival of the Whites in South Africa."

Prof. Boshoff said that if the inflow of Blacks were merely stopped, he foresaw a radical Leftist agitation developing.

Quoting census figures, Prof. Boshoff came to the conclusion: "The Blacks who originally came as employees into the White areas developed into a Black community of which less than 50 per cent is economically active while only 25 per cent is concerned in actual production and

about 12 percent in agriculture."

Referring to the shortage of White labour, Prof. Boshoff said it was due to the fact that Whites were needed to provide amenities, services, education and hospitalisation for an ever-growing Black population.

With the upgrading of Black wages, demands for these amenities also increased, resulting in the total exhaustion of the White labour force."

Blacks were taking over from Whites at the rate of 12 000 jobs a year.

"In this dilemma the Whites will have to think

again on their future," he said.

"They will have to allow themselves to be led by principles, not by what is practical. They will have to stop the process of Blackening of their country and reverse the process.

"Separate development means the settlement of each nation in its own homeland or it means nothing."

He said a change should come about in soil utilisation in homeland farm lands. White farmers should work for periods of up to three months there to teach the Blacks farming. — (Sapa.)

Tribal land anger

The Government has put its foot in a hornet's nest by its decision to cut off funds for the purchase of tribal lands.

Angry farmers say they will not accept the decision but politicians are calling for even more drastic cut-backs.

Senator J. L. Horak, the United Party's national secretary and a spokesman on race relations, said the decision to shelve consolidation meant the Government's separate development policy had collapsed "like a pack of cards."

He said the Government's offer of sovereign independence to the homelands was "going by the board." The purchase of lands should be an absolute priority in terms of Government policy, he said.

The decision to halt all homelands consolidation was announced yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha.

FURIOUS

Later Mr Botha told The Star the Government's costly Black resettlement programme was going ahead on money allocated for this year, but amounts for next year had not yet been determined.

Mrs. Helen Suzman, the Progressive Reform MP for Houghton, made an urgent call today for the Government to halt all Black resettlement schemes.

Homeland leaders are furious with the Government for not informing them of the freezing of the consolidation programme.

They and the White farmers whose lands were scheduled for purchase want spending to go on.

Mr Chris Cilliers, director of the South African Agricultural Union, said today:

"We are not going to accept the decision. We have already requested an interview with the Minis-

To Page 3, Col 9

Homeland 'hornet nest'

From Page 1

ter, Mr Botha, and the Minister of Finance.

"They have even gone so far as to withdraw offers for farms they have already valued.

"They must get their priorities right, and this is priority number one."

Mr Cilliers said many farmers had bought other properties in the knowledge that their farms would be purchased by the Government.

They were now faced with "serious problems."

He said the hardest hit in this respect were farmers in the Queenstown and Peddie areas of the Eastern Cape.

Mr Lennox Sebe, chief adviser to the Ciskei Government, said today it was "embarrassing" to hear of Government decisions through newspapers.

He added it was a tragedy funds should be cut off right now for such important purposes.

Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of the tiny Qwaqwa homeland, said: "This move is a great shock because our homeland is so tiny — only 48 000 ha."

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101 See also
RESETTLEMENT

17/10/75 The Argus Correspondent 101
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PRETORIA. — All Black resettlement schemes will go on, the Minister of Bantu Administration Mr M. C. Botha said today, in spite of urgent calls to him to halt these schemes.

The calls to the Government to drop the plans were made in the wake of yesterday's announcement that the homeland consolidation programme has been frozen.

Both Mr Botha and the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, were approached after reports appearing in newspapers dealing with plans for a huge resettlement scheme at Committee's Drift in the Ciskei.

The scheme, — one of many resettlements throughout the Black homelands — will cost the taxpayer millions during the next 15 to 20 years. Estimates range from R36-million to a staggering R250-million.

The scheme at Committee's Drift involves settling 200 000 people on the banks of Great Fish River.

Question

Mr Botha was asked: 'Has the Government any plans to curtail spending on resettlement schemes, such as the one proposed for Committee's Drift in the Ciskei?'

His answer was: 'No, we will not curtail on monies voted in the Budget. But the amounts for next year's Budget are not yet determined — that is to say, to what extent increases on this year's allocation may be possible.'

Sir de Villiers has flatly condemned the Government's plans for a huge resettlement scheme at Committee's Drift 40 km from Grahamstown in the Ciskei as 'ridiculous.'

No viability

Sir de Villiers said from his office in Cape Town that the United Party had objected to the scheme from the start, about six years ago.

'The establishment of townships where there is no possibility of economic viability, is ridiculous,' he said.

'This is another example of "grand apartheid" — highly expensive ideological schemes that cannot be justified economically.'

PRP opposition

SETTLING BLACKS

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr Ray Swart, who is standing in as leader of the Progressive Reform Party while Mr Colin Eglin is abroad, said the scheme was pure National Party 'kragdadigheid.'

He said this type of mass forced removal made South Africa spiritually and materially bankrupt.

'The effects of relocations are impossible to determine at this stage, but we do have a very real example before us with the unrest in Newcastle.'

There is evidence that this has created very deep bitterness. When it is aggravated by other factors such as increased bus fares you have all the ingredients of an explosive situation,' said Mr Swart.

He said it was 'irresponsible' of the Government to plan a city for displaced persons far from any real economic growth point.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Reform MP for Houghton, said the Government had put its foot in a hornet's nest by its decision to cut off funds for the consolidation programme.

Right across the colour line, vigorous criticism has been directed at the Government on this issue.

White farmers are up in arms at the decision, and

the South African Agricultural Union has already indicated through its chairman, Mr Alb Basson, that strong representations are to be made to have the decision reconsidered, because of need for the Government to honour its undertaking to affected farmers.

Homeland leaders, the other hand, have as the announcement as a p on which to attack a whole concept of consolidating the homeland through land purchases.

In line with that attack on Government policy they have welcomed the news that no funds are available to continue with the consolidation programme at the financial position it proves. They have seen as new evidence that Government separate development policy is failing.

(News by J. Patten, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

Botha: no homeland cutback

Star 17/10/75 (101)

Graeme Addison

The Government will not curtail spending on its nationwide resettlement programmes during the current financial year, says the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha.

His statement followed comment from the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, who criticised the cost of "grand apartheid" in South Africa's present financial crisis.

Yesterday Mr Botha announced "with regret" that no more funds were available to buy land for homelands. This was interpreted as a move by the Government to reduce on inflationary spending.

Mr Botha was approached by The Star yesterday in the wake of reports dealing with plans for a huge resettlement scheme at Committees Drift in the Ciskei.

The Star asked: "Has the Government any plans to curtail spending on resettlement schemes, such as the one proposed for Committees Drift?"

His answer: "No, we will not curtail on moneys voted in the Budget. But the amounts for next year's Budget are not yet determined — that is to say, to what extent increases on this year's allocation may be possible."

The answer seems to imply that next year large increases may not be possible.

(See Page 27)

More money goes into homelands investments

W/E ARGUS (Bas Argus) 18/10/75 (101)

Weekend Argus Financial Staff

INDUSTRIAL investment in the decentralised areas of South Africa jumped ahead during 1975 and the trend is expected to continue and pick up even more in 1976, according to the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC).

Figures released in the IDC's report for the year to June, show that the funds authorised for expenditure in the decentralised areas in 1975 rose to R44,5-million from the previous year's R23,0-million.

Actual advances made by the IDC for industrial investment in these areas more than doubled from R13,5-million in 1974 to R31,2-million in 1975.

The report states that in addition to the R44,5-million authorised for expenditure from decentralisation funds, R27,9-million was authorised from normal IDC funds on normal financing conditions in favour of firms established in decentralised areas.

The IDC is the body which administers Government funds earmarked for the setting up of industry away from established centres such as the Witwatersrand. The proclaimed decentralised areas are also aimed at providing employment for Black workers in the homelands, and a wide

range of generous concessions on loans, transport costs and the setting up of buildings and plant are given to industrialists.

In addition to this the IDC makes loans to worthwhile industries which need financial assistance either in establishing themselves or in normal operating conditions.

The concessions to firms starting up in the decentralised growth points were considerably improved by the Government during the year and the IDC hopes this will serve to accelerate industrial development further.

Total advances made by the IDC during the year to June 1975 were R127 425 000 (previous year R106 929 000) of which the decentralisation expenditure represented 24 percent. Normal loans amounted to R38 332 000 (27 percent), export capacity finance amounted to R16 344 000 (13 percent), import finance totalled R15 149 000 (12 percent) and the finance for export of capital goods amounted to R26 439 000 (21 percent).

Consolidation goes on says Botha

Mercury 18/10/75

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PRETORIA—There was no question of the Government having abandoned its policy for the consolidation of African homelands, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, said in a statement here yesterday.

The Government, his department, he said, were proceeding with consolidation plan.

All he had said the before when he addressed the last conference of the Transvaal Agricultural Union in Silverton was that in the light of the existing financial situation in the Republic, his department was not in a position to maintain the pace envisaged nine months ago.

Larger

"When I addressed the conference I said my department and the Department of Agricultural Credit and Tenure were in a position to allow of purchases of land for consolidation purposes to be on a larger scale and more expeditiously in the past.

"I also said: 'It is necessary for me to state here that in the light of the existing financial position in the Republic it was considered necessary to curtail available funds to such an extent that my department is not in a position to proceed with the purchase programme for the current financial year at the pace we envisaged nine months ago.'

"From the public action to subsequent Press and radio reports it would appear to many people, including some who should be better, and farmers, concluded that the Government has abandoned its policy and no further purchases will be undertaken to firm up the Government's position for the consolidation of the homelands.

Average

"Such inferences are

totally incorrect because the Government and my department are proceeding with the consolidation programme.

"To put the matter in perspective, it is necessary to point out that the expenditure on the purchase of land in terms of the 1936 legislation had for many years averaged about R8 million.

"During the previous financial year (1974-1975), an amount of R25 million was voted for this purpose, but an amount of about R42 million was spent due to the fact that unexpended balances from the previous financial year could be used for this purpose.

"For the present financial year Parliament again voted R25 million, and the Treasury had then indicated that additional funds could, if necessary, be made available.

Addition

"It is therefore wrong to conclude that the department had budgeted this year for R50 million for this purpose. With a view to the expenditure of land purchases, the department approached the Treasury for an additional amount for the current financial year.

"It is not possible for the department to make any new offers to owners of land from now on, that is for the current financial year. Offers already accepted will be continued with." (Sapa.)

RDM 18/10/75 (10)

Tribal land could cost R500-million

By PATRICK LAURENCE

WHITE-owned farms which have to be bought to fulfil the quota of land promised to Africans in 1936 are valued at between R400-million and R500-million.

This was the estimate Mr Chris Cilliers of the SA Agricultural Union gave yesterday.

"At current inflation rates the money value of the farms is increasing at between R4-million and R5-million a year," the union's director said yesterday.

That was why the Agricultural Union met the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and the Minister of Finance in March — to try to persuade them to speed up land buying.

"We wanted them to spend R100-million a year

because we wanted them to complete the programme as soon as possible. They assured us they were going ahead as fast as they could."

Later a delegation of farmers complained that a halt had been called to land buying — and this was confirmed by Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration.

"We then requested an interview with the Minister, Mr M. C. Botha, and were told he was trying to raise more money.

"Then he announced a freeze on all unfinalised offers. We will seek a second interview."

Mr Cilliers said the land question was the first priority. It was more important than television — and television should be scrapped if necessary.

Govt going ahead with the homelands plan

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, denied last night that the Government has abandoned its policy of homelands consolidation because of the State clampdown on spending.

In a statement, he said in Pretoria that certain interpretations had been put on a statement by him at a labour conference of the Transvaal Agricultural Union on Thursday.

From the public's reaction to Press and radio reports, it appeared that many people had concluded that the Government had abandoned its policy and that no further purchases would be undertaken to finalise the Government's plans for the consolidation of the homelands.

"Such inferences are totally wrong because the Government and my department are proceed-

ing with the consolidation programme.

"All I said was that my department was not in a position to maintain the pace we envisaged nine months ago," Mr Botha said.

Expenditure on the purchase of land in terms of the 1936 legislation had for many years averaged about R8-million a year.

During the previous financial year (1974-1975) R25-million was voted for this but about R42-million was spent because unexpected balances from the previous financial year could be used.

For the present financial year Parliament again voted R25-million and the treasury had then indicated that additional funds could, if necessary, be made available.

"It is therefore wrong to conclude that the department had budgeted R50-million this year for this purpose."

Land deals: farmers angry

Daily Disp. 20/10/75

EAST LONDON — Border farmers who accepted Government offers for their farms are up in arms because the offers have been withdrawn.

The Government had intended buying the farms in terms of its homelands consolidation plan.

Farmers in the Braunschweig, Franfort and Stutterheim areas, who were told their land would be bought up last year met their Member of Parliament, Mr S. A. van den Heever, at the weekend to air their grievances.

Mr Van den Heever said after eight hours of interviewing Franfort farmers: "I'm absolutely shocked at what I have learned. If private people have to honour agreements, then surely it applies to the Government, too."

"The picture is one of complete misery. The position is absolutely chaotic," he said.

Farmers in the area had committed themselves to buying other properties on the strength of offers made to them by the Department of Bantu Administration.

Those farmers, unlike the Government, could not simply pull out of their

commitments. Some of the farmers had not only lost a year's crop (on the offer forms they were told not to plant another crop) but had entered into agreements to buy other property.

In addition, because of the Government's about-face the farmers were having to spend more money in legal fees to establish their position.

One of the affected farmers received his offer valid for 60 days — on August 7, this year. He signed his acceptance on August 14.

On September 11, just over a month later, he received a telegram from the Department of Bantu Administration notifying him the offer had been withdrawn. In the meantime he had agreed to buy another property.

Mr Van den Heever said: "It is absolutely unbelievable the Government can withdraw an offer before its expiry date. The Government must honour its obligations."

"Surely the Government could not have ventured on such a scheme without having planned for the financing of it. To say they have run out of money is no excuse."

Mr Van den Heever said if a private person entered into a commitment, he was liable — "so is the Government and they will have to find the money," he said.

Mr Van den Heever said if the Government could lend R10 million to Paraguay surely they can meet these commitments?"

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, said last week the Government would not be buying up any more land this year because of the financial crisis.

The farmers say the financial situation in South Africa is not of their making and feel the Government is obliged to honour its commitments.

Mr Van den Heever is to seek an interview with Mr Botha this week to inform him of the financial and other implications facing the farmers.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Peddie Farmers' Association, Mr Alan Lloyd, has urged all farmers in the Peddie district whose properties had already been valued to renew their farming activities immediately.

Mr Lloyd was reporting back after an interview he and the president of the Eastern Agricultural Union, Mr John Matthews, and his secretary, Mr K. P. Odendaal had in Pretoria with the Minister of Agriculture, Mr H. K. Schoeman.

Mr Lloyd advised farmers to carry on as usual because no assurance as to when the farms would be bought by the Bantu Trust was forthcoming. — DDR-DDC.

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Homeland purchase to go on — Botha

The Argus Bureau

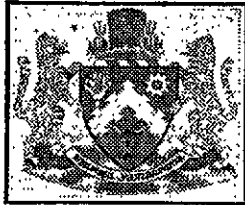
PRETORIA. — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, has denied that the Government was stopping land purchases for Homeland consolidation purposes.

In a statement, he said he had been misunderstood by many people who should, know better, when he spoke on the subject at Silverton last Thursday.

What he had said was that his department was not in a position to maintain the pace of purchases that we envisaged nine months ago.

This did not, however, mean the present pace of purchases would be decreased.

PAUL GINIEWSKI



STAR
22/10/78

L'AN
PROCHAIN A
UMTATA



BERGER-LEVRULT

French guide to homelands

In French it sounds quite romantic, like some echo of "Last Year at Marienbad," Chief Matanzima and Xhosa maidens feature on the jacket of "NEXT YEAR AT UMTATA" (Berger-Levrault, Paris), a new book aimed at explaining separate development and homelands evolution to French-speaking readers. The author is Paul Giniewski, a French student of African affairs who has long taken a sympathetic interest in South African policies and has published several books on the subject in France, America and South Africa. As long ago as the early 1960s, he was urging full independence for the Bantustans; now the Transkei's coming independence provides a peg for this latest volume.

State rapped by farmers' chief

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Strong criticism of the implementation of the Government's homelands policy has been expressed by the president of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Albert Basson, in his presidential address at the opening of the SAAU's annual congress in a Silvertown Hotel.

Referring to the announcement of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, that the purchase of homelands will virtually come to a halt, he said, 'the SAAU will never accept this because the purchase has always been slow. There have been bottlenecks like valuations.

If the State wants to carry out this policy it

Argus 24/10/75

News reports talk of 'very sharp and complicated class struggle.'

must decide now whether it is serious. Farmers who want to sell must be able to sell their land.

'Mr Basson warned farmers to spend less on luxuries. 'Nowhere in the world, I think is so much of the farmer's money spent on luxuries, excessive and inefficient implements and machinery.'

'PROSPERITY'

He added: 'We have many problems caused by our prosperity. The time has come that drastic steps must be taken

to increase our productivity, but there are too many luxuries which we accept as essential today that we can easily do without. The private motorcar has become an opulent evil in South Africa, which we certainly can no longer afford.'

Mr Basson said food had unfortunately 'become a political plaything in South Africa,' and it sometimes appeared as if the farmer was being branded as a sort of criminal because he feeds the nation.'

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Buthelezi hits no-fund

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SUN. TIMES 26/10/75

development

By SUZANNE VOE

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Game

land

plan

Chief Buthelezi
"people more important."

stuns nature men

By PATRICK TAYLOR

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI, the Chief Executive of KwaZulu, may hand over part of the Ndumu Game Reserve in Natal to tribesmen when the homeland becomes independent.

"The lives of my people are more important than game reserves," he said. The plan has stunned Natal conservationists. It is now feared that the Kosi Bay reserve on the northern Zululand coast (one of the last breeding grounds of the giant sea turtles) may also be in jeopardy.

Chief Gatsha said: "I would not like to have to hand over part of Ndumu. I certainly would not allow the reserve to be demolished."

Chief Buthelezi's Government has formed a conservation body attached to the KwaZulu Department of Forestry. The chief has many times emphasised the need to conserve South Africa's wild life.

It is now known that a group in the Legislative

Assembly are putting pressure on the KwaZulu Government to agree to hand over at least part of the Ndumu Game Reserve to appease Thembu tribesmen on the Mozambique border. The tribe lost farmlands when Frelimo closed the border with South Africa.

Natal's MEC in charge of conservation, Mr Derog Stainbank, said this week that he would be most upset if part of the Ndumu reserve was given to tribesmen.

"It would be a tragedy. It is unique in that it is the only flood plain reserve in South Africa.

"When KwaZulu reaches independence Chief Buthelezi can do what he likes with the reserve. I know there are pressures on him to give part of it away," said Mr Stainbank.

Tribesmen on the northern Zululand border were an "independent lot," he said, and were eager to get part of the Ndumu reserve in place of the land they lost when the border was closed.

"I don't know how Chief Buthelezi can now justify his earlier statements on conservation. One wonders what will happen to Kosi Bay."

OVERSEAS ORGANISATIONS — including "liberation movements" — co-ordinating large sums of money for development programmes were warned yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to expect a "showdown" soon with South African homeland leaders.

The KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told me yesterday — just before leaving for Canada, where he will address the Anglican synod and several universities — that he and many other people wanted to know where "various large sums of money" were going.

Chief Gatsha was reacting to reports this week from The Hague and London that two organisations had decided to reverse their policies of providing finance to the homelands and would no longer consider requests for aid from their leaders.

"Is their idea of liberation that people must starve?" he asked. He had recently visited Holland, he said he did not ask for aid "while he was there."

Grounded

It was announced last week that Dutch plans to channel considerable financial support to costly development projects in various South African homelands had "run aground."

In Britain the management committee of the War on Want charity organisation decided to stop giving aid to the homelands because such aid "implied their recognition."

Chief Gatsha said his message to organisations turning their backs on his people was that if they thought they could destroy apartheid in this way they were making "a great error of judgment."

"After all, if the Republic's Government is not doing enough, why punish our people even further?"

"These organisations are behaving in an arrogant and inconsiderate manner. How do they expect my people to liberate themselves? People cannot truly liberate themselves when they are not educated and are dying of kwashiorkor."

A firm "no" to trade unions for KwaZulu's Black workers from Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, has further frustrated and angered Chief Buthelezi and his executive council.

During what Chief Buthelezi described as a "fruitless" meeting with Mr Botha on Friday at Nongoma, the question of trade unions was raised.

"Mr Botha told us he was against trade unions for Blacks — and then said he wished Whites didn't have them either."

During the discussion, Chief Buthelezi said, he and his executive made it clear that while they wished to move into the next constitutional phase in which KwaZulu would enjoy more legislative powers — they also wanted it known that this did not mean they would ask for independence.

Govt has R25m

R.D.M. 24/10/75

hope to push

homelands plan

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Department of Bantu Administration hopes to raise a further R25-million for its land purchase programme by March next year. Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, said yesterday.

Only a week ago the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, told the Transvaal Agricultural Union funds for land purchase had been curtailed because of the financial position.

PACE

"My department is not in a position to carry on with the purchase programme for the current financial year at the pace we envisaged nine months ago," Mr Botha said.

"I regret that due to the unforeseen depletion of funds no offer whatsoever can be made at this stage."

The announcement brought quick protests from both the director of the SA Agricultural Union, Mr Chris Cilliers, and the president, Mr Albert Basson.

The purchase of White-owned farms is being undertaken to fulfil a pledge given in 1936 to provide the African people with a further 6,2 million ha of land for their exclusive ownership.

According to Agricultural Union sources, the question of land purchase regarded by many as a priority issue — was discussed at a Cabinet meet-

ing on Wednesday.

Mr Raubenheimer's hopes of acquiring a further R25-million emerged during an interview with the Rand Daily Mail on land purchase generally.

"The whole plan is gaining momentum and proceeding well," Mr Raubenheimer said. "This year we have already spent our first R25-million and we have arranged to spend a second R25-million or even more, but with the financial difficulties we are being held back to a certain extent."

On the remaining 1,2-million ha which still have to be bought, Mr Raubenheimer said: "We have in mind a 10-year period in which we would like to finish. I won't say it is an exact period, but if we could get the full R50-million or more this year we will be in line with the 10-year plan."

ABSENCE

Asked specifically whether he was hopeful of getting the remaining R25-million before the end of the financial year next March, Mr Raubenheimer said: "Oh yes, I am hopeful we will get it."

The Deputy Minister confirmed that the remaining 1,2-million ha would cost R500-million.

Mr Cilliers of the Agricultural Union declined to comment in the absence of an official statement on the hoped for second R25-million.

(101)

OCTOBER 24, 1975

Business Focus

HOMELANDS

A lot of criticism's poppycock

LEON KOK

THE GOVERNMENT has come under severe fire during the past week because of its alleged intention to start soft-peddalling the homeland consolidation programme for financial reasons.

However, a lot of the criticism that has been levelled by the press and Opposition is pure poppycock. Firstly, the Government has no intention of abandoning any commitments; and secondly, there will be no easing of the present tempo.

In terms of the 1936 Land Act, Whites promised the Blacks an additional 6,2-million hectares of land to bring their total to 15,3-million hectares. To date the Government has handed over all but 2,3-million hectares. The estimated cost of purchasing the balance is R500-million.

Moreover, at last year's summit with homeland leaders, the Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, again made it quite clear that the 1936 pledge will be honoured. There is no likelihood that he will risk his credibility on this issue. Mr Vorster also told the homeland leaders that the balance would be purchased and handed over within the next 5 to 10 years.

However, he was emphatic on two points:

- The land buying programme will be geared strictly to the availability of money and economic circumstances;

- The Government will not yield an inch more than promised. The Minister of Bantu Administration & Development, Mr M. C. Botha,

much greater than the need for complete consolidation. The present capital need of the homelands is R620-million a year, and this is expected to rise to R1-billion shortly.

It is imperative that production levels, employment and incomes be increased as soon as possible: firstly, to keep pace with population growth; and secondly, to uplift living standards. On the basis of this, it is argued, that boundary settlements should be made now, and the purchasing of land left until later.

There is also the view that the purchasing of land at this stage and the handing of it to Blacks is highly inflationary. Not much, if any, new economic output is generated. In fact, the former leader of the United Party in Natal, Mr Douglas Mitchell, maintains that "No more land should be given to the Blacks because they ruin it".

The MP for the Transkei, Mr T. Gray Hughes, argues that "The economy as a whole should be the determining factor in the acquisition of land for Blacks. It should be handed over subject to certain conditions as to its use".

Another disconcerting factor is that the drain of the taxpayers' money doesn't end with the purchasing of land. On the one hand, capital has to be provided for the settlement of Blacks and the running of completely new enterprises; and on the other, the affected Whites have to be compensated by more than the financial settlement. The Government

is the Chairman of the Executive, the Vice President, Union Chairman and Vice Chairman, Union Secretary and Assistant Secretary Treasurer and three (3) Trustees.

later told Pretoria West Nationalists that "The Government will be in serious danger of falling if demands for further land are taken to Parliament"

In view of the present economic circumstances, Mr Botha's statement last week is therefore in line with policy. All he said is that the R25-million made available during the current financial year is now depleted and there are no other sources to be tapped. There has been no change in direction at all.

Government officials in Pretoria assured me this week that the Government has no intention of freezing the programme in the coming financial year, except that the amount made available will be about the same as this year.

However, this does not lack significance; the sum is negligible compared to what is required to get the programme through as soon as possible.

If the programme is to be completed within the next 10 years (as hoped), the average annual expenditure at present prices will have to be about R50-million. But in reality, it is expected that the actual appreciation of the land plus inflation will raise the annual level by a conservative R12-million—taking it to R62-million.

The MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, maintains that the Government should shed itself of the entire commitment as soon as possible. She says: "I firmly believe that the acquisition of the remaining land is a long overdue debt which should have been paid many years ago"

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, takes much the same view. He maintains that "The quicker the Government gets the consolidation programme off its back, the greater chance it will have to concentrate on the more pressing problem of urban Blacks"

However, there is also considerable resistance to the rapid implementation of the programme:

There is the question of capital priorities. Many critics maintain that the need for investment in productive facilities such as transportation, telecommunications, schools, etc., is at this stage

is obliged to provide them with adequate loans for their new properties.

There are of course other problems. For example, it is impossible to reach finality on land agreements overnight. Some negotiations in Natal go back to 1903.

Disagreements don't only exist between White and Black, but also between Black and Black. One example is the deadlock between Gazankulu and Lebowa as to who should get Chief Makwena's area near Bushbuckridge in the Eastern Transvaal.

The Chairman of the Bantu Corporation Corporation, Dr Stephen du Toit Viljoen, has argued that Whites should be permitted to remain in the homelands instead of having their land expropriated for consolidation. The Government has now accepted this in principle. And it has also been welcomed by the homelands.

However, Mr Botha has warned that "Whites who wish to remain settled within the borders of Black homelands should take note that the South African Government will not accept responsibility for them or buy them out if things get hot for them".

As the date for independence comes closer, Black leaders will no doubt jockey for solid bargaining positions. But Mr Botha has stated the South African Government's standpoint quite clearly: "We as the givers must determine what land should be given, and it is not for those who receive to point out what land they should have".

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Influx control migrants to be reconsidered

29/10/75 The Argus Correspondent

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

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

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

NEW ERA

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

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

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

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

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

At the same time Mr Botha made it clear that

influx control would not be summarily dropped.

'MISERY'

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

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

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

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Giving and taking

For sheer cynicism M C Botha's Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) is hard to beat. With one hand it offers leasehold rights to Africans in townships in the common area; with the other it greatly diminishes the attractions of the offer by making the obtaining of a lease conditional upon taking out citizenship of some or other Bantustan.

Presumably, housing rights are to be granted because government has finally accepted that city Blacks are entitled to be recognised as permanent residents with some sort of social and economic security. Introducing the citizenship requirement undermines this very philosophy.

According to "tentative estimates" by Ulrich Leistner and Willie Breytenbach of the Africa Institute in their recent book *The Black Worker of South Africa* "90% of the SA born African population in towns in the common area have the demographic characteristics" of a settled population. That amounts to 3,2m people.

These "permanently settled" people must surely have first claim on leaseholds. Does BAD really expect them suddenly to take out citizenship of some Bantustan some of them may never have seen and most of them do not want to go to?

No, Mr Botha. City Blacks are going to be very wary of taking out Bantustan citizenship. They have had far too much bitter experience of government's attempts to keep down the number of Africans in the common area by using the pass laws to endorse them out on one pretext or another. They are likely to see the leasehold plus citizenship deal as yet another ruse to diminish already tenuous privileges under Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

What, for instance, will happen to those who obtain leases? Since SA generally does not allow its nationals to have dual citizenship, people who take out citizenship of the independent Bantustan stand to lose their SA citizenship. In the case of Africans, SA citizenship may not be worth very much at present. But if and when the Nationalists are thrown out of power its loss could well be something every African resident of SA would mourn.

What if any guarantee will government give Transkei citizens hold leases that it will not one day turn round to them and say: "Sorry, you are now foreigners and you must sell your leases and go to your new Homeland"?

While many of the sentiments in Botha's speech to the Institute of Admi-

nistrators of Non-European Affairs, in Bloemfontein this week are obviously unexceptionable city Blacks will greet some of them with a yawn. Botha talks of a thorough investigation into the pass laws. But one of his proconsuls, Punt Janson, pronounced the same thing more than two years ago. What has happened to that investigation?



M C Botha . . . what is he playing at?

What has happened to the Du Randt committee's investigation of migratory labour (*IM* March 27)?

Ministers are obviously becoming more and more conscious of the virtues of good public relations work. But so far there is not much evidence that the noble rhetoric reflects real changes of policy.



As is generally known, the extent and the rate of development in developing countries are not determined only by the provision of means to finance measures directed at economic development.

In the implementation of declared policy it is accepted, on the other hand, that the systematic development of an organised, self-activated and self-sufficient society in the homelands should be brought about and maintained within the framework of their economic progress.

Although the policy of independent development therefore aims at correlating the physical and economic development of the Bantu homelands with the progress of the people in other spheres, emphasis for a number of years has been placed on measures to stimulate economic development and promote the welfare of the people.

In addition to the appreciable financial contributions made available to homeland governments on the basis of increasing participation by the Bantu people themselves in the development of their homelands, progressively increasing amounts have been provided by the Government for a vast variety of activities such as the building of townships, conservation works and the requisite infrastructure for economic development, eg road-building and the construction of dams.

With a view to the promotion of industrial development and in the implementation of the policy of decentralisation of industries, liberal concessions are granted to industrialists for the establishment of industries and much has been achieved in this sphere through the efforts of the Bantu corporations with the financial assistance of the Government.

The question now arises whether or not circumstances in the present economic conditions and the resultant restrictive measures introduced to combat inflation, will have

How will inflation affect the development of South Africa's Black homelands? In an article specially written for The Star, MR M C BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, gives his view.

In the ^{STAR} interest ^{5/11/75} of the ⁽¹⁰¹⁾ homelands



MR M C BOTHA writes on homeland financing.

an effect on the development of the homelands.

In considering the matter, it should be borne in mind that the Government has on numerous occasions expressed the conviction that the financial resources of the country coupled with the maintenance of sound financial policy will enable it to carry out at a satisfactory pace, although possibly, by necessity, through a process of gradualness, an effective programme for the development of their own areas into prosperous homelands for the Bantu people.

It follows therefore that the acceleration of the development pace may vary from time to time on account of economic trends since, in the final

five countrywide campaign to combat inflation, that there is no justification for the accelerated development programme for the homelands to be regarded as inviolable.

Consequently, in the light of the exhortation on the need for economy, the co-operation of homeland governments has been solicited in the spirit of the recently announced combined programme of action against inflation and all functionaries concerned with the development of the homelands have been requested to prune estimates of expenditure and to bring about effective savings by critically revising projects and services.

Although the necessity for the restriction of government expenditure will result in the postponement or retardation of certain projects, the situation also has generally applicable advantages since it allows a breather for consolidation and demands a high standard of financial programming on a basis of priorities in view of the need for productive and effective utilisation of funds.

Although the measures to curb public expenditure are likely to have a levelling-off effect on the accelerated momentum of homeland development an inference that development as such will be seriously retarded would not be based on fact.

Taken in a long view the Government, in exercising financial discipline in all spheres of the official sector and enlisting the co-operation of the private sector, is in fact also serving the interests of homeland development.

analysis, the economic carrying capacity of the Republic and the dictates of sound financial policy are the determining considerations.

Although the prevailing economic climate might not permit a progressive acceleration of the tempo of development it should be borne in mind also that since the interests of the country and the homelands are intertwined in many respects, the Government in stimulating the economic viability of the homelands and the progress of the Bantu is also serving the interests of the population of the country as a whole and that the provision of appreciable amounts for this purpose warrants a high priority even under present conditions.

Conversely, in the economic framework of the country, the economy of the homelands is interwoven with that of the Republic and it stands to reason that the development of the homelands cannot be carried out at a pace which would have a detrimental effect on the economy of the country.

This, in the long term, would adversely affect the development of the homelands.

It follows, therefore, since the present circumstances call for an inten-

Farmers irked by sale delay

Mercy 6/11/75

*(1) 101
(2) Agric. General*

Agricultural Correspondent

THE SOUTH African Agricultural Union is to see the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr. A. J. Raubenheimer, to obtain clarity on the Government's attitude over the slow-down of farm purchases for homeland consolidation.

Mr. Donald Sinclair, president of the Natal Agricultural Union, said yesterday that the executive council of the SAAU would be meeting the Deputy Minister at the end of the month to obtain assurances that

the Government was not going to shelve land purchases where homeland boundaries had already been drawn.

Mr. Sinclair said there was now some confusion among farmers over the Government's attitude resulting from a speech by Mr. M. C. Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, who had said a few weeks ago that, under the Government's anti-inflation manifesto, farm purchases would be held up.

Mr. Sinclair said funds for farm purchases in the current financial year had been spent and it appeared as if the consolidation programme would now take longer than expected.

He said many farmers affected by the slow-down were perturbed and he said that, in the Ciskei, deeds of sale had been withdrawn. In other places, he said, "deals have been put on ice."

Mr. Sinclair said Natal farmers were not as badly hit as farmers in other provinces, but in the Babanango district of Natal many plans had been curtailed by the Government's lack of funds to buy farms.

Farmers are angry

about the slow-down as they have made plans to leave their farms and some have already committed themselves to other properties.

They say they are living in a state of limbo and want to know what their future will be.

"Generally, however, farmers in Natal are better off than those in the Cape because, in Natal, farm purchases are on a far more limited scale," said Mr. Sinclair.

Clothing chief hits move plan

① 187
② 37
③ 101

Labour Reporter
If decentralisation was forced on the Transvaal clothing industry, it would result in large-scale unemployment, a spokesman for the industry warned today.

Mr Woolf Aron, president of the Transvaal Clothing Manufacturers

Association, said 80 per cent of the factories on the Rand employed fewer than 100 workers and were unable to decentralise.

Previously, reliable sources in the industry had expressed fears of a strong clamp down on the industry's Black labour complement.

Mr Aron said his industry had at all times accep-

ted the necessity for decentralisation.

In fact the Transvaal clothing manufacturers have accounted for all of the substantial decentralisation that has already taken place in the clothing industry.

THOUSANDS

"If decentralisation is forced on the Transvaal clothing industry it will result in large-scale unemployment. The contribution of thousands of highly-trained workers would be lost to the economy at a time of serious inflation."

The Government's goal would be best achieved with a minimum of force, Mr Aron said.

He admitted that Transvaal employers had exceeded the Black labour quota imposed under the Physical Planning Act which arrested the Black labour force at its 1963 level. This had been the only alternative to closing down factories in view of the departure of Coloured workers.

Mr Aron pointed out that the total labour complement of the industry in the Transvaal was 2 000 below the 1963 level. There were now about 19 600 Black workers, most of them on the Rand.

RAG TRADE ASKED TO SHIFT OUT

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PRETORIA—The Transvaal clothing industry, which on the Witwatersrand alone employs nearly 26 000 Black workers and has a turnover of R98 million, has been asked to move to a homeland industrial area on an organised industry basis, the managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, Dr. J. Adendorff, said here yesterday.

Addressing a seminar on decentralisation of industry, arranged by the National Development and Management Foundation, he said this was the first call to have been made for decentralisation of not only individual companies, but an entire industry or large part of one, on an organised basis.

Dr. Adendorff said the selection of a site for the proposed clothing industrial estate would be made in conjunction with the Transvaal Clothing Manufacturers' Association to which BIC had made representations.

To make the move a viable proposition, the BIC was prepared to offer the industry a training school, factory buildings, a workshop, daily communal transport, and a central depot on the Reef for raw materials and finished goods.

Dr. Adendorff said the BIC had placed its proposals before the clothing industry because of the severe need for job opportunities in the homelands.

This industry was one of the most labour-intensive and because of the relatively high value of its finished products relative to weight, could absorb increased transport costs.

In the final analysis, he said, the clothing industry had much to gain by moving away from the metropolitan centres.

RUI

But in Johannesburg, the president of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, Senator Anna Scheepers, expressed serious reservations about the call.

Sen. Scheepers said: "We are not opposed to decentralisation, but we don't want it at the price of wholesale disruptions, large price increases and unemployment."

Dr. Adendorff's proposal could ruin many employers, she said.

Sen. Scheepers said: "This is the only industry offering large-scale employment to Black women on the Rand — women who have nowhere else to turn for employment."

"They are city workers with family ties who are in no position to work for greatly reduced wages in homelands."
(Sapa.)

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Pensions ^{R.D.M.} for the ^{7/1/75} unskilled

CAPE TOWN.—A new pension plan enabling employers to provide pensions for semi-skilled and unskilled Black workers was announced in Cape Town yesterday by an insurance company.

The scheme has been approved by all homeland governments except for Gazankulu and Bophutha-Tswana, which are still negotiating.

The plan also applies to migrant workers, and is similar to a scheme serving 6 000 Rhodesian farmers and providing a pension service for 200 000 workers.

Mr Marius van den Heever, an assistant general manager of the company, said group life cover could be added to the pension benefits.

All contributions made by and for employees would be accumulated in an individual account for every worker and earn interest until the date of retirement.

Full preservation of pension rights was assured as cash benefits would be paid out only on death, disability or retirement.

Breaks in service or employment with a number of participating employers would not affect the pension rights.

The actual benefit received on retirement would depend on the yield on investments during the period of participation.

Mr Van den Heever said that a contribution of, say, R60 a year for 30 years would yield a pension of about R1 000 a year at the age of 65, assuming the net yield over the long term would be eight per cent and current annuity rates remained unchanged.

The boards of trustees appointed through the homeland governments, which had so far approved the plan, would act as a centralising body.

They would advise the company on the pension needs of the people they represented and on investments. —Sapa

PATRICK LAURENCE

WITH BophuthaTswana about to press ahead for independence, the question of whether the homelands are sufficiently consolidated to make independence a real proposition again comes to the fore.

The Transkei, the first homeland to opt for independence, consists of two pieces of land only and a case can be made that it has a reasonably good geographical foundation on which to construct an independent state.

But BophuthaTswana is a different proposition altogether: under the final consolidation plans it consists of six scattered pieces of land in the Western Transvaal, Northern Cape and Orange Free State.

Most observers and many Tswanas believe it is hopelessly inadequate as a basis on which to build an independent state — as are the consolidation plans for KwaZulu (10 pieces), Lebowa (six) and Gazankulu (four).

But Mr. A. J. Raubenheimer, Deputy Minister of Bantu Development and the man mainly responsible for the consolidation plans, disagreed.

From the political point of view, the best-consolidated pieces would be Venda (two pieces) and the Ciskei which becomes one unit," he told me.

"But the other people are functioning properly now and administering their areas. I can't see why they can't go ahead to independence on the same basis.

"The only requirement is good human relations. They pass through our areas easily and we have to pass through their areas. It is a real opportunity to test cooperation on both sides.

"I say the whole British Empire was administered from London for almost 100

Land for homelands a human problem

years and there was development. Has there been more development since? I very much doubt that. R100 000-million have been poured into Africa over the last decade and I don't think much can be shown for it.

"But on the other hand if these homelands think they can do better by having fewer pieces, they can come forward and we can negotiate an exchange of land. That's what the Prime Minister has said."

What of the idea put forward by some homeland leaders of simply drawing a boundary to give the homelands single pieces of territory — and leaving people, Black and White, where they are and thereby avoiding uprooting people?

"You can't leave Black squatters where they are. You have to move them in any case.

"They (the homeland leaders) seem to think you just include the Black spots in homeland territory and then you've solved the problem. But you have not solved the basic problem — the social needs and so on.

"You will have to resettle them. Even if you move them 10 km instead of 100 km, you have to resettle them."

Mr. Raubenheimer had earlier spoken of Black squatters living on Black-owned land and of the failure of landlords to cater even for their most rudimentary needs.

"The Black landlords can't be bothered about these people. Real land-owners seem to be only five per cent of the total of people we've moved. The others are squatters.

"I could show you a list of



MR RAUBENHEIMER

smaller Black spots in Natal: Estcourt — 400 land-owners and 1 500 squatters; Ixopo — seven owners and 438 squatters. That is the sort of pattern.

"We are moving these people and settling them on a properly planned basis where they get schools, social services, the lot.

"We've settled these peasant farmers and planned for them in a way that they can be productive in the farming field."

Mr. Raubenheimer estimated that a million people still had to be moved under his department's consolidation scheme.

Still a million?

"Well, we have moved quite a lot. But they are increasing and so we can say a million. But I think about 950 000 are people who are not properly housed, who are not living in properly planned quarters."

But — Mr. Raubenheimer continued — while the

proposal of simply drawing frontier lines around the homeland would not eliminate the need to move people, it would create another problem.

"Homeland leaders say draw a line and hand over the land with the White farmers. But who is going to buy that land if Blacks need it — and they will need it?"

"It won't solve the land distribution problem. Their need for land will still exist. It brings you nowhere. You'll have a clash of interest in no time."

What of the homeland leader view that consolidation proposals based on the 1936 Land Act can only be regarded as a first instalment towards a just distribution of land?

"We are not re-dividing land. We are fulfilling a promise made in 1936. If you want a re-division of land, it's an entirely different argument.

"We are not contemplating that at all. It's Government policy to give them the land promised and to help them work it.

"You can't say there is an unfair division of land because land was divided by history. In 1936 the Government decided to add what had been divided by history.

"They can't now come along and say because of numbers they should have more land. If you grant them that argument and they have a faster growth rate, they'll keep on demanding land.

"We've pegged it down and that's final.

"If we have to give the whole of the Republic to the Blacks and agricultural production drops to one-seventh, then we'll all be without food."

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R.M.D.
7/11/75

Cheap housing, food are priorities — Sebe

O. O. 8/11/75

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EAST LONDON — The press can play a tremendous role in improving the standard of living in the homelands, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. Sebe said here last night.

Mr Sebe was speaking at the Border branch of the South African Society of Journalists' Press Ball where he was named Newsmaker of the Year.

As well as "newsmaker," Mr Sebe last night took on the role of reporter.

He said: "If the press was correctly orientated and intent on playing its fully representative role in the development of the homelands, everyone would be able to identify the two vital problems preoccupying the conscious minds of the majority of my people.

"Let me be your reporter to put the right emphasis on the important issues as I see them, so that you may make them known through the medium of your newspapers throughout the length and breadth of the whole South African continent and the rest of the world.

"These issues are low cost housing and low cost food.

"Compared with these daily necessities of man's comfort and life, of what consequences are such issues as trade union organisation, representation at the United Nations, attending OAU meetings — all of which hit the headlines, but no mention of the real life issues in the daily struggle of our people's lives."

"Beans may not make headline news like Bills concerning human rights, but we need to be reminded that man is as he eats," Mr Sebe said.

Reminding his audience that the average homelands citizen is an avid newspaper reader, Mr Sebe said: "But who can listen with patience to political speeches concerning citizenship, rights in the homeland when their plates are empty, their children swollen with hunger, the old people lost and silent because their hopes have faded?"

"Revolution is inevitable as day after night when hunger is the teacher in village and town."

Mr Sebe said the homelands did not need money spent on consuls and consulates, but needed mas-

sive spending on agricultural extension offices to show the people how to grow grain faster and how to fatten oxen.

"We also need massive spending on education so our people can leap out of the proud but technically poor past into a future rich with the promise of their educated labour," he said.

"There is a fashionable phrase which speaks of political independence with economic interdependence for the homelands and white South Africa."

"But to offer us independence and official representatives in, for example, Lesotho and Cape Town, is like asking a man to make bread out of sawdust.

"We do not want the power to represent ourselves. We want the power to alter our situation in a straightforward way — to go direct to the earth and cultivate it.

"No other single endeavour can do more to revolutionise our condition of poverty than the production of food."

Mr Sebe said until the time our own entrepreneurs establish a successful African Homelands newspaper, we will continue to rely on yours.

"But if you are desirous of playing your proper role in assisting the development of the homelands, appoint carefully selected African men or women resident in the homeland to report in your newspaper matters of public and human interest which will be correctly orientated for effecting the change of attitude in both the peoples of the Republic and of the homelands so essentially needed if the policy of the homelands is to be seen to be successful." — DDR.

Homeland freedom 'suicide'

Cape Times 10/11/75 — Phatudi

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, said asking for independence for the homelands was committing national suicide.

Addressing a gathering of more than 1 000 people at Thokoza township yesterday, the Chief Minister warned against independence for the homelands and said that was "committing national suicide".

He said the independence question should be looked at with "suspicion" because he said to him it was one way of agreeing to be squeezed into the 13 percent of the land to accommodate the majority of the population which was already overcrowded.

Dr Phatudi said to think of separate development was "nonsense". Instead, he said, there should be more co-operative development and the equal sharing of the land.

"What we would like the Government to do is to scrap job reservation, influx control and improve the salary scales of the Black people before they talk of independence.

"We learn that our friends in the Transkei are going to publish their terms of independence and we would like to see what kind of terms these will be.

"Lesotho and Swaziland are independent countries and they can't now go to Britain and demand what was due to them before they became independent and I see ourselves in the same position if we are going to opt for independence. We shall have closed the Pretoria door for the negotiation of more land," he said.

Referring to the urban Africans he said: "You are here to stay and your rights are where you are."

Regard black farmers as partners — prof

P.O. 12/11/75

101

ALICE — The role of agriculture in the homelands should be the same as the development of the industrial and services sector and tourism.

This was the view expressed by the head of the department of soil science at Fort Hare, Prof M. C. Laker, to a meeting in Bedford.

He said it must be accepted that the development of a healthy and stable agricultural industry was a pivot in the development of the homelands.

"Without it the chances of establishing stable and thriving homelands are thin," Prof Laker said.

A further contribution that would result from the development of the agricultural sector was that a number of opportunities for work in other

sectors would be made by the stimulation of such sectors and industries.

Referring to traditional black farming, Prof Laker said the distinctive features were serious soil erosion, overstocking and low crop yields — the average mealie yield was only about four bags per hectare.

White farmers would have to accept the responsibility of food production for the whole country for a considerable time and should not regard the development of black agriculture as a threat.

They should rather regard the black farmer as a partner in the task of feeding the country and that it was also necessary for expanding foreign currency earnings, he said. — DDC.

Homeland boost

INDUSTRIAL development in the homelands could within the foreseeable future take a giant step forward after last week's visit to SA of 30 of West Germany's most influential industrialists, bankers and shippers.

Led by Dr Hans-Gunther Sohl, President of the Federation of German Industries and Chairman of the mammoth Thyssen-Hütte steel and engineering group (work force, 151 000, annual turnover, R7,5-billion), this was probably the most high-powered industrial delegation ever to visit South Africa.

AIDA PARKER

Between them the 30 men concerned employ upwards of 2-million people and have an annual sales turnover of more than R82-billion.

On the German side the visit was a clear indication of the growing economic links between the two countries and the confidence West German investors have in the future and stability of the Republic. On our side, the importance attached to the occasion can be gauged by the fact that the Prime Minister himself briefed the visitors on South African planning, political and economic.

A major purpose of the visit was to meet the 8 homeland leaders together with top advisers of the Bantu Investment Corporation and discuss with them ways of establishing new industries in these labour-intensive areas.

Delegation spokesmen invited the homeland leaders to explain how they visualized development in their areas. The most concrete proposal came from Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, who said that as there was already a well-established textiles industry in the Transkei, so it would be logical to extend this.

Chief Wessels Mota of Basotho Qua Qua (South Sotho) said as his territory was scenically one of the most beautiful in Southern Africa, perhaps the most profitable form of immediate investment would be the establishment of a tourist industry. The delegation said this was not what they had in mind. They were more interested in direct industrial development.

It was then suggested that the homeland leaders get together with their economic advisers, study their respective needs, and report back to West Germany. It was also suggested that various groups from the homelands visit the Federal Republic for further consultations next year. Over and above this, a specialist group from Germany will make an on-the-spot investigation of labour facilities and raw material resources in the homelands sometime in 1976.

International diversification is becoming more and more marked in West Germany, for two reasons. On the one side companies, especially medium-sized and large "family" concerns, are being knocked sideways by high taxation

required to support the country's elaborate social welfare system. On the other hand, high domestic labour costs are making German products uncompetitive.

The Transkei is in fact already benefiting from this diversification programme. An early pioneer was Machinefabrik Bernhard Braun which, in association with South African interests, established a foundry to produce mechanical handling and saw mill equipment. Going into production in June, the company is already exporting to world markets — including, ironically, West Germany.

West German investment in the homelands would take a heavy load off South Africa, committed to vast development programmes of its own. No official figures are available but it is generally accepted that West German investment in the Republic today stands at well over R1-billion — more than that of the US.

Two-way trade is rising briskly. In the first half of 1975 South African exports to Germany stood at R196-million, a 29 per cent hike on the same period last year, while imports stood at R508-million, an increase of 16 per cent.

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2-68

Government refuses to protect farmers in new land deals ^{D.D.} 19/11/75



MR VAN DEN HEEVER

CAPE TOWN — The government has refused to give legal protection to farmers who, on the basis of firm offers by the government to buy their land for the consolidation of the homelands, have bought new farms.

This was revealed by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, in a letter to Mr Boet van den Heever, MP for King William's Town.

But yesterday, Mr Van den Heever lashed out at the government for leaving farmers "in the lurch" after it had withdrawn offers to purchase farms.

"Surely a farmer is entitled to make commitments on the basis of a firm offer, from the government," Mr Van den Heever said.

"The offers were made in writing and they were valid for 60 days. Many farmers committed them-

selves to buying new land once they had received those offers.

"Why must the farmers suffer in this way," Mr Van den Heever asked.

He said he would again take up the takeover of land in the Eastern Cape with cabinet ministers in Pretoria next week.

"I will not be satisfied until the farmers affected by the withdrawal of firm offers have had a fair deal," Mr Van den Heever added.

In his letter, Mr Schoeman said he had discussed the position with the Agricultural Credit Board.

In particular, the minister discussed with the board some form of legal protection to farmers who had been prejudiced by the withdrawal of the offers.

However, the board, the minister said, had decided

that farms bought for the consolidation of the homelands were being bought at a higher market price which included the productive value of the land.

It also referred to a government statement issued in Cape Town in May warning farmers not to commit themselves to the purchase of new farms until negotiations for the takeover of the original farms had been completed.

— PC

Homeland

rule to register at birth

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Africans applying for birth certificates for their children are compelled to register them with a particular homeland even if they were born in an urban area.

This was intended to assist the children when they wished to go back to their homelands, said a spokesman of the Department of Bantu Administration in an interview in Johannesburg.

The spokesman said the homeland governments wanted their citizens to be registered with them and 'if they want to go back we help them that way.'

If for any reason, the spokesman said, a homeland government rejected the application for citizenship, the parent was free to apply to another homeland.

It was also revealed that if parents of a child, say, born in Johannesburg, came from outside South Africa that child's citizenship was regarded as alien.

In a case where the father came from outside South Africa and the mother was a South African, then the citizenship of the mother is taken for purposes of classifying the child.

- 1. (10)
- 2. 237
- 3. 267
- 4. 319

Homeland registration denial

D.D.
2/11/75

PRETORIA — Reports claiming urban blacks had to register their children with the homelands before they could get birth certificates were incorrect, a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development said here yesterday.

The position was that parents were asked to fill in their homeland citizenship and ethnic group, or ethnic group alone if they were not homeland citizens, he said.

"This is definitely not a pre-condition for registering a birth, but it is certainly desirable that these parts on the form are filled in."

This was not a new provision, but was part of the implementation of the 1970 Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, the spokesman said. — SAPA.

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- (2) (101)
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Canadians sceptical of homelands says Gatsha

JOHANNESBURG — People in North America and Zaire have become even more hostile to the "Balkanisation of South Africa" into separate homelands, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking on his return from Canada and Zaire. He was the guest of the

Anglican Church while in Canada and had talks with leaders in Zaire on his return journey.

During his month-long absence a second homeland, Bophuthatswana, decided to opt for independence under separate development.

Chief Buthelezi, an opponent of separate independent homelands,

said: "People are really taken aback about the prospect of independent homelands. They have become even more hostile to Balkanisation of South Africa."

Many politicians in both countries were sceptical that the independence offered to homelands would amount to genuine independence, the Zulu leader added.

On Bophuthatswana's decision Chief Buthelezi said: "It came as a complete surprise. We can't dictate to each other as homeland leaders but it is a matter of courtesy that we consult with each other."

He apparently was referring to the meeting of homeland leaders at Umtata in 1973 at which homeland leaders agreed to consult with each other on vital issues like independence and land.

He reiterated that KwaZulu had no intention of seeking independence on the basis of a land deal which left it with ten separate pieces of territory.

"As far as my people are concerned we do not see that we have a separate destiny from that of other black people of South Africa or for that matter from that of all other South Africans.

"That was why we offered a federal formula to the Prime Minister as a compromise."

During an address to Zulus who had come to meet him at the airport, Chief Buthelezi referred to "scurrilous attacks" launched against him by marxist members of the banned African National Congress.

He specifically mentioned an attack contained in the May issue of the ANC journal Sechaba. — DDC

Homeland Cape Times plan 28/11/75

draws hostility



Chief Buthelezi

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Chief Buthelezi was speaking at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from Canada and Zaire. He was the guest of the Anglican Church while in Canada and had talks with leaders in Zaire on his return journey.

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Chief Buthelezi was apparently referring to the meeting of homeland leaders at Umtata in November, 1973, at which they agreed to consult with each other on vital issues such as independence and land.

He reiterated that KwaZulu had no intention of seeking independence on the basis of a land deal which left it with 10 separate pieces of territory. The KwaZulu stand had the backing of Inkatha, the premier Zulu movement, and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

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Mercury 28/11/75

HP for the homelands

African Affairs Reporter
AFRICAN businessmen will now be able to sell durable articles in the homelands on hire purchase, a facility they did not have before.

The Bantu Investment Corporation has announced a scheme whereby it will discount

hire purchase contracts to help African businessmen.

Approved businessmen may sell goods such as stoves, radios and fridges on hire purchase and the BIC will finance them so that stocks can be replenished and turnover increased.

(1) (101)

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No German aid for developing homelands

D. O. 3/12/78-

101

BONN — The West German Government confirmed yesterday that it has no intention of recognising the South African homelands as developing countries and thus would not grant them development aid.

But a spokesman for the Bonn Development Ministry said the government had not yet decided its policy for the period after homelands achieve independence.

"Our position on independent homelands will depend on the stand taken by the United Nations when the time comes," he said, adding: "The time is not yet ripe for us to decide

how we shall vote on the issue in the UN."

The spokesman had been asked to comment on a statement by State Secretary Udo Kollatz of the Development Aid Ministry.

Mr Kollatz told a Catholic conference on South Africa that "as a resolute opponent of apartheid, the Federal Government firmly rejects the idea of giving state aid to the present homelands . . . it has no desire to be accused of supporting the policy of separate development in the Republic of South Africa."

Mr Kollatz told his audience, which included several black African ambassadors to Bonn and representatives of the Organisation of African Unity, and of African liberation movements, that the bantustans even if given economic aid "have no prospect of ever becoming truly independent states, just as there is no prospect of the continued existence of white South Africa without black labour."

The conference was held to assess the results of a major research project on South Africa.

No official South African representative attended the conference, held at Bad Honnef, near here. — DDC.

IN THE past five years the Bantu Investment Corporation has established 175 industrial undertakings in the homelands at a cost of about R90 million.

This development has resulted in employment for nearly 5 000 Africans in the homelands.

An enormous sum with little return, particularly in relation to the need. Dr. J. Adendorff, the BIC's managing director, said 120 000 Africans came on to the labour market every year in the homelands, and a like

sector its myriad activities are impossible to detail briefly but include pilot schemes, farm services, the improvement of animal husbandry, pig production, the establishment of a fresh water fish industry, the granting of agricultural loans and the formation of marketing systems.

The benefits to the homelands in terms of employment, skills acquisition and food production are self-evident if

existent and road transport is expensive."

Thus the siting of the growth points may be a cause for concern, particularly in view of the service nature of the industries located there.

The history of industrial development indicates that service factories are a spin-off of base industries like mining and agriculture.

The historian, John Bowles, contends that Britain's industrial revolution sprang from the

Vacuum in the Homelands

Mercury 3/12/72

estimate could be made for the urban African areas.

To meet this challenge the corporation is financing industry in the homelands, helping Black business men and is itself an entrepreneur in the Black areas.

It also trains African business men, tries to channel Black savings into the homelands, leads agricultural development and is the agency for decentralisation aid.

What it has done, in short, is lure 175 factories making shoes, clothes, radio and television sets, furniture, chemicals and soft drinks into places like Babelegi in Bophutatswana, Sheshego in Lebowa, Letaba in Gazankulu and Isithobe in KwaZulu.

In the agricultural still somewhat scanty.

What is not so evident are the flaws. The head of a television factory at Sheshego, near Pietersburg, felt decentralisation had not gone far enough. In the same breath, however, he admitted that his was essentially an import-export business because of the distance from the metropolitan market.

At the same time he said the railways were "archaic, air freight non-

The Bantu Investment Corporation took a party of journalists on tour of the homeland growthpoints in the Transvaal last week. The group visited Babelegi in Bophutatswana, and Sheshego in Lebowa, inspected factories, spoke to entrepreneurs and interviewed Dr. Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa. The party also visited Zebedelia, a enormous citrus estate developed by Schlesinger and now taken over by the BIC. It is a showcase without parallel in current African agriculture and a goal towards which Africans may, hopefully, be motivated. In this article the Mercury's African Affairs Correspondent sums up his impressions of the development picture

"best agriculture in Europe."

Another aspect of the decentralisation policy is the character of the entrepreneur. At Babelegi, for instance, we found Africans at one factory took two years to reach a weekly wage of R12 while in another where labour turnover was negligible, employees reached at least R16 a week quite quickly.

Mr. A. A. Leveson, chairman of the local employers association, admitted: "We have some naughty boys in this area."

Then, too, there is the political motivation for decentralisation that is suspect among Africans and a number of Whites.

It can be argued that development in this context is simply a prop for an unjust system — part of the process of separation which, at the same time, provides a sop to Black aspirations and demands.

But, there seems little doubt now that motivation is becoming increasingly important.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi once told me that in the interests of his people he was becoming less concerned with motivation, more interested in results.

Dr. Phatudi put development into perspective during the press conference at Sheshego. He said: "We are desperate."

Dr. Adendorff later conceded that service industry was the wrong end with which to start development, but "we are starting with what is available," he said.

While it is clear that the whole development thrust in South Africa was late and initially rather haphazard, the mineral resources of the homelands are now being investigated.

But for several homelands agriculture will probably be the principal springboard to economic viability, and this is where development tends to slow down.

Custom, tradition, conservatism, communal tenure and a proven hostility to agricultural work are frustrating both White and Black developers all over South Africa.

At the last session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Owen Sithole spoke scathingly of the "negativism and obstructionism" his department was encountering among African farmers, many of whom are not really farming at all.

Thus decentralisation of industry and general development are essential to avoid the alternatives of rural slums and social dislocation as Africans drift into the urban areas in search of work.

The argument that rural areas be turned over completely to the plough and the genuine farmer while the surplus population is accommodated in metropolitan industrial townships is impractical in view of the population explosion

and the current paucity of housing and jobs.

Whatever doubts one might have about the kind of development the homelands are getting and whether one regards them as homelands or backward regions, it is obvious they need development.

It is becoming increasingly plain that White survival will be seriously threatened if Africans in this country find nothing worth defending.

In 1972 a development conference in Durban came to the conclusion that independent but undeveloped homelands would confront White South Africa with 14 hostile states.

Even if this hostility carried no military sting, the country would be faced with a dangerous economic one created by a rising population of ill-educated, badly housed, unskilled, impoverished and malnourished people.

South Africa's first line of defence in any confrontation with Africa will be a contented and useful Black population within her own borders.

For these reasons I am convinced that the Government has its fiscal priorities wrong. It was reported recently that Australia spent nearly R600 million in ten years to bring the tiny nation of Papua-New Guinea to self-government -- a position short of independence.

Dr. Adendorff has referred to a budget this financial year of R65 million. A tidy sum, but not enough for 14 future nation states.

Development cannot be seen in economic terms alone. The situation calls for a multifaceted programme which includes education on many fronts, community development at the grassroots level, propaganda to motivate both Whites and Blacks toward devel-

opment, industrial and agricultural development and an intermediate technology as an end in itself and as training for Black manufacturers.

Most of the journalists on the tour were impressed by the dedication and idealism of the corporation's officials. Given the situation and its limitations they are doing extremely well, but their patent commitment to the development of the Black people is forced to operate in a vacuum.

There is simply not enough financial back-up from the Government, there are often bureaucratic obstacles and sometimes even competition from other Government institutions.

Development needs massive expenditure. It should be priority number one in terms of national security alone, and for this reason I feel the Government's defence budget of R1 000 million is putting the cart before the horse. Obviously it had an electoral mandate for this.

It must now be given an electoral mandate for a multifaceted development programme on a massive scale which calls for a national commitment.

White South Africa's commitment so far has been to its own survival -- in comfort. It must be shown in a multiplicity of ways that its survival depends as much on Black development as it does on military power.

The homeland tune is with us, and now we must be prepared to pay the piper

SUN. TIMES 7/12/75 101

THE BRAVE new flag of Africa's youngest independent Black state will fly from the Bunga in Umtata next year. Most White South Africans will see in the flag and the handing over of the final instruments of self-government to the Transkei the first tangible vindication of the policy of separate development.

Their political duties to the Transkei will be discharged, but to what extent will they be taking comfort in the political shadow of the ideology to which they have pinned their faith and ignoring the economic substance?

The political reality of the homelands depends not on the trappings of independence but on their ability to create jobs for their people and through those jobs improve economic performance to the point where true independence is not merely a distant dream.

Jobs cost money. Recent authoritative estimates suggest that merely to keep the present and growing economically active populations of the homelands at home, with no increase in migration, will require between two and three million additional jobs by the year 2000 — at a cost of not much less than the total gross domestic fixed investment in South Africa from 1970 to 1975; a figure in the region of R30 000-million.

Considerable efforts

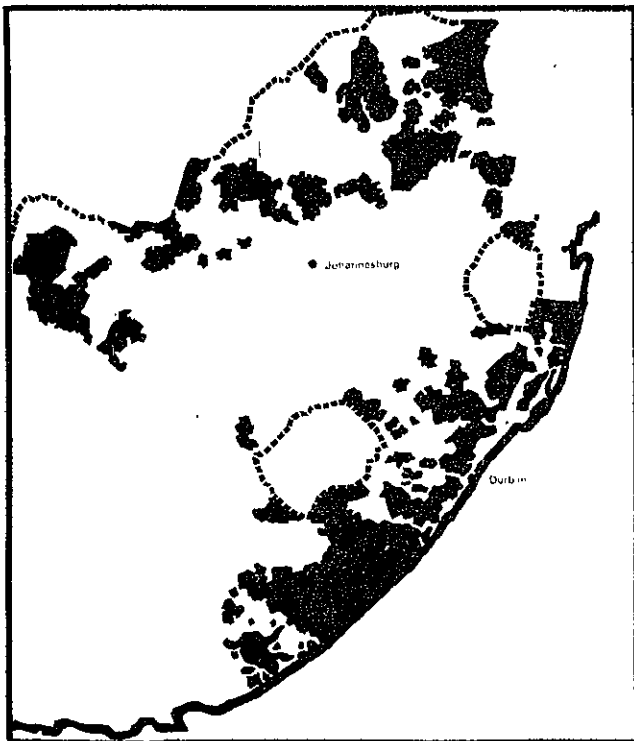
The creation of 100 000 new jobs a year is regarded as essential if the flow of workers from the homelands into "White" South Africa is not to increase.

Yet in the past four years, despite the not inconsiderable efforts of the various development agencies and at a cost of R650-million only 32 000 new employment opportunities have been created.

The homelands — self-governing or not, on the brink of independence or steadfastly refusing it — remain depressed areas within the economic body of South Africa.

Recent figures sketch a profile of poverty.

Although they support 47 per cent of South Afri-



Homelands in South Africa

ca's Black population, they account for less than three per cent of the gross domestic product of the country as a whole.

The per capita income of their inhabitants is only 18 per cent of the South African average, or — with the contributions of migrant workers — R150 a year compared with the average per capita income for the whole country of R750.

More than half their economically active men are forced to seek work outside their borders as migrant workers.

Of those who remain at home, more than 60 per cent exist on subsistence farming — yet the agricultural areas of the homelands are not properly exploited, and there is a large measure of rural underemployment.

Improving employment

Fleur de Villiers



opportunities in the agricultural sector could cost more than R1 000 per job.

The hope of the homelands cannot lie in low-level subsistence farming, but in industrialisation — which will present South Africa with a bill it must meet if it is not to renege on its political commitments, if it is to give substance to the shadow of its ideology.

With its political commitment to separate development, the Government has already made a substantial economic commitment.

Resettlement bill

This includes a programme to purchase 2,3-million ha of land at a cost of R427-million for consolidation purposes; the resettlement of more than a million people at a cost of about R380-million, the maintenance of land and the provision of services at a cost of R10-million, and expenditure on economic development.

By the end of 1974, this item alone involved capital investment by White industrialists and the various development agencies of more than R500-million.

It is a great deal; it is evidence in hard cash of the Government's determination to meet its obligations.

But it is not enough. Major problems still have to be overcome. These include the absence of any adequate infrastructure: the absence of highly

trained Black workers and poor housing conditions and transport facilities and the reluctance of many industrialists to move to the homelands because of the lack of skilled labour and the distance from markets.

Add to these the fact that educational and training levels are low, that many of the most potentially productive workers leave to work in the White areas and that it can cost about R7 000 to create one additional industrial job in the homeland and border areas, and one has defined the size of both the problem and the challenge.

Yet if South Africa is ever to meet its obligations to the homelands, if its inhabitants are not to remain forever the poor men in our midst, if political theory is to be translated into economic fact, it will have to chart a development strategy that will make profound demands on both its resources and its will.

This burden will have to be carried by the capital-generating White areas of South Africa — at a time when the country is experiencing low or negative growth, high inflation, and a widening balance-of-payments deficit.

Merely to meet its homeland commitments, South Africa will have to grow and generate wealth — but its ability to do so has also been severely hampered by limitations on its use of manpower.

A manpower paradox

If the goal of separate development is to create job opportunities in the homelands, the means — creating the wealth to create the jobs will paradoxically demand a profound reconsideration of the use of Black manpower in the White areas.

South Africa has a political commitment to the homelands. To meet it, it must go beyond political theorising or deriving a self-satisfied pleasure from the outward and visible signs of homeland independence.

It has called the homeland tune, now it must be prepared to pay the piper; that means a development strategy, not only for the homelands but for South Africa as a whole, if it is to meet the challenge of the next 15 years.

'Jobs cost money... and in the homelands the bill could be R30 000 million'

Business report

Economic Council on development of the Homelands

IN RESPONSE to a request made at the Economic Advisory Council's February meeting this year, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development at this meeting presented a comprehensive study, compiled by the Bureau for Economic Research on Bantu Development, on the progress of economic development in the Black homelands in the Republic and South West Africa.

From the report it appeared, inter alia, that the combined Gross Domestic Product (at current prices) of all the homelands in the Republic grew at an average annual rate of 3,7 percent from 1959-60 to 1964-65, 6,2 percent from 1964-65 to 1968-69, and 17,3 percent from 1968-69 to 1971-72.

GROWTH RATE

"Of course, this acceleration in the growth rate partly reflects an acceleration in the rate of price increases. Even after allowing for this factor, however, there has obviously been an acceleration in real economic activity in the homelands which can be attributed to the expansion of the public administrations as a result of the political development of the homelands, as well as to the economic development programmes which are increasing in the homelands," the Council's statement said.

The scope of the political and economic development programmes launched by the Government in the homelands and the rate of expansion of these programmes could be gauged from the combined expenditure by the Treasury through the Departments of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, the South African Bantu Trust, the Homeland Authorities and the Development Corporations. This expenditure had increased from R27m in 1959-60 to a budgeted amount of R809m in 1975-76, i.e., at an annual growth rate of 21,5 percent.

EXPENDITURE

The increasingly important part played by the homeland governments themselves in these activi-

ties was illustrated by the fact that their expenditure amounted to no less than 55,3 percent of the budgeted total in 1975-76, as compared with only 1,5 percent in 1959-60. The fact that in 1959-60 the Bantu Investment Corporation (then the only Development Corporation for the homelands) spent only R44 000, or 0,2 percent of the total, as compared with the R102m, or 16,7 percent of the combined total budgeted for the BIC, the Xhosa Development Corporation and the Bantu Mining Corporation in 1975-76, also illustrated the increasingly important role played by economic development in the homeland programmes.

EMPLOYMENT

A continuing shift in emphasis in this direction, with a view to the highest possible rate of employment and creation of income in the homelands, was a central feature of the strategy on which the further development of the homelands was being planned. The Council was duly informed of the planning machinery which had been set up on the basis of a programmed budgeting system in order to direct the activities of all the above-mentioned Government institutions concerned with the development of the homelands as efficiently as possible towards the chosen development strategy.

From the information given to the Council it was clear that, at this stage already, a firm foundation had been laid for the

further acceleration of the economic development of the homelands and that the establishment of profit-orientated agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial undertakings, depending on the particular conditions in each homeland, would have to play an increasingly important role in this respect, the statement said.

— Sapa

Industrial investment in the Homelands has been discouraged by the rule that the plant must be sold after 25 years. But the drift now is towards permanent tenure

Homes from home

File 12/12/75

101

The prospect facing any company setting up business in, or decentralising to, a Bantustan, of being forced to sell out to local interests within a fixed period, normally 25-30 years, has long been a major psychological deterrent to Homeland investment. So it's good that it has now begun to fade.

The limit has never been wholly inflexible. Longer periods — up to 35 years in the case of one highly-capitalised undertaking — have been agreed, depending on circumstances.

The concept of a fixed limit mainly reflects the view of the Bantu Investment Corporation on the length of time it can reasonably accept responsibility for any particular investment through the agency arrangements under which it leases the land from the Homeland authorities and erects the buildings required by the investor.

The guarantees the BIC provides against any uninsurable loss suffered by a company, due to an act of the Homeland government, are also related to the time limit.

But the existence of any finite term during which a company is allowed to exploit its investment, coupled with the possibility of having to face an enforced sale — perhaps in unfavourable circumstances — must have discouraged many potential Homeland investors.

The solution is for the Homelands to adopt their own policies towards "foreign" investment and this is something the BIC has quietly been urging for some time. And PM John Vorster, as long ago as October 2 1974, said the time had arrived for Homeland authorities to decide for themselves the conditions they were prepared to offer investors.

It now looks as if they have started to do so. Chief Minister Lucas Mangope, of BophuthaTswana, is the first Homeland leader to announce that he's prepared to grant foreign investors permanent tenure.

In a statement on November 6, in which he explained that Tswana had already attracted the lion's share of industries on the existing agency basis, Mangope said that "foreign-based

industry need no longer be haunted by the idea that any venture in Tswana will have to be localised after 25 years".

But he added: "It will naturally be expected from the industrialists that they employ as many Tswana citizens as possible".

Mangope does not rule out the possibility of local participation and, in fact, finds the principle "highly acceptable".

"But I wish to emphasise that my government disassociates itself entirely from claims for majority Black shareholding or even Black shareholding as a prerequisite for establishment . . . as this will generate anxiety of interference and future takeovers."

No investor could have it stated fairer than that.

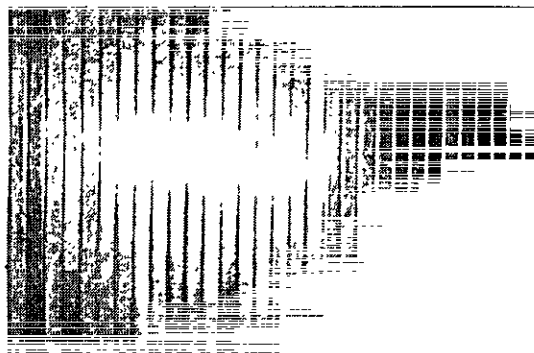
Of course, the time limit is only one of many influencing investment decisions in the Homelands. So its disappearance is unlikely to make much difference to the flow of funds in the short term.

Welcoming Mangope's initiative, BIC chairman Dr Johannes Adendorff believes it's too early to say what response there will be from investors. He points out that what mainly counts for the investor are the concessions granted by the Decentralisation Board and the BIC's own guarantees.

Adendorff cannot say yet what adjustments will be made to the current agency system, or the policy of guarantees. But although there will have to be some changes, if advantage is to be taken of the new trend, it's clear the protection these offer cannot be extended to cover permanent tenure.

The Decentralisation Board confirms that the ending of the 25-year rule will make no difference to the tax concessions which can be claimed by a decentralising industrialist — they extend over only 10 years — or the claims for railway transport disadvantages — which extend over 15 years. The working of the Board will thus remain unaffected.

Most of the other Homeland authorities at present seem too preoccupied with the detailed problems involved in progress to independence to give much



Matanzima atops Mangope . . . but on tenure Mangope's ahead

thought to following Mangope's example. Some have not yet made up their minds whether they are interested in encouraging industrial investment at all, being more concerned about agriculture. For most, the problem remains academic until nearer independence.

But the drift is now definitely towards accepting greater responsibility for investment matters and granting longer tenure. The Transkei's Department of Finance confirms that it's now receptive

to proposals for extending agency agreements and might be prepared to grant however the government underpinned a...

Homelands as an industry (FM November 21) Aroz is unwilling to say whether the ending of the rule will result in change his members' attitude to...

The main Chamber of Industries was formed last month to promote the development of the purely development...

...to be granted the grant of permanent tenure, depending on the...

...to be granted the grant of permanent tenure, depending on the...

...to be granted the grant of permanent tenure, depending on the...

tude to who owns their countries' industries, and they may not feel themselves bound by their predecessors' decisions.

Decentralisation consultant Costa Babich believes the change is unlikely to make much difference to the willingness of companies to decentralise. But he does feel it will definitely encourage investment in the Homelands. "Nobody likes to think of having to sell out in 25 years," says Babich.

Probably the main significance of the shift towards permanent tenure is the assurance it provides that at any rate the present Homeland leaders are becoming increasingly eager to attract industrial investment to their countries.

BIC estimates that about 65 000 new jobs will have to be created every year if the Homelands are to keep their people from emigrating. A large proportion of these will have to be provided by industry.

It costs about R7 000 to provide each additional industrial job. So the investment the Homelands must attract is large. The grant of permanent tenure to those who will be putting up the money is bound to help.

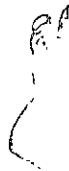
the hop

concern. And we were well on the way to drawing 500m litres, worth well over R1 000m, during the 12 months ending in March next year.

Of course, it just could be that SAB is simply not planning to fulfil its obligation,

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R700 million spent on black territories

JOHANNESBURG — There could be no question of whites having a guilty conscience when thinking back in broad perspective about the ways they had come, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, said yesterday.

Addressing a Day of the Covenant meeting at Welkom, Mr Botha said that since union, whites in South Africa had taken important steps to protect the territories the black tribes had obtained historically and, to increase that land area by almost 70 per cent at State expense.

This year R700 million had been spent by the State — mainly by the white nation — on these areas and millions of rands had been spent every year to develop these territories into real fatherlands, he said.

But attacks and insults would have to be borne from certain black circles which showed little gratitude, made rude demands and were moved by evil agitations.

The Minister of Tourism, Mr Marais Steyn, said in Johannesburg that it was not South Africa's policy to suppress or destroy, but to co-operate with all Africa's peoples.

Like Piet Retief, she was in search of peace and friendship.

South Africa was prepared to help all peoples attain a better level of existence, but not at the expense of what she herself had already achieved, he said.

The Minister of Sport

and Recreation and of Mining, Dr Piet Koornhof, told a meeting at Kroonstad that the people of South Africa — Afrikaans, English and blacks — had never been so united as at present.

Aware of the threat of terrorism close to the borders of the Republic, South Africans stood united in ideals to protect what was dearest to them — their fatherland.

Dr Koornhof said he was optimistic about the future. There was no reason for panic, only for courage, trust, confidence and calm.

The Administrator of the Orange Free State, Mr A. C. van Wyk, said at Bloemfontein that South Africa should adjust to the modern world while remaining true to the traditions of stability and orderly government, and taking strength from faith, morals and a military ability.

He said there was surely no country in the world where problems had a deeper "human character" than in South Africa.

"Here, more than elsewhere, man is being tested in all directions according to the norms of justice — justice of person towards person, group towards group, and race towards race." — SAPA.

Homelands' directors

101

STAR 19/12/75

Pretoria Bureau

Boards of directors for the development corporations of three homelands were announced today by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, in Pretoria.

Mr Botha said five of the White members were appointed by the government, while the five black directors were nominated by their respective homeland governments.

The three new development corporations will be: Venda; Shangaan/Tsonga (Gazankulu) and Qwaqwa homelands. The Venda government has nominated Mr M R Madula, Mr W T Tshivase, Mr W Rabuma, Mr C A Rhadali and Mr J Muthige. The chairman of the board is Mr J Nieuwoudt.

The Gazankulu Development Corporation will be headed by Mr J B C Roets (chairman) and the five Black directors are Mr M Tlakula, Mr A Mpopole, Mr E Malumana, Mr Z Silinda and Mr M Maboya.

Mr P J de Lange is the chairman of the Awaqwa Development Corporation and the five nominated Black directors are Mr E Molingane, Mr M P Phatang, Mr E Monareng, Mr P R Molemele and Mr M T Thuinane.

Mr Botha said self-governing homelands which still did not have a corporation of their own would be attended to early next year.

F.M. 21/11/75

INSIDE INDUSTRY

The clothing manufacturing industry is the first to be enlisted for the Homelands. It may not be the last

Cutting the cloth



The Transvaal clothing industry has gained a dubious distinction. It's the first in SA to be selected as a candidate for decentralisation to the Homelands as an industry, whereas previously only individual companies have come under pressure.

The TV industry, of course, was coerced into decentralising (special SKD import allocations being the carrot) but only to "growth points" such as East London and the Cape Peninsula - not Homelands.

The proposal for the clothing industry was made by Bantu Investment Corporation MD Dr Johannes Adendorff. Reaction is predictably unenthusiastic.

Adendorff's argument is that because the clothing industry is highly labour intensive, and already bumping hard against the restrictions on the employment of Bantu labour in the Environmental Planning Act (formerly the Physical Planning Act), "it would do well to look at decentralisation on an important industry basis".

In addition to the concessions available to any decentralising company through the Decentralisation Board (647 October 17) Adendorff is offering the industry six special "facilities" over and above the normal incentives. He would, however, like to see "relocation" of the industry to the Homelands. The industry would remain "in connection with the Transvaal clothing manufacturers' Association".

Clearly what Adendorff is seeking is his Homeland's economic, political and the 23 300 jobs. He is aware that the Transvaal clothing industry provides for its own needs, and there is no denying that it is an attractive proposition.

Decentralisation to the Homelands August Kotzenberg supports.



Adendorff says when he talks about decentralising the blanket business, all that is needed is either investing money or a company should be created on the Homelands that could be controlled by the company.

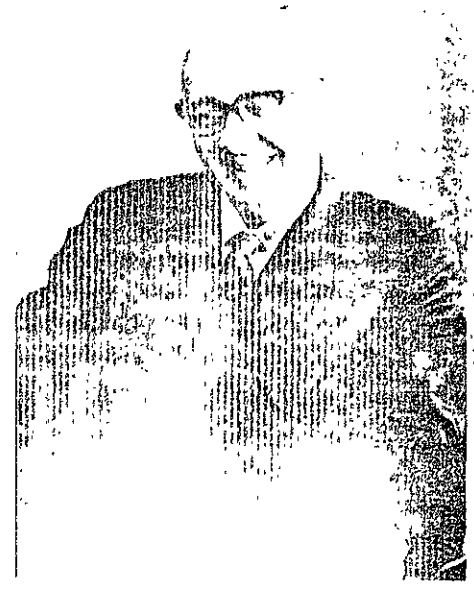
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Woolf Aron and Johannes Adendorff... opposing views on decentralising the clothing industry



Of course, the industry is not the peculiarly Transvaal industry, which has 100% of its 17 registered factories in the Transvaal. The number in the Transvaal has increased 100 more years ago, and now 357, 67% of the industry is in the Transvaal, while 80% of the industry's consists of 100 factories many of which are operated by Transvaal companies. The industry of so many small and industrial companies is a disaster.

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Wages in the country, and especially in the Homelands; and the Transvaal; Blacks,

REHABILITATION CENTRES

1975 -

~~JAN~~

1976

PM wishes Africans happy independence

By **PATRICK LAURENCE**
IN a New Year message to Africans, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, wished them well along the road to "self-government" under the separate development policy.

His talks with homeland leaders had shown Africans were making progress along that road and "no one can doubt that the policy of self-government can succeed and be practically applied," Mr Vorster said.

For the Transkei the policy would reach its logical end in October when the homeland became a fully independent state and BophuthaTswana had already indicated its desire to follow the same course.

Mr Vorster said he did not doubt their sister homelands would soon tread the same path.

In another New Year message, **CHIEF GATSHA**

BUTHELEZI, Chief Minister of KwaZulu urged Africans not to be confused by talk of "ethnic independence" and to close ranks as one people.

"The crucial point about independence is whether what is offered as independence is worth sacrificing our birthright as South Africans for," he said.

In a third New Year message to Africans, **DR CEDRIC PHATUDI**, of Lebowa, said: "I believe the need for detente within South Africa will be the burning issue of 1976."

Specific issues for detente were discrimination, job reservation, the pass laws and the detention of past leaders who were restricted for championing causes about which Africans feel strongly.

"Independence is a low priority," Dr Phatudi added.

Both Chief Buthelezi

and Dr Phatudi criticised the decision of the South African Government not to allow the banned Pan-Africanist, Mr Robert Sobukwe, to travel to Liberia as the guest of President William Tolbert.

It was not in the spirit of detente championed by Mr Vorster, they said.

In a separate New Year message to the Coloureds, Mr Vorster said no one could accuse him or his colleagues of indifference to their aspirations.

"We have proved this in word and deed and, in spite of the attitude of some people, we will go ahead in the New Year, not only to create more chances and opportunities for Coloureds, but also to further apply the already announced policy."

In a message to the Indians, Mr Vorster similarly promised more opportunities for them under official policy.

BIC—the me silent



● Dr Johannes Adendorff (left), managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) is a man with a dream, to decentralise industry. An economist by profession, he has seen the BIC grow from a small body in 1960 with a share capital of R1-million to a huge corporation with a share capital of R125-million, employing 1 200 Whites and about 12 000 Blacks. He is interviewed on the aims of the BIC by DIRK REZELMAN.

● **WHY** did you arrange a Press tour of certain BIC facilities recently? Are there image problems you face?

No, not image problems really, but I believe it good policy to develop strong Press links so that South Africans will know what we are doing in the BIC.

● **What** are you doing?

Broadly, we are bridging the gap between the developed sectors of South Africa and the underdeveloped sectors by means of necessary industrial decentralisation and other activities to promote the economic development of the Bantu. It is not often realised that about 80 per cent of our industrial production is generated on about 3 per cent of the land in this country. White South Africa is developed, and Black South Africa is underdeveloped.

The BIC together with other bodies wants to help alleviate the mounting pressures of all kinds on industrial development projects in White South Africa and wants to redirect that necessary profitable growth into areas where it is badly needed.

● **How** is the BIC constituted and what are its aims? Where is it active?

The corporation was instituted by Act of Parliament in 1959 to assist in the economic development of the homelands. A main aim is to train Blacks to develop sound business principles and skills, and to use them in their own areas.

It is active in all the homelands except the Transkei and the Ciskei which have their own development corporations. We established bases from which the homeland governments can launch their own corporations, knowing their own specific needs.

● **Won't** you work the

BIC out of job then?

No. We will restructure the role of the BIC when all the homeland governments have their own corporations. The potential of each homeland has been surveyed and the time is close for the BIC to convert itself into a more financially orientated body to supply the necessary expertise for the national corporations to draw on when needed. For the foreseeable future the establishment of industries, agriculture and transport will still be handled by the BIC.

● **Do** you make any money for the BIC?

Yes we do, but it is all ploughed back into homeland development. For instance we have built up a gigantic transport system which is used almost entirely to enable workers to commute between their homes and industrial growth points.

● **There** are other bodies interested in decentralisation?

Yes we work closely with the Decentralisation Board, the Xhosa Development Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporation. Our prime aim is the development of Blacks in the homelands, the protection of their interests and the creation of job and development opportunities for them.

● **How** do you attract White industry to remote areas?

By being pioneers in the creation of growth points in these areas which we supply with infrastructures such as communications, schools, churches, services, police stations, and roads.

● **Tell** me about these growth points.

Babelegi is about 50 km north of Pretoria and has 102 industrial sites. It is virtually full now because of its proximity to the market. Isithebe is 100 km

from Durban in KwaZulu, Letaba is in the Shangaan homeland, Montshiawa, for the Tswana adjoins Mafeking, Seshego is 10 km from Pietersburg and Witziesshoek for the South Sotho is about 53 km from Harrismith.

● **What** encouragement or inducement does the White businessman get to uproot plant and family?

We extend a cash grant to move entire existing factories, to dismantle them and to re-erect them in the homelands. The industrialist also pays a very low rental — he cannot own the land — or if he wants, we build his factory for him to his specifications. He can build it himself if he wants and then only need pay the land rental.

There are considerable tax concessions. Fifty per cent of the total wage bill over seven years is deductible in the case of money paid to homeland employees. On new machinery and equipment there is a further tax concession of up to 30 per cent. Our concessions are available for up to 10 years.

● **Are** loans granted for capital needs?

Certainly. We will advance up to 100 per cent of the value of land and buildings and 50 per cent of the rest of the capital required at rates of interest as low as 4½ per cent. We also grant housing loans for the White personnel at rates of interest lower than those granted by the building societies.

● **Are** there other perks?

There is a significant rail rebate on goods made in the homelands and railed out to the market areas. Goods manufactured in the homelands also enjoy a price preference of 5 per cent on tenders to official tender boards, such as the Defence Force, the State Tender Board and

the Provincial Administration.

● **What** have you achieved so far?

We have established 121 White industries in the Black homelands and have created opportunities for 12 000 Blacks who previously had no work there. It's hard to say to what extent we have succeeded in stemming the outflow of money earned by Blacks in the homelands, but they will tend to spend their money in the Black areas, thus stimulating the Black economy there. Thousands of workers have acquired skills which they never had before.

● **How** many jobs will have to be created in the homelands to satisfy demand?

Statistics show that about 20 000 new industrial jobs will have to be found every year in the homelands. Each new job creates, according to a well-known formula, two new jobs, making up 60 000 jobs a year. It is important for these Blacks to acquire varied skills and

104 Prof. Lennox-Short	106 Mr Haresnape	108 Prof. Gillham	110 Secretary	112 Prof. Whitlock/ Miss McCormick (until Aug)	114 Mr van der Westhuizen	115 Mr Birkinshaw	119 Miss Penrith
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naturally there is no job discrimination or reservation here.

● The Government's policy is emancipation of the Bantustans. Do Whites who have invested there not fear Africanisation as happened elsewhere on the continent?

This is a factor. But it is important to note that the homeland leaders themselves are in favour of very long-term contracts by White Industrialists. Even if there are those who fear political seizures and the like, the central White Government in fact guarantees industrialists against any losses which they may suffer as a result of Black government action.

● Do you feel any positive effects flowing from Government pressures to decentralise certain classes of industry?

There is no Government pressure in this regard. The aim is to encourage those industries which are labour intensive to come to the homelands. There

are good reasons for this apart from homeland development.

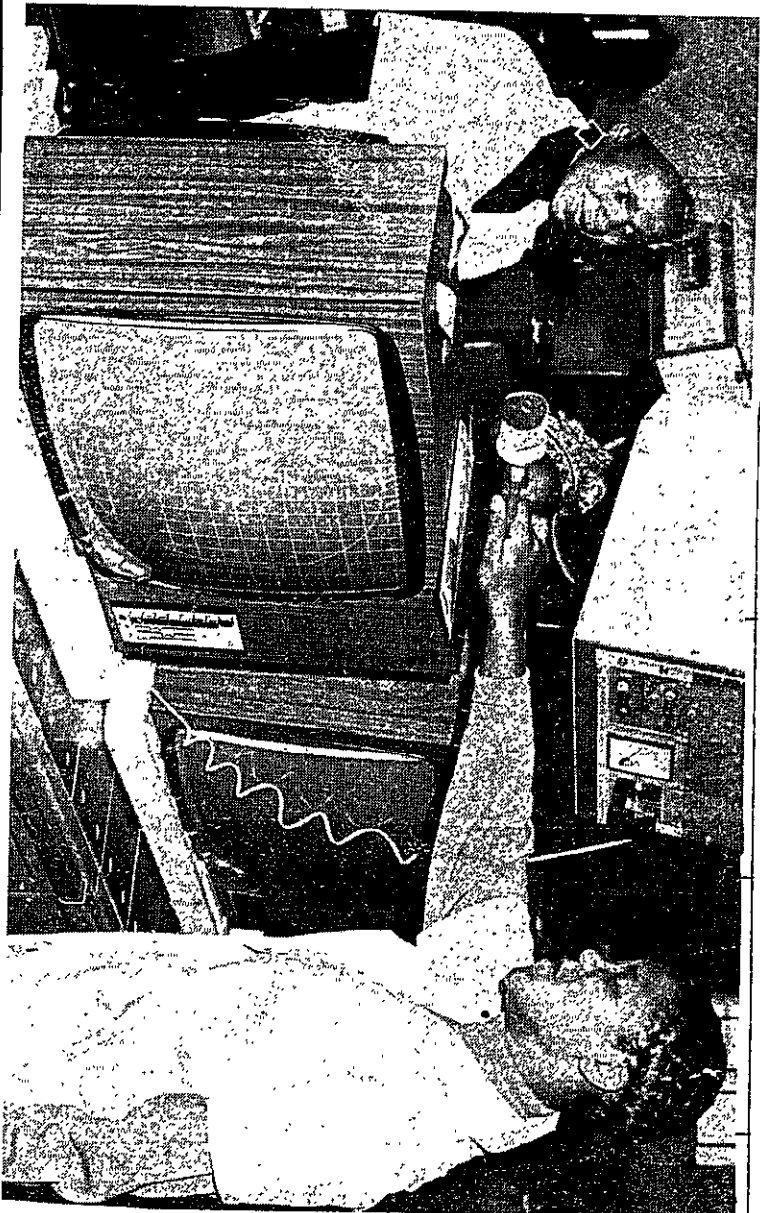
The Physical Planning Act of 1967 is one such Act but I cannot comment on whether its purposes are being achieved or not. What I can say is that industrialists should look anew at the opportunities offered by the BIC if they fall into a category which may be affected by the Physical Planning Act.

● Some of the industrialists I spoke to complained about communications between the homeland and the market areas?

Yes, that is a problem. But we are aware of the problems and are solving them as they crop up. These things take time.

We are pioneering not only a new concept in this country, but also dealing with people unused to Western methods. Patience and goodwill on all sides will resolve these things.

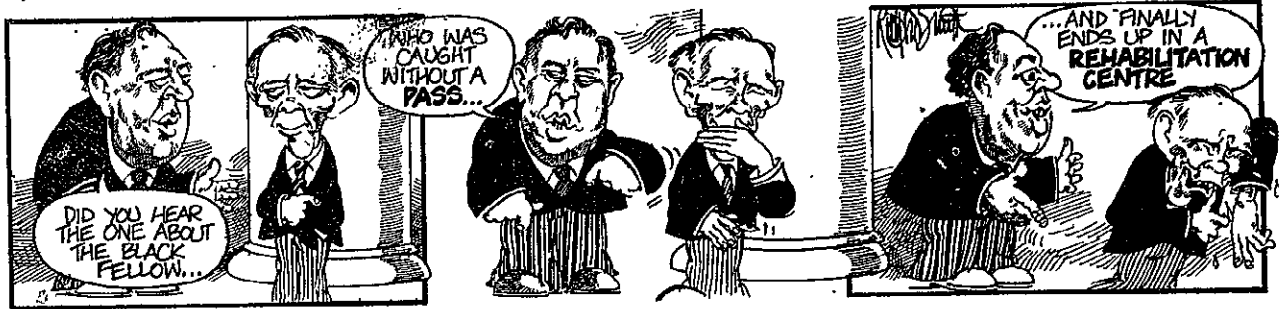
The BIC talks to those in Government who can help to sort out certain problems. And we do meet with success.



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McBride	Edgecombe	Fiske	Hobly	Wildman	ARTS
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richard smith ink





REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 120]

PRETORIA, 6 JUNE 1975

[No. 4735

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 133, 1975

REHABILITATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE BANTU HOMELANDS

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 (1) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby declare that the provisions contained in the Schedule hereto shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, have the force of law in the areas described therein.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Fourteenth day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-five.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

SCHEDULE

APPLICATION OF PROCLAMATION

1. This Proclamation shall apply in the Bantu areas referred to in section 25 (1) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), and in section 21 of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936).

DEFINITIONS

2. In this Proclamation, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(a) any word or expression defined in the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), shall have the meaning assigned thereto in that Act;

(b) any word or expression defined in the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), shall have the meaning assigned thereto in that Act;

(c) "Bantu authority" includes—

(i) the government of any area for which a legislative assembly has been established under the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971);

(ii) a territorial authority established under the Bantu Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951);

(d) "board", in relation to an institution, means the board of management appointed under section 6;

36908—A

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 133, 1975

REHABILITASIE-INRIGTINGS IN DIE BANTOE-TUISLANDE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 (1) van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Bantoe-trust en -grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings in die Bylae hiervan vervat, ondanks die bepalings van 'n ander wet, die krag van wet het in die gebiede daarin omskryf.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Veertiende dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd Vyf-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

BYLAE

TOEPASSING VAN PROKLAMASIE

1. Hierdie Proklamasie is van toepassing in die Bantoe-gebiede genoem in artikel 25 (1) van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), en in artikel 21 van die Bantoe-trust en -grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936).

WOORDOMSKRYWING

2. In hierdie Proklamasie, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

(a) enige woord of uitdrukking omskryf in die Bantoe (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), dieselfde as die betekenis daaraan geheg in daardie Wet;

(b) enige woord of uitdrukking omskryf in die Wet op Bantoe-arbeid, 1964 (Wet 67 van 1964), dieselfde as die betekenis daaraan geheg in daardie Wet;

(c) "Bantoe-owerheid" ook—

(i) die regering van enige gebied waarvoor 'n wetgewende vergadering kragtens die Grondwet van die Bantoe-tuislande, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), ingestel is; en

(ii) 'n gebiedsowerheid kragtens die Wet op Bantoe-owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951), ingestel;

(d) "inrigting" 'n inrigting kragtens artikel 3 ingestel;

4735—1

MEMORANDUM

ON

THE PROCLAMATION FOR REHABILITATION INSTITUTIONS

IN THE BANTU HOMELANDS

AS PUBLISHED AS PROCLAMATION R 133 IN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
6TH JUNE 1975.

THE BLACK SASH - JULY 1975.

REHABILITATION INSTITUTIONS - OR?

"The inmates of an institution shall be detained therein for the purpose of improving their physical, mental and moral condition by -

- (a) training them in habits of industry and work.
- (b) re-orientating them to the traditions, culture, custom and system of government of the national unit to which they belong ;
- (c) generally cultivating in them habits of social adaptation in the community and of good citizenship including the fostering of an awareness in regard to the observance of, and the necessity for, the laws of the country".

The above is not a quotation from the statutes of communist Russia nor of the Third Reich. It is not even a quotation from prison regulations. It is section 5 of the Proclamation for Rehabilitation Institutions in the Bantu Homelands published as Proclamation R133 in a government gazette of 6th June, 1975 here in the Republic of South Africa.

The regulations allow for the establishment of institutions in the homelands for the reception, treatment and training of persons committed thereto under the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Act or the Bantu Labour Act, such institutions to be maintained and conducted by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development. In other words, the responsibility for running these institutions lies with the central government.

Who are the people who are so in need of "treatment" and training that they should be admitted to one of these institutions in terms of the two Acts mentioned?

They are not habitual criminals, nor are they criminally insane or mentally or physically disabled. They have not been convicted of criminal offences. They are pass offenders. They are ordinary men and women, South African citizens (only black citizens are affected of course) who have the misfortune to be without the proper permits and papers which would enable them to live and work in that part of their own country where they wish to be.

Section 14 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No. 25 of 1945

says that any African/---

Page Two/

says that any African person who has been convicted of remaining in a prescribed area illegally or who has been "introduced" into a prescribed area without permission may "with due regard to his family ties or other obligations or commitments, be removed together with his dependents, under a warrant issued by the court convicting him.....or by any Bantu Affairs Commissioner... ..to his home or his last place of residence or to a rural village, settlement, rehabilitation scheme, institution or other place.

This section then goes on to say that a person removed in terms of the above paragraph "shall be detained thereat for such period and perform thereat such labour " as may be laid down by the law establishing such settlements.

Section 25 of the Bantu Labour Act(No. 67 of 1964)

says that any African who is arrested for or convicted of contravening or not complying with the provisions of the Urban Areas Act or the Labour Act or the Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act may be referred to an aid centre.

The officer in charge of an aid centre may "whether or not he (i.e. the arrested person) has been convicted of such an offence " make such order as may appear to him to be just in regard to the repatriation of such Bantu and his dependents to his home or last place of residence or any other place indicated by such officer.

Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act

provides that whenever any authorised officer has reason to believe that any Bantu outside the homelands is an "idle or undesirable person" he may without warrant arrest that person who will then be brought before a Bantu Affairs Commissioner. The Commissioner may then declare him to be idle or undesirable and order him to "be sent to any rural village, settlement, rehabilitation scheme, institution.....and be detained thereat for such period and perform thereat such labour as may be prescribed....."

If a person is declared to be idle or undesirable the onus of proof is on him (or her) to prove that he is not.

The definition of idle as laid down in Section 29 is very wide indeed and includes someone who has been required to leave the area concerned and has failed to do so or has returned to the area without permission.

Undesirable people/-

Undesirable people include those who have been convicted of various offences and Section 29 imposes a kind of administrative punishment in addition to that already handed down by the Courts.

People ordered to a rehabilitation scheme in terms of Section 29 have a right of appeal but the noting of an appeal does not suspend the operation of the order.

In terms of the new regulations

a person sent to a rehabilitation institution is to be detained there for three years subject to the terms of the order committing him although the Board of Management of the institution may discharge an inmate before the period has elapsed. A person who is serving a prison sentence may be transferred to one of these institutions for the unexpired portion of his sentence but not for longer than three years.

The Proclamation lays down the rules and regulations for the running of a rehabilitation institution among which are the following :-

Section 6. There shall be a board of management for each institution which shall be appointed by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

Section 7. The Minister shall appoint a Superintendent as head of the institution. He is to be subject to the control of the board and among his duties are to :

- (h) determine the duties to be performed by each inmate.
- (k) have the right to search or cause to be searched an inmate on admission or at any time thereafter provided that the search is carried out by someone of the same sex as the inmate in a seemly manner without offence to his dignity and "an inmate shall, as far as is practicable, not be stripped and searched in the presence and sight of other inmates".
- (1) receive and keep in his custody all money, personal effects, clothing or other article which an inmate has in his possession on admission and which, in the opinion of the superintendent, he should not be allowed to retain or receive while in the institution..

....."

Section 11. Inmates shall be classified in different groups with due regard to conduct, educational qualifications, mental and physical condition " and the provisions of Section 5" (see the first paragraph of this memorandum) Once classified they can be moved by the superintendent from one group to another subject to the confirmation of the board.

(3) "The general treatment, training and care of the inmates shall be so organised as to attain the purposes set out in Section 5".

(8) "The physical fitness of inmates shall be improved in such manner as may be prescribed by the Superintendent in consultation with the medical officer".

(9) "Provision shall be made for such leisure activities and hobbies of inmates as may be prescribed by the superintendent"

Section 12. (1) "Every inmate shall, unless prevented by illness, be employed in such work as the superintendent may determine".

(2) "The assignment of work in an institution shall as far as practicable be so organised as to meet the particular needs and circumstances of each individual inmate and shall constitute an integral part of the programme of treatment contemplated in Section 5".

(4) Inmates may be required or allowed to work outside the institution but not for any person or body other than the State, or the Bantu authority or for the institution.

Section 13. Inmates may be paid allowances for work done by them while they are detained, the rates and conditions of such payments to be decided by the Secretary for Bantu Administration "The payment of allowances to an inmate shall be a privilege to be earned by work and the amount of such allowance shall depend upon the conduct of the inmate".

Section 16. Inmates/---

Page Five/

Section 16.

Inmates can have visitors but only with the authority of the superintendent and subject to rules prescribed by the board. The superintendent shall keep a record of the name, identity number and address of any visitor together with the object of his visit and his relationship to the inmate concerned. Visitors can be searched and can be refused admission without being given the reasons for the refusal.

(9) "The superintendent may open and read any letter or parcel addressed to an inmate or written or sent off by an inmate and investigate the contents thereof, and may with hold any letter or parcel, the further transmission or despatch of which is in his opinion undesirable by reason of the nature of its contents or of the personality of the writer or addressee or of any relevant circumstances... ..".

Section 18.

The board and the superintendent may, with the approval of the Secretary of Bantu Administration, make rules for the maintenance of good order and discipline. An inmate will be guilty of an offence if he disobeys these rules, refuses to allow himself to be photographed, measured, weighed, vaccinated or medically examined, if he gives false replies to any question put to him about his antecedents or "any other matter upon which information is required for record or statistical purposes" or if he refuses to reply to such questions. Among other things it is an offence for him to refuse to obey an order or instruction of the superintendent ; is indecent in word, deed or gesture ; uses abusive, insolent, threatening or other improper language ; causes discontent among the inmates ; refuses or evades work by any means ; malingers by feigning illness.

If a man is reported to have committed an offence and the superintendent intends to punish him the superintendent must cause the inmate to be brought before him for interrogation. The inmate is allowed to call witnesses or make any statement or explanation.

If he is convicted/---

If he is convicted the superintendent may impose various punishments ranging from a reprimand through forfeiture of allowances, privileges or three meals a day on any one day to "separation from other inmates in a place set aside for the purpose at the institution for a period not exceeding six days".

Section 21

deals with offences and penalties under the regulations.

Offences include inducing or aiding an inmate to escape ; harbouring or concealing him ; meddling with an inmate or group of inmates, loitering on the premises of an institution or on any property or at any place where inmates may be for labour purposes ; and

(d) Any person who "publishes any false information in respect of an inmate or concerning the management of an institution knowing the information to be false or without taking reasonable steps to ascertain that such information is correct (the onus of proving that reasonable steps were taken to verify such information being upon the accused)".

(f) Any person who "without the authority in writing of the Secretary

i) sketches or photographs any institution, portion of an institution, inmate or group of inmates, whether within or outside any institution ;

ii) publishes or causes to be published in any manner whatsoever any sketch or photograph of any inmate or group of inmates, whether such sketch or photograph was made or taken before or after the detention of the inmate or group of inmates.....
.....shall be guilty of an offence".

The penalties are a fine not exceeding R100 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

C O M M E N T / ---

Page Seven/

C O M M E N T.

- - - - -

1. People who have been committed to one of these institutions for a period of three years need not have been convicted of any offence. Nor are they necessarily people who suffer from alcoholism, drug addiction or some disability.

If they were they would not be dealt with under the Urban Areas Act or the Bantu Labour Act.
2. Sufficient material has been quoted directly from the regulations in the above memorandum to indicate their similarity to the prison regulations.
3. The "inmates" are not only subjected to detention and forced labour but to the almost unbridled power of the superintendent. There is nothing in the regulations which lays down any minimum qualifications for the men to be appointed as superintendents. No standards of education, integrity or plain humanity are specified and this leaves the way open for sadistic perversions and malpractices. Concentration camp commandants in Nazi Europe had this kind of power.
4. One shudders to think what methods might be used on the inmates for "re-orientating them to the traditions, culture, custom and system of government of the national unit to which they belong". The Black Sash has had much experience in its advice offices of people who have absolutely no contact with their "national unit" and have been repeatedly ordered to leave the place where they were born simply because they are unable to prove that they belong in the city and have no other place to go to. The combination of the wording of this section with the word "treatment" smacks of nothing so much as brain washing.
5. Nothing is laid down in the regulations to ensure that people incarcerated in these institutions are to be given the opportunity to acquire skills or education to assist them to find rewarding employment in an open labour market.

What is the purpose /--- -
Page Eight/

What is the purpose of these regulations? What do they aim to achieve and whom are they directed against?

It seems to us that the answers to these questions may be even more sinister than appears at first sight. In effect any black person can be confined to a rehabilitation centre under prison conditions for three years for minor pass law offences which, after normal court proceedings, usually result in small fines or terms of imprisonment measured in weeks.

ARE WE IN SOUTH AFRICA ESTABLISHING OUR OWN GULAG ARCHIPELAGO?

SHEENA DUNCAN
NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

501 Lestar House,
58 Marshall Street,
JOHANNESBURG

17th July, 1975.

Pass offenders will get 'treatment'

RDM
19/7/75

SHEENA DUNCAN: National president of the Black Sash

"THE INMATES of an institution shall be detained therein for the purpose of improving their physical, mental and moral condition by:

Training them in habits of industry and work.

Reorientating them to the traditions, culture, custom and system of government of the national unit to which they belong;

Generally cultivating in them habits of social adaptation in the community and of good citizenship including the fostering of an awareness in regard to the observance of, and the necessity for, the laws of the country."

The above is not a quotation from the statutes of communist Russia nor of the Third Reich. It is not even a quotation from prison regulations. It is Section 5 of the Proclamation for Rehabilitation Institutions in the Bantu Homelands published as proclamation R133 in a Government Gazette of June 6, 1975 here in the Republic of South Africa.

The regulations allow for the establishment of institutions in the homelands for the reception, treatment and training of persons committed thereto under the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Act or the Bantu Labour Act, such institutions to be maintained and conducted by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development.

In other words, the responsibility for running these institutions lies with the Central Government.

Who are the people who are so in need of "treatment", and training that they should be admitted to one of these institutions in terms of the two Acts mentioned?

They are not habitual criminals, nor are they criminally insane or mentally or physically dis-

abled. They have not necessarily been convicted of criminal offences.

They are — or are believed to be — pass offenders.

They are ordinary men and women, South African citizens (only Black citizens are affected of course) who have the misfortune to be without the proper permits and papers which would enable them to live and work in that part of their own country where they wish to be.

In terms of the new regulations a person sent to a rehabilitation institution is to be detained there for three years subject to the terms of the order committing him although the Board of Management of the institution may discharge an inmate before the period has elapsed.

A person who is serving a prison sentence may be transferred to one of these institutions for the unexpired portion of his sentence but not for longer than three years.

The Proclamation lays down rules and regulations for the running of a rehabilitation institution:

SECTION 6: There shall be a board of management for each institution which shall be appointed by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

SECTION 7: The Minister shall appoint a Superintendent as head of the institution. He is to be subject to the control of the board and among his duties are to:

(h) determine the duties to be performed by each inmate.

(k) have the right to search or cause to be searched an inmate on admission or at any time thereafter provided that the search is carried out by someone of the same sex as the inmate, in a seemly manner without offence to his dignity and "an inmate shall, as far as is practicable not be stripped and searched in the presence and sight of other inmates."

(l) receive and keep in his custody all money, personal effects, clothing or other articles which an in-

mate has in his possession on admission and which, in the opinion of the superintendent, he should not be allowed to retain or receive while in the institution.

SECTION 11: Inmates shall be classified in different groups with due regard to conduct, educational qualifications, mental and physical condition and the provisions of Section 5" (see above). Once classified they can be moved by the superintendent from one group to another subject to the confirmation of the board.

(3) "The general treatment, training and care of the inmates shall be so organised as to attain the purposes set out in Section 5."

(8) "The physical fitness of inmates shall be improved in such manner as may be prescribed by the superintendent in consultation with the medical officer."

(9) "Provision shall be made for such leisure activities and hobbies of inmates as may be prescribed by the superintendent."

SECTION 12: (1) "Every inmate shall, unless prevented by illness, be employed in such work as the superintendent may determine."

(2) "The assignment of work in an institution shall as far as practicable be so organised as to meet the particular needs and circumstances of each individual inmate and shall constitute an integral part of the programme of treatment contemplated in Section 5."

(4) Inmates may be required or allowed to work outside the institution but not for any person or body other than the State, or the Bantu authority or for the institution.

SECTION 13: Inmates may be paid allowances for work done by them while they are detained, the rates and conditions of such payments to be decided by the Secretary for Bantu Administration.

"The payment of allowances to an inmate shall be a privilege to be earned by work and the

amount of such allowances shall depend upon the conduct of the inmate."

SECTION 16: Inmates can have visitors but only with the authority of the superintendent and subject to rules prescribed by the board.

The superintendent shall keep a record of the name, identity number and address of any visitor together with the object of his visit and his relationship to the inmate concerned.

Visitors can be searched and can be refused admission without being given the reasons for the refusal.

(9) "The superintendent may open and read any letter or parcel addressed to an inmate or written or sent off by an inmate and investigate the contents thereof, and may withhold any letter or parcel, the further transmission or despatch of which is in his opinion undesirable by reason of the nature of its contents or of the personality of the writer or addressee or of any relevant circumstances."

SECTION 18: The board and the superintendent may, with the approval of the Secretary of Bantu Administration, make rules for the maintenance of good order and discipline.

An inmate will be guilty of an offence if he disobeys these rules, refuses to allow himself to be photographed, measured, weighed, vaccinated or medically examined, if he gives false replies to any question put to him about his antecedents or "any other matter upon which information is required for records or statistical purposes", or if he refuses to reply to such questions.

Among other things it is an offence for him to refuse to obey an order or instruction of the superintendent; if he is indecent in word, deed or gesture; uses abusive, insolent, threatening or other improper language; causes discontent among the inmates; refuses or evades work by any means; malingers by feigning illness.

SECTION 21 deals with offences and penalties

under the regulations. Offences include inducing or aiding an inmate to escape; harbouring or concealing him; meddling with an inmate or group of inmates; loitering on the premises of an institution or on any property or at any place where inmates may be for labour purposes; and

(d) Any person who "publishes any false information in respect of an inmate or concerning the management of an institution knowing the information to be false or without taking reasonable steps to ascertain that such information is correct (the onus of proving that reasonable steps were taken to verify such information being upon the accused.)"

(f) Any person who "without the authority in writing of the Secretary

(i) Sketches or photographs any institution, portion of an institution, inmate or group of inmates, whether within or outside any institution;

(ii) Publishes or causes to be published in any manner whatsoever any sketch or photograph of any inmate or group of inmates, whether such sketch or photograph was made or taken before or after the detention of the inmate or group of inmates shall be guilty of an offence."

The penalties are a fine not exceeding R100 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

COMMENT: ● People who have been committed to one of these institutions for a period of three years need not have been convicted of any offence. Nor are they necessarily people who suffer from alcoholism, drug addiction or some disability.

● The regulations in the above are similar to prison regulations.

● The "inmates" are not only subjected to detention and forced labour but to the almost unbridled power of the superintendent. Nothing in the regulations lays down any minimum qualifications for superintendents. No standards of education, integrity — or even plain humanity — are specified.

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'Training' in the homelands

RJM
19/7/75

STAFF REPORTER

THE GOVERNMENT'S rehabilitation institutions in the homelands are designed specifically to "re-orientate" African pass offenders by making them aware of the necessity for South Africa's laws.

This is revealed in regulations governing the institutions published in the Government Gazette.

According to these regulations, pass offenders may be held for up to three years.

We are aiming at idlers

— Janson

Staff Reporter

THE Government's rehabilitation centres in the homelands are intended principally for idlers and loafers and not general pass law offenders, Mr Punt Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration said last night.

"Our principal aim is to prevent derelicts, idlers and loafers from becoming hardened criminals. Our purpose is to rehabilitate them into useful members of society," Mr Janson said.

A few centres were already being established with the full knowledge of homeland governments, and in due course it was planned that the homelands would take over the running of the centres.

"We are attempting to provide Africans with the kind of welfare services already available to Whites, and we are campaigning in the homelands for Africans to train as welfare workers," Mr Janson said.

But Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said last night: "Why

The pass offenders are detained in the centres to improve "their physical, mental and moral condition" by:

- Training them in habits of industry and work;
- Re-orientating them to the traditions, culture, custom and system of government of the national unit to which they belong;
- Generally cultivating in them the habits of social adaptation in the community and of good citizenship, including the fostering of an awareness in regard to the observance of, and necessity for, the laws of the country.

But yesterday Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said the regulations were reminiscent of the statutes of communist Russia and the Third Reich.

"One shudders to think what methods might be used to 're-orientate' inmates to the customs and system of government of their national unit," she said.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, last night strongly denied suggestions that the centres would be used to indoctrinate inmates to a particular political philosophy.

Offence

"The centres are being established with the full knowledge of the homeland governments to re-

RAND
Daily Mail
19/7/75
Sinister centres

THE TERMS of the "rehabilitation institutions" planned for Africans in South Africa are redolent of evil.

In this issue we publish details of the institutions. Regulations for them appeared in a Government Gazette Notice, No R133, early last month.

Only now, through the praiseworthy efforts of the Black Sash, is their full importance being properly drawn to the public's attention.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, says that, in fact, the institutions will be used only for such as vagrants and idlers. He says, too, that they are meant to be nothing more or less than welfare centres.

Unfortunately, that is not what the regulations in R133 actually say.

Their wording is utterly specific — and shorn of all the verbal trappings, what they provide for is brainwashing. The deliberate and forced transformation of a person's outlook...

- First, in "habits" of work.
- Second, to ensure acceptance of the Nationalists' Bantustan ideology.
- Third, to persuade them of the "necessity" of the laws of the country — which can only mean, in any rational use of language, that an African must learn to know his place as a third-class person.

Despite what Mr Janson says about those who will be subject to this Orwellian process; the regulations are clear; they can be applied to any Africans who fall foul of the Bantu Urban Areas Act and the Bantu Labour Act — that is, any of the

Printed by the ... of ...

(1899)

Distribution:

Betty Hogson . . . and more African men and women who each year are caught up in the intricate maze of laws and regulations which make up influx control.

Julien Cicandel

Charlotte . . .

La caissière . . .

L'interprète . . .

Hogson . . .

L'inspecteur de police . . . Jeremy Dile

L'agent de police . . . Jean-Marie Questiaux

Where they now go to jail for ten days or a month, possibly even for three months, they can under the new regulation be sent to institutions in the "homelands" for three years, with provision for earlier release.

Despite Mr Janson's talk about welfare centres, the conditions of confinement will be as close to being in jail as anything could be. Even worse, possibly, because there is no provision — certainly so far — for the qualifications of the institution's superintendents.

Yet, despite the obvious hazards to which inmates will be subjected — and in startling contrast to what Mr Janson says about the nature of the institutions — conditions of detention will be shielded from the public gaze by the same restrictions that protect the country's prisons.

The Black Sash president, Mrs Sheena Duncan, sums up the regulations accurately: this is Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago" transplanted to South Africa, she says.

If that is what Government Gazette Notice No R133 is not meant to bring about, then why does it exist in its present form?

Régisseurs Je Be

Décor et maquillages . . . So Pi

Mise en scène Pi

Costumes prêtés par Le Little Theatre

Meubles prêtés par Ashbey's Galleries Cape Town

APRES LE SPECTACLE UN COC

DANS LA SALLE 110 DU

Ce spectacle sera représenté à Stellenbosch le mardi soir 10 juin et Witwatersrand le samedi soir 21 juin Johannesburg, par l'intermédiaire des agences Computicket).

small section of offenders, and why don't the regulations specify the type of remedial training to be given?"

She said it was clear from the regulations that the inmates of the centres would be treated as prisoners, yet people could be sent there without necessarily having been convicted of an offence.

Progressive Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman said she believed the centres were an attempt to reduce the massive prison population caused by the pass laws. "I do not think pass offenders will be treated any worse in these centres than they are treated at present," she said.

"The pass laws should be scrapped. Then there would be no need of anywhere to send these people."

The aims of the centres and their method of administration were set out in the "Proclamation for Rehabilitation Institutions in the Bantu Homelands", published in the Government Gazette of June 6, 1975.

In terms of the regulations, any African charged with or convicted of an offence under the pass laws may be detained in a rehabilitation centre for three years, subject to the terms of the order committing him. The board of management of the centre may discharge him before the three-year term has elapsed.

In terms of the regulations, the superintendents of the centres, who are appointed by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, have the power to authorise what visitors an inmate may receive.

● See Page 8

I LOVE PARIS, film de Serge Maloumian et Claude Guillemot, avec Noustache

MARIONNETTES, film avec le marionnettiste français Philippe Genty

(Films prêtés par l'Ambassade de France en Afrique du Sud)

RAND
Daily Mail
QUESTIONS FOR
MR M. C. BOTHA

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

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

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

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

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

punishment such as more work, deprivation of meals or solitary confinement if they refuse to work, "malingering" or refuse to undergo body searches?

● Still more, why are institutions supposedly dedicated to welfare given the protection of provisions taken from the Prisons Act which serve to inhibit easy access and free reporting on what happens behind the walls?

● Mr Janson says the centres "are being established with the full knowledge of the homeland governments..." Yet why is it that at least four Bantustan leaders, as we report today, deny any knowledge of them?

● If, as Mr Janson asserts, the institutions are meant only for "idlers and loafers" (which, incidentally, hardly makes them any less objectionable), why do the enabling regulations extend to all African men and women who may fall foul of the pass laws and influx control?

● And can Mr Botha explain how the declared purpose of the institutions can be taken to mean anything but a concerted drive to brainwash — "reorientating" is the official word — Africans to accept the Nationalists' Bantustan ideology?

Let's hear Mr Botha's answers — or let him withdraw R133 immediately.

We say no —homelands

RDM 22/7/75

By PATRICK LAURENCE

KEY homeland leaders yesterday denied knowledge of "rehabilitation" centres in their territories for pass law offenders.

Regulations governing administration of the centres have been compared to the statutes of "Communist Russia and the Third Reich" by Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash.

The Cape Times, Tuesday, July 22, 1975

Centres for idlers alarm Buthelezi

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Homeland leaders said yesterday they neither knew of nor agreed to the establishment of "rehabilitation" centres in their territories for pass law offenders.

The Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, said in an interview yesterday the centres were being established with the full knowledge of the homeland Governments to rehabilitate idlers and loafers into a sense of responsibility.

Homeland leaders contacted yesterday denied knowledge of the centres and expressed disapproval of them.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said: "The central Government has not informed us. I view the centres with great alarm. I cannot see why pass law offenders should be dumped in our laps."

Pass laws were put on

the statute book by the South African Government and it should accept responsibility for them, he said.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said: "I know nothing at all of these centres". When parts of the proclamation providing for their establishment were read to him, he commented: "It is more than rehabilitation centre. It sounds more like a prison."

Mr K Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa, said: "It is the first time I have heard of it. We would not like to be used as a dumping ground for 'idle or undesirable Bantu.'"

According to a Bantu Administration Department spokesman, two homelands had been consulted and construction of the centres was nearing completion in Lebowa and the Ciskei.

But the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, has defended them as a means of preventing "derelicts, idlers and loafers" from becoming hardened criminals.

"The centres are being established with the full knowledge of the homeland governments to rehabilitate idlers and loafers into a sense of responsibility," he told the Rand Daily Mail.

Homeland leaders approached by the "Mail" yesterday denied all knowledge of the centres and expressed disapproval of them.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said: "The Central Government has not informed us. I view the centres with great alarm. I cannot see why pass law offenders should be dumped on our lap."

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

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

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

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

Dumping

Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of Qwaqwa,

is the first time I have heard of it. We would not like to be used as a dumping ground for 'idle or undesirable Bantu.' We strongly deplore such a move. It puts us in a very bad light."

According to a Bantu Administration Department spokesman, two homelands had been specifically consulted, and construction of the centres was nearing completion in both Lebowa and the Ciskei.

Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, was not available for comment yesterday, but his Minister of Interior, Mr Collins Ramusi, said: "Our parliament will never accept the idea. We in Lebowa want to abolish the pass laws."

According to the Bantu Administration spokesman, the site of the Lebowa "rehabilitation" centre is at Lebowa-Kgoma, where building operations are under way for the construction of a new capital for the homeland.

Among the skills to be taught at the centre are bricklaying and carpentry. The purpose of sending offenders to the centres was to train them for "useful work," he added.

Mr Lennox Sebe, chief adviser to the Ciskei cabinet and until recently Ciskei Chief Minister, said he was not aware of the proclamation providing for the centres.

DURBAN — Chief Buthelezi of kwaZulu today criticised the Government's intended introduction of rehabilitation centres for African pass law offenders in the homelands.

Matanzima silent on rehabilitation

The Transkei Chief Minister, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, would not say whether he was consulted on the establishment of "rehabilitation" centres in his homeland.

In an interview today, Chief Matanzima said the Transkei Government did not approve of some of the laws passed by the South African Government.

Asked if he knew or approved of the establishment of the centres he said he did not want to comment on the issue.

He said the Transkei Government had control over police stations but the prisons department was still controlled by Pretoria.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, has said the "rehabilitation" centres were a means of preventing "idlers and derelicts" from becoming hardened criminals. He said they were being established with the full knowledge of homeland governments.

"I think it is unfair of the Government to dump these people in our laps when they are born and bred in the cities," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said the scheme could cause a backlash because so-called offenders would resent being sent to the centres and would accuse the homeland leaders of conniving with the Government.

REORIENTATE

According to a proclamation in the Government Gazette last week, the rehabilitation centres are to "reorientate" African pass offenders by making them aware of the "necessity for the laws," of South Africa.

According to the regulations pass offenders may be held for up to three years.

DENIAL

Mr Janson, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, has denied the rehabilitation centres would be used to indoctrinate inmates and said the main aim was to prevent "derelicts, idlers and loafers from becoming hardened criminals."

He said the centres were being established with the full knowledge of the homeland governments.

Chief Buthelezi said he could not recall being informed about the centres. The homeland governments might have been told, he said, but he could not remember it.

Asked if he would support or allow the centres to be established in kwaZulu, he said this would be a matter for his Cabinet to decide.

BITTER

However, he said the Government could create a new atmosphere of understanding and good relations by scrapping the pass laws altogether. "I would not mind if the laws applied to everybody," he said. "But as long as they apply only to the Africans I am very bitter about it."

Chief Buthelezi said, in effect, that it was unfair of the Government to expect the Homelands to participate in administering laws that were abhorrent to Blacks.

Matanzima's 'No' to idler centres

idlers
will go
to new
centres

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima yesterday implicitly declared the Transkei "out of bounds" to the new rehabilitation centres for idlers caught up among pass offenders.

Provided for by Proclamation R133, homeland-based rehabilitation centres are nearing completion in Lebowa and the Ciskei and there are plans to extend them to other homelands.

Several homeland leaders have already come out strongly against the centres as outlined in the proclamation.

Their stand was reinforced yesterday when Paramount Chief Matanzima, doyen of the homeland leaders, implicitly but clearly dissociated the Transkei from the centres.

"The Transkei is not part of South Africa," Chief Matanzima said in reply to a question on the centres.

"By legislation we have a constitution of our own. We are not ruled by proclamation. We are ruled by constitution — and therefore any law



Chief Matanzima

passed by the Republican Government does not affect the Transkei in all departments under our control.

"DOES NOT APPLY"

"The prisons are under Transkei control and therefore any legislation passed in relation to

prisons does not apply to the Transkei."

He went on to describe the proclamation as "worthless" in legal terms as far as the Transkei was concerned.

The Paramount Chief was speaking at Jan Smuts Airport on the last leg of his return from Britain and Europe, where he attempted to persuade financiers to invest in the Transkei.

The Transkei is scheduled for independence in October next year and Chief Matanzima reiterated that it would seek admission to both the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as an independent state.

Among the countries which he visited on his trip was Finland — and "even Finnish people were interested in the Transkei and I think even they will come to the Transkei to make an investigation".

One definite commitment was contained in Germany when about 40 industrialists agreed to come to South Africa to make a personal investigation of the Transkei as an investment area.

"They will come in November," Chief Matanzima said.

PORT PLANNED

"You can rest assured that my visit was well received. In Germany one newspaper published an article, saying that for the first time in the history of Africa a leader of his people has come over to get economic aid by way of investment — and not to beg."

Investment apart, Chief Matanzima also had talks with Dutch and French experts on the possibility of developing a port for the Transkei.

"We feel that as a nation we should have our own port and I stressed that to the experts in the Netherlands and France."

Cape Times Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, last night defended the new rehabilitation centres against what he described as a "complete misinterpretation".

Contrary to newspaper reports, the rehabilitation centres were not aimed at pass offenders but at "idlers and won't-works" and the aim was to rehabilitate them as useful members of society, he said.

Provision had already been made to help technical offenders against the pass laws through the establishment of aid centres, Mr Cruywagen said.

Dealing with criticisms that rehabilitation centres would function under harsh and punitive regulations associated with prisons, Mr Cruywagen said: "I am not going to subscribe to the view that they are prison regulations."

WELFARE

He said the rehabilitation centres would be dealing with people with an anti-social outlook. Rules and regulations were therefore necessary.

A further criticism of the centres was that they would hardly be reconciled with welfare work, given the requirement that inmates worked 56 hours a week on the pain of punishment, including deprivation of food and company.

"In the proclamation it is clearly stated what the rehabilitation centres are intended to do," Mr Cruywagen said in reply.

"It is to teach people to work, not to force them to work. It is a question of winning their co-operation and saying, now you must learn to work."

DISCIPLINE

"But if they are not prepared to co-operate, then you must have discipline — and even when you apply the disciplinary code a medical officer has to indicate that the inmate is strong enough for the (prescribed) punishment."

Mr Cruywagen was most insistent that homeland leaders were "fully consulted" in the three homelands where centres were being built — the Ciskei, Lebowa and Bophuthatswana.

Enter ^{5 TAR} ^{23/7/75} the ugly sister...

For 3½ years the operation of the pass laws has been eased somewhat by the existence of Aid Centres. Now, suddenly, the ugly sister has arrived... in the shape of Rehabilitation Centres.

These are the institutions being built even now in the homelands — to the surprise of many, including homeland leaders — for the “treatment” of certain Blacks who do not measure up to the urban situation.

The crux of the argument that has sprung up over urban Blacks being sent to these homeland rehabilitation centres is whether pass offenders can — or will — be sent there.

INSEPARABLE

The aid centres and the rehabilitation centres are in reality inseparable twins, part and parcel of the complex structure of today's influx control laws.

Both institutions were born more than a decade ago as part of the highly contentious parcel of laws that made up the Bantu Laws Amendment Act of 1964.

Nothing was done to implement the institutions for several years. When the aid centres, finally launched with great panache in 1971 by the then deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr Piet Koornhof, gave a more humane face to the handling of pass offences — and in fact kept a lot of people out of jail — the more sinister twin sister was waiting in the wings.

Now that twin sister's time has come, with publication in the Government Gazette of Proclamation R133, which sets out some

of the guidelines for the establishment of the rehabilitation centres.

The centres, says a senior official of the department of Bantu Administration, are designed to “help Blacks who land in trouble because they are unable to find work through lack of skills and motivation, and who have become idlers and loafers.”

HARD FACTS

Although Proclamation R133 sets out details of the conditions of detention and rehabilitation of inmates, a lot is still unclear. But these are some of the facts that are clear:

- The Act of 1964 provided for the establishment of aid centres in urban areas, designed mainly to keep petty pass law offenders out of jail.

- It also gave new powers to the old Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 1945, under which provision was made for rehabilitation institutions to be set up in the homelands.

- The rehabilitation centres were to receive two types of Black person, in terms of section 14 and section 29.

Section 14 covers the case of influx control offenders, while section 29 caters for those who are deemed to be “idle or undesirable.” Both groups qualify for processing by aid centres.

- Dr Koornhof emphasised in a debate in 1970 that not only idle or undesirable Blacks could be referred to rehabilitation schemes, but also section 14 influx control offenders.

- Although the present deputy minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, as well as senior



The cards are cut and cash changes hands. It seems the players have nothing better to do. Could they end in a rehabilitation centre?

A new form of “correction” lies just around the corner for Black South Africans who fall foul of the authorities. Urban Blacks who are “idle or undesirable” and “cannot give a good account of themselves” will find themselves being sent off, with or without trial, to homeland rehabilitation centres.

Here they will be detained for anything up to three years “for the purpose of improving their physical, mental and moral condition.”

Many questions remain unanswered.

members of his department, stress that the new rehabilitation centres are intended only for idlers and loafers — “hardened cases” — there is nothing in the proclamation of the Act to prevent their being used for pass law offenders as well.

Last year Mr Janson expressed misgivings at the way the aid centres were turning out, after their initial successes in keeping petty offenders out of jail. This year, too, it was revealed that of the 165 500 Black people “processed” by the 18 aid centres in 1974, more than 145 000 were subsequently prosecuted.

The new rehabilitation centre moves will fit into Government plans to prevent the return to the cities of people repatriated to the homelands by the aid centres.

- Are petty pass offenders also liable to be picked up off the streets?

- Were the homeland leaders consulted?

- And is this in fact such a shatteringly new system, or has there perhaps been some over-reaction?

On this page The Star takes a close look at the implications of and the background to the system and asks the people who should know — but who in many cases are in the dark — what it is all about.

Those rehabilitation

centres: the pros and cons

Homeland heads are in the dark

The proclamation setting out certain details of the first two Black rehabilitation centres has surprised some of the homeland leaders the Government claims to have consulted.

According to a senior official of the Department of Bantu Administration, the Minister is empowered to set up such institutions only after the homeland governments have been consulted.

In 1970, when legislation governing the centres was being discussed, the then deputy minister of Bantu Administration, Dr Koornhof, said that when

a rehabilitation centre was created "it will fall under the jurisdiction of the Government of that Bantu homeland. The Government of such a Bantu homeland is going to decide on the matter itself."

But today several homeland leaders are mystified by the news that the first two centres are nearing completion in the Ciskei and Lebowa. The department, for its part, is adamant that consultation took place.

According to the senior official, Lebowa and the Ciskei were consulted in 1970 and 1971. It was understandable, he said, that certain homeland leaders would not recall this because approval in principle had been given four or five years ago, when they might not have been concerned with these matters.

Mr Lennox Sebe, chief general adviser to the Ciskei Cabinet, was adamant when approached by The Star: "The Ciskei Government was definitely not consulted," he says. "The Cabinet would not approve of rehabilitation centres. They are not good."

"We have had no dis-

cussions at all as far as I know with the Government over these so-called rehabilitation centres."

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said:

"From what I have read about these centres they seem very harsh — more like prisons than rehabilitation centres. The period of detention — three years — bears this out.

ANIMOSITY

Qwaqwa's Chief Minister, Mr Mopeli, said his homeland was not consulted on the proposed centres, which he said were calculated to "create animosity and restrict" Blacks.

He strongly believed the scheme would bring "undesirable elements" to the homelands. If the Central Government felt these centres were good, it should build the centres in its own areas.

Chief Kaizer Matanzima, the Transkei Chief Minister, refused to say whether he had been consulted about the centres. He added that the Transkei did not have control over its prisons — an obvious reference to the centres — and did not approve of



Mr Lennox Sebe . . . "Ciskei was definitely not consulted."

some laws passed by the SA Government.

Chief Buthelezi of kwa-Zulu said the centres would cause a backlash from the so-called offenders, who would think the homeland leaders had connived with the Government to set them up.

It was unfair of the Government to "dump" these people in the homelands when they were born and bred in the city, he added. "It is up to the Legislative Assembly to decide whether they will accept these centres or not."

No spokesman for Lebowa was available for comment.

'It's this or jail'

Political Correspondent
Only repeated Black vagrancy offenders, who would otherwise have been sent to jail, will be sent to rehabilitation institutions in the homelands.

This was made clear by the Department of Bantu Administration following the storm that has blown up over the proclamation.

The centres were intended to help Blacks who landed in trouble because they were unable to find work through lack of skills and motivation, and who had become idlers and loafers, a senior official said.

The quasi-prison aspects of rehabilitation were needed "because we are dealing with hardened offenders at these institutions, not with pass offenders — as some people think — and it is necessary to keep discipline.

But conditions will not be as severe as in a

prison or work colony where they would otherwise be sent."

People sent to the centres would be in good hands and would be trained "mainly in trades allied to the building trade such as bricklaying and carpentry," he said.

"People sent to the institutions do not go there voluntarily, but are sent there by a competent Bantu Affairs Commissioner's court.

"Other regulations referring to the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act cover the cases of influx control contraventions. Aid centres are an example. Proclamation R133 aims at dealing with workshy and antisocial elements."

He rejected the suggestion that one of the objects of rehabilitation — "reorientating" inmates — amounted to brainwashing detainees to accept Government policies.

The official defended searches of inmates on

the grounds that it was necessary to ensure that drugs or dangerous weapons were not carried.

Of criticism of the 56-hour-week regulation for work, he said: "The regulation says 'not more than' 56 hours a week. I think you will agree there is a difference."

Each institution would have a board with representatives on it from the public service and the homeland governments. The boards had free access to the people sent there, and there would also be free access for offenders in the institution to speak to the board.

The boards had the power to discharge offenders before the expiration of the term they had been sent for, so it did not mean offenders would necessarily have to stay at the institutions for the maximum period of three years. There was also provision for extra-mural and recreation activities.

State-run pass law centres

STAR 24/7/75

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Government appears to have made provision to run the controversial rehabilitation centres in the homelands itself — in spite of an assurance given in Parliament that the homeland governments would run them.

The Deputy Minister handling the establishment of the rehabilitation centres for vagrants, Mr Cruywagen, was not available for comment today, but a senior official of the Department of Bantu Administration said the proclamation was clear that the institutions would be run by the department.

Yet, on February 19, 1970, when amending legislation affecting the establishment of such institutions was debated in the Assembly, the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr Koornhof, gave an assurance.

CLEAR

He said: "The moment such a rehabilitation centre exists in the Bantu homeland . . . it will fall under the jurisdiction of the government of that Bantu homeland. The government of such a Bantu homeland is going to decide on the matter itself."

The official said today that it was clear from the references in the proclamation last month, referring to the Secretary for Bantu Administration, that the South African Government, not the homeland government, would be running the rehabilitation institutions.

He added that the next logical step would be for the institutions to be placed under the control of the homeland governments "if they ask for it". The homeland governments were gradually taking over more and more departments, he said.



Looking for work - but will their next stop be the Gulag Archipelago?

Government claims its new centres will rehabilitate black derelicts and vagrants. The reality, however, may make them look more like forced labour camps.

On the face of it the mounting furor over the Proclamation on Rehabilitation Institutions in the Homelands (*Government Gazette* Notice R133), could be resolved on the facts.

Either the centres are simply to salvage and train African "wonder workers", or they are, as the Black Sash maintains, an ominous extension of the totalitarian nature of influx control and the pass laws.

"Our own Gulag Archipelago," charges Sash president Sheena Duncan, to which Bantu Affairs & Development Minister Michael Botha replies nay, the reports have been "distorted". His deputy at BAD, Punt Janson, asserts that the Bantustan leaders have "full knowledge" of the centres, which are aimed at "idlers and loafers".

Several Homeland leaders have denied knowledge of the centres, and stated they would not want to be associated with them. To the *IM*, a spokesman for BAD explained that this apparent contradiction could probably be explained by the fact that the institutions were agreed on "in principle" as far back as 1970, in consultation with the then leadership of the Homelands, which has subsequently changed in some cases.

Two centres are nearing completion in the Ciskei and Lebowa, and by the end of

Gulags of the Clinics

F.M. 25/7/75

101 - Rehabilitation Centres

the year should each be ready to take in 100 inmates. These centres were agreed on with the respective authorities, says BAD, and negotiations are in progress in hand with "some" other Homelands over more centres elsewhere.

That the centres are welfare-orientated is vociferously affirmed by BAD, whose spokesman says the government's final aim is as follows:

We want to set out the vagrant, the derelict, the idler, and loiterer, who appear in Court time and again. The first cases. At the rehabilitation centre, they will be trained in useful skills.

This echoes a statement by then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration Piet Koornhof in 1970, that at the proposed rehabilitation centres, the offender would be taught a trade.

Even if the intention is benevolent,

however, sorting out the "vagrants" will prove no easy task. The latest annual report of the Commissioner of SA Police shows that in the year ended June 30 1974 there were 475 920 prosecutions of people arrested for pass, influx control and related offences.

It was to cope with the large scale of the problem that 100 centres were established in recent years in various urban areas - to screen people for possible probation, placement in employment, or deportation - to the Homelands, and the rehabilitation centres, it is crucially necessary to extend the system to the rural areas.

Official figures show that 195 855 people were referred to the 18 old centres in 1974, of the 18 467 were sent to the agencies were under Homeland control, and that if more people, expected, were than

half the number actually sent throughout the country.

The proportion who can in the near future receive "rehabilitation and training" at the rural centres is therefore negligible; yet if vagrancy can be defined as being in a certain area without a job, *all* those sent to the Homesteads are as much vagrants as Mr Johnson's "idlers and loafers" and who along with them swell the numbers of unemployed in the African areas.

All the more curious, therefore, that the kind of institution advocated in R 133 would appear actively and openly to *penalise* a province, minority (in more centres are found) of Blacks whose "crime" is really only a "more severe" transgression of the prison influx control laws which send thousands of men fellow Blacks off to the Homesteads each year.

One is entitled to ask with those sent to the centres *all* needs, spots and agencies in need of help - or does R133 in fact spread its net much wider? And what kind of training will actually be given at the centres?

R133 is a document of sweeping implications. "The rehabilitation instructions herein shall be directed... for the purpose of improving their physical, mental and moral condition, by training them in habits of industry and work" and "re-orienting them to the traditional culture, custom and system of government of the national unit in which they belong" and "to form an awareness in regard to the observance of, and the

responsibility for, the law of the country".

The *goal* of rehabilitation, however, and how best to achieve it, are left to the discretion of the centres.

Why does a "rehabilitation" institution need...

... rehabilitation, generally associated with law prisoners, with all the restrictions on reporting, photographing or any kind of activity? To do so, as R133 goes, that "the people living there will have contravened the law" is spurious if the places are *prisons* - let them be controlled by a Provision for the Supreme Court (who will be appointed by the State) and who will be "free" to open and control letters to inmates and withhold them if the contents are regarded as "undesirable". The superintendent can also, as a shareholder in a government "rehabilitation" institution, and he can permit or refuse to be visited by inmates, and can "reprimand" those inmates who are "infringing the discipline" for the purpose of "rehabilitation".

After these measures, surely adequate strategies are necessary for the orderly running of a rehabilitation institution. Rehabilitation, however, would be defined as having to do with the "moral and physical training" to be given. The R133 now goes on to outline the "rehabilitation programme" which is to be given "immediately on arrival".

And if I do not mention the "black" and "white" of the "rehabilitation"

programme, it is because the document is so general that it could apply to any institution, whether it be a "rehabilitation" centre or a "prison". The "rehabilitation" programme is defined as "the training of the inmates in the traditional culture, custom and system of government of the national unit in which they belong".

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Rehabilitation: prospect for an 'idle' man

RBM
28/7/75

61 WRITE this letter with pleasure and prayer to you. I did like to tell you about my big problems that worry me every day and night, I have some problems for you to solve.

I am half deaf or sometimes hard of hearing and I am 41 years old.

My reference book is not in order because I am not too well to do something like working because my hearings are very poor and I was jailed many times because of my reference book and tax. I am in and out every year.

Second, I was born here in the Cape and went to school in B. where my mother is married there but now they don't want me to stay there in OFS with my mother or stay and work here in Cape.

They chase me whenever they

meet me. And I stay with other people here.

When we were small boys about eight and 10 years we were transferred to P. My ouma and oupa stay, but when my ouma died in 1946 we were again transfer to B. where I went to school.

In 1958 I came to K. alone and got job there till 1970 and Bantu Administration chase me out. But in the middle of that year I came again here to tell the Bantu Ad that there in B, the law there will not let me to stay with my mother.

Now I am alone with no reference book without job and house to stay. I am a hunted man every day and night.

Please tell me where to stay and have a freedom of my own. I suffered enough. 9

THIS LETTER was received by the Black Sash Advice Office last month.

HEENA DUNCAN, national president of the Black Sash, comments: The writer is typical of those who risk being sent to one of the Rehabilitation Institutions in the

homelands for a period of three years.

He is "idle" because he is prevented from finding suitable employment; because he is a displaced person in his own country and can find no place in which he may register as a workseeker.

Should he be declared "idle" he can have no defence in law.

Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act provides that whenever any authorised officer has reason to believe that any Bantu out-

side the homelands is an "idle or undesirable person," he may without warrant arrest that person who will then be brought before a Bantu Affairs Commissioner. The commissioner may then declare him to be idle or undesirable and order him to "be sent to any rural village, settlement, rehabilitation scheme, institution... and be detained thereat for such a period and perform thereat such labour as may be prescribed..."

If a person is declared to be idle or undesirable the onus of proof is on him (or her) to prove that he is not.

The definition of idle as laid down in Section 29 is very wide indeed and includes someone who has been required to leave the area concerned and has failed to do so or has returned to the area without permission.

Leave

In terms of Section 29, therefore, the Bantu Affairs Commissioner can declare the letter-writer to be idle because he has remained in K after he has been ordered to leave. It is no defence for him to say that he has nowhere else to go. It is clear that he has

tried to put his affairs in order but has failed.

The law does not give him much chance of successfully defending himself against commitment to a rehabilitation institution.

Should he be incarcerated in such an institution there is nothing in the regulation promulgated on June 6 which will ensure that he is enabled to acquire skills which will allow him to compete in the open labour market in spite of his physical disability.

Contact

There is nothing in the regulations which will guarantee him contact with his family and friends during the period when he is undergoing "training".

There is nothing to ensure that he will be protected from victimisation.

Nor is there anything compelling the authorities to place him in suitable employment on his release, and to establish him in a place where he can hope for security of tenure and stability for himself and his family.

He risks serving the equivalent of three years in prison, working eight hours a day, seven days a week for which he may or may not receive an allowance.

He has committed no crime but is regarded as a criminal by the discriminatory laws of his own country.

Black Sash tells Botha: Call off new 'labour camp' plans

Sun Trib 27/7/75

By LINDA VERGNANI

THE BLACK SASH has called on the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development to withdraw the controversial proclamation governing the establishment of "rehabilitation institutions" in the homelands.

The institutions have been compared to concentration camps and indoctrination centres and the uproar over their establishment has spread as far as Britain.

Mr Punt Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, said the rehabilitation centres were aimed at preventing "derelicts, idlers and loafers from becoming hardened criminals."

But critics point out

that anyone convicted of a pass law offence can be sent to the centres for "treatment".

Dr Francis Wilson, head of the Research Division of the University of Cape Town's School of Economics, said the proclamation was "frighteningly broad" in its application.

"As the law stands people picked up under the pass laws can be sent to a rehabilitation institution for three years — effectively as forced labour."

It was common cause that society needed rehabilitation centres but in a civilised society this was part of social welfare legislation, not prison legislation.

"And what worries me about the rehabilitation centres is that they appear to be prisons in everything except name," said Dr Wilson.

The proclamation "re-imposed the whole pass law system at the very time when people are beginning to see the need of dismantling it."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president, said the Black Sash had written to Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, asking him to withdraw the proclamation.

The official definition of an "idle Bantu" includes:

- Habitual beggars.
- Anyone fired from more than three jobs in one year through their own "misconduct".

• Anyone who twice during six months fails to keep employment offered to him through a labour bureau for "at least one month."

Mrs Duncan said "undesirable Bantu" included people convicted of political offences.

Homeland leaders made it clear this week that despite claims by the Department of Bantu Administration, they had not been consulted.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief

Minister of Lebowa, said although a centre was nearing completion in Lebowa Kgomo, he knew "nothing about it." He said the regulations made it seem "like a concentration camp."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of KwaZulu, viewed the centres with "great alarm", and could not see why pass-law offenders should be "dumped on our laps."

And the Guardian newspaper in Britain said in a leading article that the system of punishment announced in the proclamation went "beyond penal servitude, beyond hard labour and into the realm of the concentration camp."

101

STAR 28/7/75

Centres are an amenity

The thinking behind rehabilitation centres for Africans has been spelled out by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, Mr T N H Janson.

They are provided to give Africans an amenity enjoyed for many years by Whites, he said in a broadcast.

Mr Janson said on Weekend Newsroom: "We have this type of institution for European children, young people who in some way or other cannot find a way in life and land in trouble."

"They are young people who can be rehabilitated to become useful citizens of their country."

A MEANS

"We thought of these centres as a means to rehabilitate especially youngsters in trouble whom we do not want to send to jail, who would then become hardened criminals."

That, he added, was what had been intended with the establishment of these centres.

And that was what was still intended.

Mr Janson said: "Any persons sent to these institutions have to be sent there through a court of law."

"They cannot merely be sent there on the whim of a certain official, or a secretary of a department, or a Minister for that matter."

They can be sent only after a proper hearing in a court of law held by the Bantu Affairs commissioner or a magistrate.

"And," added Mr Janson, "it's therefore not somebody who just incidentally falls foul of the law, but someone who deliberately flouts the law and continually carries on doing so."

He then replied to criticism that the Government had not consulted the Homelands on setting up rehabilitation centers.

So far as the Lebowa Government was concerned, he said the consent of the Government of the

time had been obtained in April 1971 for the establishment of the centres.

The Ciskei Government had agreed in writing on December 7 1971, to a centre at Queensdale, now nearing completion.

A senior department official had consulted the Bophuthatswana Cabinet, which had asked for time to consider.

The other homelands had not yet been consulted, but the Prime Minister and the Minister of Bantu Administration had undertaken to go into influx control and all problems concerning the urban Bantu. — Sapa.

Innocents will be hit by 'loafer' law

Rana Daily Mail 28/7/75

DEPUTY Minister Punt Janson says the Government's Rehabilitation Centres are primarily intended for loafers and idlers, and not for general pass law offenders.

Indeed, Section 29 of the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Act which deals with "idle" or "undesirable" Africans, provides that a person found to be idle or undesirable may be sent to a rehabilitation centre.

The definition of "idle" and "undesirable" creates a number of presumptions which hit the unfortunate victim of an inquiry under that Act and includes, in the case of "undesirables", the fact of having been convicted of certain political offences.

Presumably these political offenders are to be "reorientated" as provided for in the regulations.

But Section 14 of the same Act provides for people who have been convicted of being in prescribed areas without authority, to be sent to a rehabilitation centre.

Even people not convicted of any offence but who have been introduced into the area contrary to certain other provisions of the Act, can be sent to the

centres.

These are not the loafers and idlers, but the tens of thousands of people who desire work in urban areas.

In short the unfortunates who don't technically qualify to remain in a prescribed area or who have lost their qualifications for some technical reason.

It is preposterous to equate the victims of the ruthless application of the pass and influx control laws with "idlers and loafers". The former are not criminals and don't need to be fostered in them "an awareness in regard to the observance of, and the necessity for the laws of the country."

They are painfully aware of the laws of this country and how they operate to discriminate against them.

No amount of indoctrination will persuade a man that it is right, just or necessary that he be prohibited from living with his wife and children or that he cannot take up employment which he has been offered.

Until now, one of the few remaining differences between South Africa and the tyranny of the Soviet Union, has been the absence of concentration camps in this country.

That defect is now being remedied. — RAYMOND TUCKER, Johannesburg.

Sash leader's 'nerve'

LET me first quote: "Black Sash president, Mrs Sheena Duncan, sums up the regulations accurately: "This is Solzhenitsyn's 'Gulag Archipelago' transplanted to South Africa, she says."

What nerve!

One can only conclude she and the writer of the front-page story on July 19 must assume that your readers are too lazy, too busy, or too stupid to read or understand "Gulag".

Or could it be that neither has read the book?

It would be quite to the benefit of the harassed South African reader if Mrs Duncan gave a full account of just this particular phase of the book

dealing with police, legal and camp methods of the USSR, past and present, so that the uninformed reader knows what exactly she is talking about.

Or how about one of your editors doing a side-by-side comparison of the "Gulag" and South African conditions as on "The Police".

The nightmarish articles on life in the Western Townships are too fresh in our memory in order not to understand that the State is duty bound to remedy the condition.

It must be just those orderly inhabitants of such townships suffering most from the criminal loafers

who must welcome any effective measure to rid them of their daily fears.

It is they who suffer from the uncontrolled influx, whom the Black Sash claims to protect.

Mrs Sheena Duncan fails to convince us that she has the well-being of the majority of Blacks at heart.

I am sure the South African Black wanting to live in peace must also come to the conclusion that "he is living in the age of dirt", like his New York counterpart, when confronted with the dreamland of equality. — "WORSE THAN GOING TO WAR", Windhoek.

Camps immoral and inhuman, says chief

Rand Daily Mail 28/7/75

(101)

CHIEF Herman Maseloane, leader of the BophuthaTswana National Party, yesterday strongly condemned the rehabilitation centres which the central Government proposes to introduce in the homelands.

Speaking to a gathering of more than 500 people in Rustenburg, Chief Maseloane described the centres as "immoral and inhuman" places where the law would make criminals of innocent people who, he said, may not find work because of the law itself.

He said influx control was responsible for people becoming jobless and being turned into loafers and won't-works because of statutory laws that prohibited them from

either doing certain jobs or remaining in certain areas for a specified time.

Chief Maseloane said one of the things which made him cross swords with Chief Lucas Mangope, Chief Minister of BophuthaTswana, were things such as rehabilitation centres, influx control and job reservation.

He was loudly applauded when he said: "Influx control, job reservation, wage determined on colour should be scrapped from the statute books so that people should have the liberty to sell their labour where they can."

He said what he understood of the policy of separate development was that it meant separate but equal in all respects.

"To date separate development has lost its meaning because even the old age pensioners in the homelands, because of their different colour, are not paid the same as Coloureds, Indians and Whites."

Chief Maseloane said the minority — referring to Whites — were having the monopoly of the wealth and riches of the country where Africans were born.

GET RID OF THAT PROCLAMATION!

THEN DAYS have passed since we first drew public attention to the "rehabilitation institutions" for African pass offenders. No information that has come to light in this time has served to alter our initial view that the terms of Proclamation R133 setting up the institutions are evil—whatever the intent may be.

We say this despite the series of clarifications that have come from Government spokesmen. Those statements have done nothing to relieve anxiety about the proclamation itself. If anything, the failure—or inability—to provide adequate answers to our questions has thrown them into greater relief.

● If, as the Government claims, the institutions are meant only for "idlers and vagrants", why do the regulations relate to all pass offenders?

● Why, if these are supposed to be welfare centres, do they have every appearance of prisons, right down to being screened from public sight by restrictive provisions taken from the Prisons Act?

● Why are the official purposes of the institutions so framed as to convey the impression that they are intended to brainwash Africans into accepting the Nationalists' Bantustan ideology?

Underlying these unanswered questions is the most basic issue of all: the problem of what are called idlers exists only because of Government policy. Whatever "rehabilitation" the Government wants to do is made necessary be-

cause of the policy it follows. And crucial to this are the pass laws and influx control which deny African men and women the right to live where they please and to get any work they are capable of doing.

If the Government is in earnest about getting to grips with the problem of those who do not work, let it get rid of the laws which prevent Africans from free access to jobs. If the Government is seriously intent on doing something about Africans who constantly appear before the courts for pass infringements, let it scrap the odious apparatus of the pass laws.

Still more, let it deal with the factors which destroy African existence and which create frustrated and maladjusted people. Let it overcome the root causes which derive from lack of housing, overcrowded houses, crowded schools, inadequate education and retarded social services. And in the short-term, there are surely enough policemen available and enough laws at the Government's command to deal with those who have already turned to crime.

These are the steps which need to be taken. Instead, almost by way of an authoritarian reflex action it would seem, the Nationalists have produced this monstrous proclamation.

Just this once, won't the Government admit to having made a mistake and withdraw Proclamation R133 without further delay? That would be true proof of the fine words about change we have been hearing.

Section 14 provides for the removal of Africans convicted for entering an area without permission, but it also authorises the issue of warrants sending Africans to rehabilitation centres in cases in which third persons or employ-

have been an improvement. Particularly if communal pass offences.

She said she was at a hearing in favour of centres for peo-ple on drugs or alcohol who needed rehabilitation, but not for pass offenders.

ENJOYABLE AMENITY

HOMELAND
REJUVENATING
REHABILITATION
CENTRE

WITH ALL MODERN
CONVENIENCES

AVOID THE CROWDS
BOOK
NOW



Janson wrong

On law, says

Black Sash

Staff Reporter

THE DEPUTY Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, does not know his own legislation, says Mrs Sheena Duncan, National President of the Black Sash.

Commenting on a radio interview in which the Minister had referred to African rehabilitation centres those employed by Whites, she said last night that the Minister was wrong to suggest that Africans could only be sent to these institutions through a court of law, and not merely on the whim of a certain official.

Mrs Duncan referred to section 14 of the Bantu Urban Areas Act and section 25 of the Bantu Labour Act. Neither of these made provision for pass offences.

ers have been convicted for introducing them to a prescribed area.

The section also provides for the issue of a warrant by a Bantu Affairs Commissioner who sometimes acts administratively and not as a court, said Mrs Duncan.

Section 25 of the Bantu Labour Act authorised the removal of an African "whether or not he has been convicted" of an offence under the section. It was quite clear, said Mrs Duncan.

Commenting on Mr Janson's reference to White rehabilitation centres, Mrs Duncan said that if the latest moves had been framed under the provisions to be found in the Retreats and Rehabilitation Act governing the

By Bob Connolly

101)

Janson guilty of a sick ^{30/7/78} *Read Daily Mail* joke, says Suzman

Staff Reporter

MRS HELEN SUZMAN, Progressive-Reform Party MP for Houghton, has called Mr Punt Janson's description of African rehabilitation centres as amenities similar to those enjoyed by Whites a "sick joke".

She said she did not go along with those who compared the centres to Stalin's labour camps or Hitler's concentration camps, but "his extraordinary description" was sick particularly because the regulations governing them closely resembled those of the prisons.

Mrs Suzman said the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration should rather seek out anti-social causes in the urban areas — the lack of housing, educational and recreational facilities and the general discomforts of living in overcrowded townships with only the most basic amenities.

"And while he is at it," said Mrs Suzman, "he should also come up with some positive suggestions to modify the Pass Laws which turned work-seekers into statutory criminals."

The South African Broadcasting Corporation radio and television programmes on which the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration defended the establishment of African rehabilitation centres was "commentary" on the news, not "debate" and so, no opposing views were heard, Jos Le Roux, a spokesman for SABC, said yesterday.

The programme was "to highlight some news event of the week, not a debate," an SABC news editor said.

Permission for persons with views opposing the rehabilitation centres should be sought from Jan Van Zyl, director of news service for TV and radio, the spokesman said.

(101)

Saso: Centres are Daily Dispatch 31/7/75 detention camps

EAST LONDON — The South African Students' Organisation has hit out at the establishment of rehabilitation centres by the South African Government in the homelands.

In a statement released by the regional secretary, Mr S. Sokupa, in King William's Town, Saso said:

"The life of any black man in this country is surrounded by a network of laws and it is absolutely impossible to move forward without breaking this network. The blacks are forced to break these laws, and are placed in this position of 'idlers' by the apartheid system.

"The capitalist system has destroyed the African traditional way of life where there was no loitering. Black

people have been forced to work in the white man's factories which can't employ all of them.

"We submit here that the so-called 'idlers' are people who cannot find employment," Mr Sokupa said in his statement.

There were many of these people in the homelands which were barren pieces of land with no industries.

The South African Students' Organisation regarded these centres as detention camps where people were going to be indoctrinated and trained to be super-slaves of the white people. Instead of making changes in the social structure the people were now going to be dumped in these centres. — DDR.

(101)

Mangope says no to pass law centres

Rand Daily Mail 5/8/78

By PATRICK LAURENCE
BOPHUTHATSWANA was "totally opposed" to the establishment of rehabilitation centres for "idle and undesirable" Africans, Chief Lucas Mangope, Chief Minister of the homeland, said yesterday.

According to both Mr Punt Janson and his fellow Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, BophuthaTswana was one of the three homelands consulted on the idea of rehabilitation centres in the homelands for "idlers and loafers."

The leaders of two of the homelands, Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa and Mr Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei, have already denied that they personally were consulted but con-

ceded that there may have been consultation of a general nature with their predecessors.

But Chief Mangope went even further than their strong reservations about the rehabilitation centres, when he said that BophuthaTswana would not allow a rehabilitation centre to be established within its borders.

Chief Mangope admitted yesterday that a senior official of the Department of Bantu Administration had discussed the principle of a rehabilitation centre with his government sometime between 1971-72.

But subsequent to the talks, the South African Government set up aid centres in the urban areas to assist "technical offenders" against the pass laws — to help them get their documents in order and prevent them from going to jail.

Chief Mangope went on to emphasise that no details were put forward during the 1971-72 talks and that when the aid centres were established he assumed that was what Pretoria had in mind.

He added that BophuthaTswana was "totally opposed" to homeland-based rehabilitation centres and would not agree to their establishment in territory under its control.

Work centres 'like Russia' — Black Sash

(101)

African Affairs Correspondent

THE PROPOSED homeland rehabilitation institutions were reminiscent of practices in States like Russia and Nazi Germany, Mrs. Beth Franklin, chairman of the Natal Coast branch of the Black Sash said yesterday.

In a statement, she questioned a guarantee given by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. Punt Janson, that Blacks would be given the same welfare service provided in White rehabilitation centres.

"The regulations and conditions governing the detention, reception and treatment of the 'inmates' of these proposed centres are another example of the inhuman methods used to implement the pass laws and punish offenders, and of the power of any White bureaucrat to determine the life of a Black worker."

Mrs. Franklin said that although Government officials had claimed the proclamation was intended only to deal with the "idle and won't-workers," there were several laws by which

the State could deal with these people.

The Bantu Laws Amendment Act empowered a Court to send an African to a variety of work institutions if found guilty of illegal presence in an urban area.

Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act also authorised an officer to send an African to a rehabilitation centre if he deemed him "idle and undesirable," where he would join "his fellow inmates who, like him, are neither criminals, criminally insane nor men-

tally or physically disabled.

"They are, in fact, just some of the 500 000 Black workers who are in the prescribed area, but who are without legal permits."

The Black Sash statement added that it was the declared objective of the proclamation to "brainwash" Africans to ensure that they would be trained in better habits of work, to ensure that they would accept the Government's "Bantustan ideology" and to persuade them "of the necessity of the laws of the country."

'Centres' criticism angers Janson

Rand Daily Mail 6/8/75

By

PATRICK LAURENCE

AN ANGRY Mr Punt Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, yesterday pinpointed "unfair" comment as the reason for the rejection of the proposed rehabilitation centres for Africans by homeland leaders.

"The way in which these institutions have been described — the things that have been read into them — I would agree wholeheartedly with Chief Lucas Mangope, Dr Cedric Phatudi and other Chief Ministers in rejecting them," Mr Janson said.

"I agree with them 100 per cent (in rejecting the centres) because of the type of impression that has been created."

Mr Janson refused to be drawn on whose views of the centres he took exception to — "I am not going to say who at this stage." It is understood that Mr Janson will hold a special Press conference tomorrow to put the point of view of his department and to explain fully its thinking with regard to the centres.

Ever since the Black Sash first drew detailed attention to the centres in an article in the Rand Daily Mail the centres have been a controversial issue.

In an analysis of Proclamation R133, which provided for the establishment of the centres. Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Sash, referred to the statutes of "Communist Russia and the Third Reich."

It is a fair bet that the reference to Soviet labour camps and Nazi concentration camps is one of the comments which has incensed Mr Janson.

Both Mr Janson and his fellow deputy Minister, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, have defended the centres as genuine attempts to rehabilitate "derelicts, idlers and loafers" in the African community — to prevent them from becoming hardened criminals.

But homeland leaders have either expressed strong reservations about the centres or rejected them in toto.

Section 3 of Proclamation R133 lays down that consultation with homeland leaders is a precondition to their establishment in the homelands.

According to the Department of Bantu Administration "consultation in principle" was fulfilled with the homeland governments of BophuthaTswana, Lebowa and the Ciskei

Homeland leaders concerned have either denied that they were personally consulted or denied that they were consulted on actual details.

Janson hits back on centres

Natal Mercury 8/8/75

PRETORIA—It was absurd to suggest that so-called pass offenders would be sent to the rehabilitation centres being established in Lebowa and the Ciskei, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education. Mr. Punt Janson, said here yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference, he said the two institutions being built in Lebowa and the Ciskei were hundreds of miles away from urban areas and between them could only hold a total of about 800 people.

Thousands of people contravened the influx control regulations and it was patently absurd to suggest that they should be sent to these centres.

Misrepresentations about these rehabilitation centres being established in terms of Proclamation R133 had done South Africa great harm overseas and had also harmed good relations with certain homeland leaders, he said.

He was shocked at a leading article which had appeared in the Guardian in London and which compared these centres to "the hell camps of Germany and the concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer war."

Mr. Janson said it was hoped to have the rehabilitation centres in Lebowa and the Ciskei completed by the end of the year. Asked whether similar institutions would be established in other homelands, he said this would depend on consultations with the respective homeland leaders. This was a specific condition of the proclamation.

"We hope to establish such institutions in the other homelands, but it will have to be done with the consent of the people themselves."

He denied he had said that there had been consultations with all homeland leaders about the establishment of rehabilitation centres in the homelands.

He had not said that there had been consultations with the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, or the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr. Lennox Sebe — what he had said was that there had been consultations with the homeland governments of Lebowa and the Ciskei in 1971 before Dr. Phatudi and Mr. Sebe had become the Chief Ministers.

Similar centres for Whites had been in existence for years. But as soon as something similar was done for the Blacks, sinister motives were imputed.

"What we have in mind is the young people left by their parents on the streets, people who cannot find proper employment through lack of schooling, people who fall foul of the law but can still be rehabilitated." — (Sapa.)

'Centres' — Govt wants talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Department of Bantu Administration would modify its proposals for rehabilitation centres for "idle" Africans to take account of homelands leaders' objections or reservations, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, said yesterday.

Proclamation R133 — which provided for the centres — laid down that they could only be established in consultation with homeland governments and he was therefore obliged to take note of homelands leaders' views.

"It is written in the proclamation—and if any homeland leader makes representations and Deputy Minister Janson carries on in his own way, do you think I'll be let off the hook by my Minister (Mr M. C. Botha) or by the Prime Minister?" Mr Janson asked.

He had earlier stressed that there was no question of forcing the centres or any provision relating to them on the homelands.

SLUR

Referring to the details in the proclamation Mr Janson added: "Especially after all the misunderstanding it has become imperative to hold talks—and if it is not done on the initiative of the homeland governments concerned, then it will be done on the initiative of the department."

Mr Janson was, however, anxious to stress that there were consultations on the principle of rehabilitation centres with both Lebowa and the Ciskei, where building of centres is nearing completion.

The leaders of the two homelands, Dr Cedric Phahudi and Mr Lennox Sebe, have denied that they personally were consulted.

Mr Janson said reports of their denials had not made it clear that they were not in power at the time of the consultations in 1971 and that was "unfair" since it implied that he was untruthful.

It was a "slur" on his integrity which he resented and wanted put right.

"They personally had the fullest right to say that they personally knew nothing about it," Mr Janson said of the two homeland leaders.

But I had said that the governments had been consulted and that was not out right with the

prominence.

"The principle of having rehabilitation centres to be governed by regulations which can be amended was agreed to by the homeland governments (of Lebowa and the Ciskei).

"In the case of Chief Minister Lucas Mangope (of BophtuthaTswana), he wanted time to think the whole thing over. We respected his view.

"We didn't go ahead with it . . . and if that not respecting the will the homeland government then I do not know what is."

● Deputy Minister Punt Janson did some quick reading over the past 48 hours of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's now famous exposure of Soviet labour camps. He clearly regards the comparison between them and the Bantu Administration rehabilitation centres as unpatriotic and without foundation. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

WITH a copy of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago" before him, Mr Punt Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, yesterday deplored comparisons between Soviet labour camps and the rehabilitation centres proposed by the department.

Giving a resume of the exiled Russian's expose of the Soviet camps as instruments of political oppression, Mr Janson said: "These things are said about your country and mine."

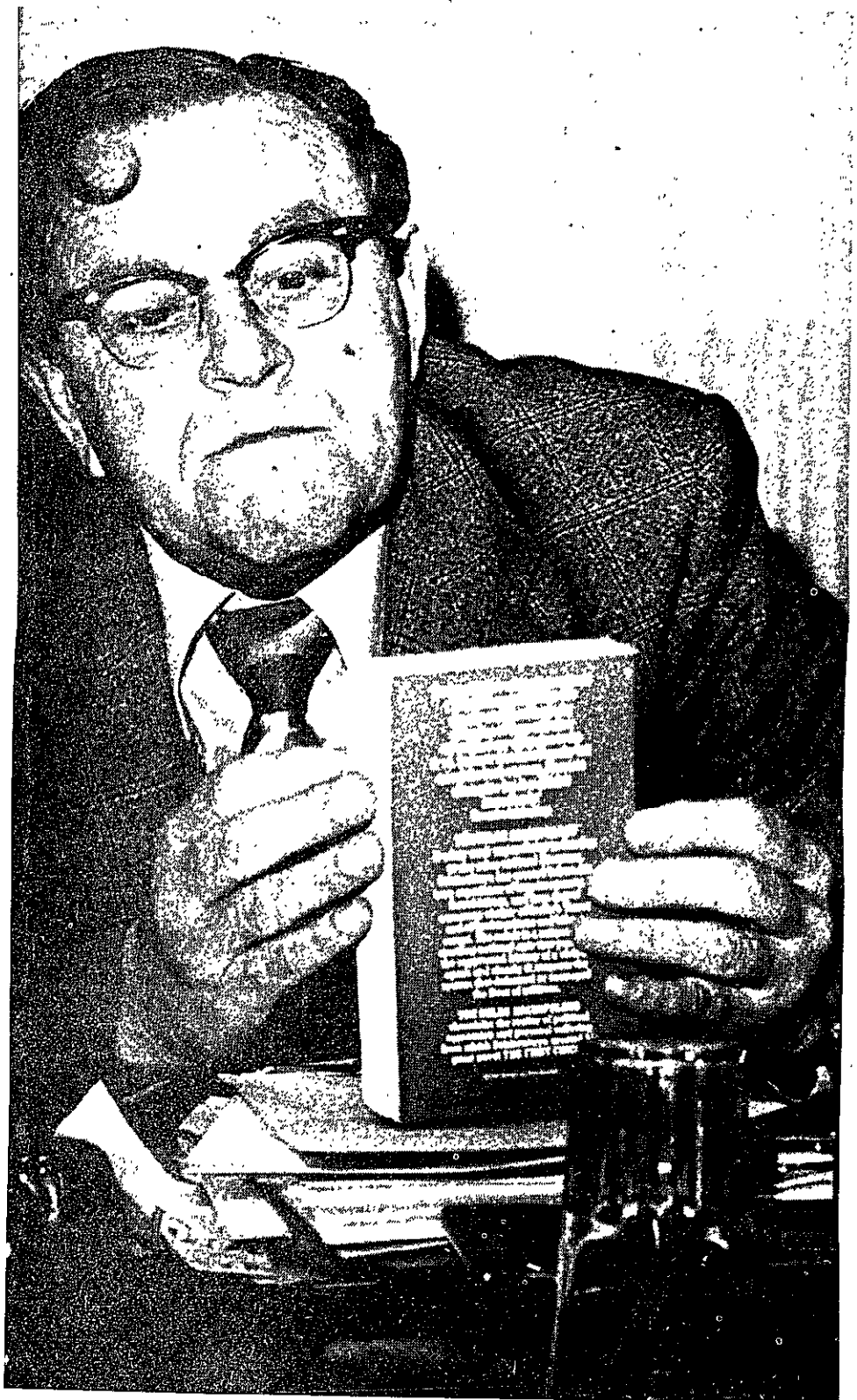
Although Mr Janson did not name "the organisation" which had compared the centres with the camps, it was clear that he was referring to the Black Sash's question: Are we in South Africa establishing our own Gulag Archipelago?

The question was posed at the end of a Sash analysis of Proclamation R133 which provided for the establishment of rehabilitation centres in the homelands.

Modulating his voice to express both anger and sadness at the comparison, Mr Janson repeated that the department's purpose was rehabilitation — and that it had not begun building the centres in Lebowa and the Ciskei without first consulting the two homeland governments in principle.

Emphasising the point, he said the Bophutha-Tswana Government did not agree immediately and "we respected their decision and did not carry on."

Conceding that the home-



Deputy Minister Punt Janson . . . a copy of Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago" before him yesterday.

Centres not like Soviet labour camps

—says Mr Janson

Land leaders concerned had not been consulted on the actual details during the drawing up of the proclamation, Mr Janson said. Copies of the proclamation were sent to the homeland governments and they were at liberty to raise any points for discussion and, if necessary, amend-

ment. "They had the fullest right to go through it and object. Mr Collins Ramusi (former Minister of Interior in Lebowa) is a legal man and he could have gone through it and read something which he objected to."

Mr Janson went on to reiterate that the centres were aimed at rehabilitating "idlers and derelicts" — preventing them from drifting into a life of crime — and not at running of-the-mill pass law offenders.

Interpreters who argued that the proclamation was aimed at pass law offenders per se were taking an "absurd" view.

The two centres nearing completion could only accommodate some 400 people each and to see them as

part of the legal apparatus of influx control law as a technique for punishing pass law offenders, was nonsensical.

Not only were the centres too small physically to fulfil that role, but the problems and expense of actually transporting pass offenders to centres many km away from urban areas were well high insurmountable.

But if the centres are aimed primarily at "idle and undesirable" Africans — as both Mr Janson and his fellow deputy Minister, Mr W. A. Cruywagen — have repeatedly insisted, why do the terms of the proclamation make ordinary pass offenders eligible to be sent to rehabilitation centres?

Mr Janson replied by reading from Section 3 of the proclamation, which provides that an African convicted under "any law" — and not just the Bantu Urban Areas Act and the Bantu Labour Act — can be sent to a rehabilitation centre.

But, he continued, the purpose of framing the proclamation so widely was neither minister nor

surreptitious: it was to enable a man convicted and imprisoned to be sent from jail to a rehabilitation centre.

Mr Janson quoted the example of a thief convicted under common law whom the authorities might wish to send for rehabilitation.

He went on to talk about influx control and to defend it as a measure designed for the protection of people, not the punishment of Africans.

But, it was put to Mr Janson, whatever the pros and cons of influx control, it was a sensitive political issue and by linking homeland leaders with a proclamation which could be interpreted as part of the pass laws his department risked embarrassing them — laying them open to charges of being puppets and stooges.

Mr Janson agreed that the pass laws were a sensitive issue and stressed that he had no intention of embarrassing them — "I will try to assist them in not being embarrassed."

He then referred to the agreement reached at the summit meeting of home-

land leaders with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, in January when both parties agreed to appoint representatives to discuss the present influx laws and to "try to work out a better system".

He had "too much respect" for Mr Vorster, Mr Botha and the homeland leaders to pre-empt those talks by coming up with a solution of his own — such as rehabilitation centres as a means of coping with the application of the pass laws.

Mr Janson inferred that the homeland leaders would not on their own have seen the proclamation as a measure related to the pass laws — that it was the intervention given to it as a pass law regulation which given them no option but to reject it.

"I can well understand them rejecting it now, after what was written in certain newspapers which are read by Black people and where the suspicion was sown. "Then, of course, any Black man would say: 'If this is correct, if this is the

motive behind it, then I won't have anything to do with it.' "Perhaps I'm wrong and then I'll apologise. But I don't think Dr Cedric Praturi (of Lebowa) or Mr Lennox Sebe (of the Ciskei), after having read the proclamation, decided of their own will: 'No, this is dangerous. I don't want anything to do with it.'"

Turning to what have been described as the extension of Prisons Act regulations — which forbid photographing or sketching of the centres without written authority — Mr Janson said he himself had questioned the necessity for them.

An official had told him they were necessary to prevent identification of inmates — because that might make their return to society difficult.

Another criticism of the proclamation has been its failure to stipulate minimum qualifications for superintendents of the centres.

In reply Mr Janson said it was unreasonable to expect a proclamation or Act to lay down everything to the last detail but, it

could be taken for granted that only suitably qualified people would be appointed. "We will not appoint a man who is a Belsen type of man or a man of the Gulag Archipelago type. We will not appoint a bully from the veld..."

Another clause in the proclamation which has drawn critical comment is 5 (c) — which provides for the reorientation of inmates into the "traditions, culture and system of government of the national unit to which they belong."

Mr Janson repudiated the interpretation that it provided for "brainwashing" of inmates into the apartheid system of Bantustans — on the grounds that "every" man has the right, not only that but the duty, to cherish what is his own."

Reterring that it was the department's intention to establish centres in all the homelands with the consent of their governments, Mr Janson said the controversy would at least have a "happy outcome" — discussions with the homelands on the type of institutions they would like to run.

A centre with bars at the windows

STAR 8/8/75

Vivian Allen

Whatever ultimate use it may be put to, the "rehabilitation centre" being built at Lebowa-gomo is being built as a prison — complete with heavily barred windows and prison doors.

It is being built by the Prisons Department with convict labour. "We're building a prison," said their man on the spot. "We don't know how to build anything else."

It is certainly thought of as a prison locally.

If one asks the way there, you are told "You want the prison. It's over behind the hill."

It stands quite apart from the nascent city of Lebowa-gomo and is screened from it by a long, low hill. When it is completed, the Prisons Department will hand it over to the Department of Bantu Administration, although it falls within the jurisdiction of the Lebowa Government at Seshego. Apparently, Lebowa expressed willingness to accept it as a prison but will have nothing to do with it as a "rehabilitation centre."

Surrounded by a high security fence, the central block, consisting of an office block and ten dormitory blocks is nearing completion. Work is being held up by delays of anything from ten to 20 months in delivery of items such as steel poles

and door and window frames.

Each dormitory block consists of a central ablutions area and two large, airy wards designed to sleep 20 men but capable of holding twice that number at a pinch.

Behind the dormitories is a large dining hall, still roofless, which will double as cinema and church hall, and behind that again the kitchen premises.

Solitary

The hospital block, with single cells, wards and consulting rooms for doctor, dentist and eye specialist, is up to rooftop level. The consulting room windows are barred.

Beyond the hospital block space has been set

aside for "agricultural use" and beyond that 60 staff houses will be built, but nothing has been begun yet.

Work is well forward on a block of single cells for solitary confinement, but despite the fact that this is a rehabilitation centre, there is nothing to be seen of the workshops in which inmates are to be trained — except an area on the plan of the complex labelled "Future proposed workshops."

No drawings are yet available and the site is bare, burnt veld.

The 60 convicts working on the buildings are mostly Pedi, but come from all over South Africa. They are being taught seven different building trades and the quality of the

plastering, joiner, painting and so on in the completed parts of the building shows that they are being taught well.

Many take their trade tests while serving their sentences and "graduates of the jail are hard at work building Lebowa-gomo."

Disapproval

The Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Phatudi, is on record as having said that he knows nothing about any rehabilitation centre, but that he and his Government disapprove of the idea.

"Agreement must have been given by the previous Lebowa Government," he said. "We in Lebowa are opposed to the pass laws and any actions that flow from them."



— The kitchen block at the Lebowakgomo Rehabilitation Centre is nearing completion though still lacking fittings and equipment inside.

Janson 'obliged to take note'

*Cape Times
8/8/75*

JOHANNESBURG. —
The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, said yesterday that the Department of Bantu Administration would modify its proposals for rehabilitation centres for "idle" Africans to take into account homeland leaders' objections or reservations.

Proclamation R 133 — which provided for the centres — laid down that they could only be established in consultation with homeland governments and he was therefore obliged to take note of homeland leaders' views.

Mr Janson had earlier stressed that there was no question of forcing the centres or any provision relating to them on the homelands.

"As far as the department is concerned — and it is written in Proclamation R 133 — we will carry on with these institutions only with the permission and co-operation

of the homeland leaders," he said.

"That implies that if there are any new suggestions coming from them these will be discussed with them."

Referring to the details in the proclamation, Mr Janson added: "Especially after all the misunderstanding, it has become imperative to hold talks — and if it is not done on the initiative of the homeland governments concerned, then it will be done on the initiative of the department."

Mr Janson was, however, anxious to stress that there had been consultations on the principle of rehabilitation centres with both Lebowa and the Ciskei, where centres are nearing completion.

The leaders of the two homelands, Dr Cedric Phatudi and Mr Lennox Sebe, have denied that they were personally consulted, since neither was in power at the time of the consultations.

Reports of their denials had not made it clear that they were not in power at the time of the consultations in 1971 and that was unfair, since it implied that he was untruthful, Mr Janson said.

Convicts build ⁽¹⁰⁾ centres for ^{RDM} 'idle' ^{9/8/75}

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE DEPUTY Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, confirmed yesterday that convicts were being used to build the rehabilitation centre in Lebowa.

"The Prisons Department has been cooperating all along right from the planning stage," he said.

Nearing completion in Lebowa and the Ciskei, the centres — the first of a projected series for all the homelands — have aroused controversy which, as Mr Janson has put it, "has had its echoes in The Guardian of London."

Referring to cooperation between his department and the prison authorities in the planning and building of the centres, Mr Janson made two points:

- Many of the people destined to be sent to them would not be "little angels" and would have to be disciplined.
- Convict labourers would be "learning a trade" while working on the centres.

CRITICISM

The centres have attracted critical comment because of the large number of Africans who could be sent to them under proclamation R133 and its accompanying disciplinary measures.

The department has countered these criticisms by insisting that the centres are only intended for "idle and undesirable" Africans and that particular clauses in the proclamation can be amended at the request of homeland leaders.

The Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday he would visit the centre at Lebowa-Kgomo at the first available opportunity to see for himself what kind of building was being erected.

Dr Phatudi was not in power at the time of consultation between the department and the Lebowa government in 1971 on the principle of building a rehabilitation centre.

He had not yet seen the centre.

"Lebowa-Kgomo is a long way from there and the centre is being built on the lower side near the mental hospital," he said.

Lebowa-Kgomo, the projected capital, is about 30 km south of Seshego, where the Lebowa govern-

its administration.

Elaborating yesterday, he said: "As I understand the concept, a person must be a long way off normal behaviour to require rehabilitation — and an ordinary passlaw offender is not a long way from normal."

The Black Sash, which has spearheaded the criticism, yesterday welcomed a statement by Mr Janson that his department would take account of land leader opinion and leader opinion necessary, amend necessary, amend proclamation R133

Hooray for Mr Janson

Rana Daily Mail 12/8/75

101

HOORAY for the Government and Mr Punt Janson's proclamation on homeland rehabilitation for "idlers and loafers" in terms of Section 29 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

I don't give a continental what Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash or Mrs Helen Suzman have to say. It's about time something was done about those Africans who are interested only in robbing and thieving and there is no shortage of them in the cities.

Every day one hears of holdups, usually of elderly

people, in the streets of Johannesburg. Most of these are not reported to the police or the Press.

Gangs of Africans prey on their fellow brethren outside shops offering to sell them merchandise at half price.

One of the gang informs the prospective buyer that he works in that shop and can steal the article displayed in the window and supply it to him at half the price advertised. The unsuspecting buyer jumps at the opportunity and ends up with a neatly wrapped parcel which, when opened, usually contains old telephone books, empty

bottles or bricks.

Ninety-five per cent of these cases are not reported to the police because the buyer knows he has broken the law by offering to buy stolen property.

I'm in charge of an electronics company in Johannesburg and when my staff or I see them operating, we inform the buyer that he is about to be taken for a ride. Some of my staff have been threatened by these criminals for spoiling their business.

Carry on Mr Janson, those who know what is going on are with you all the way. — H. DONDE, Johannesburg.

Pass centres sinister — unions

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

The powerful confederation

represents 26 million workers in 89 countries and has headquarters here.

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

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

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

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

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

HOMELANDS

GENERAL

JAN 1976

JAN 1977

① 101
 ② 256
 ③ 236

Homelands general.

RAPPORT

11/1/76

GROTER GEVAAR BEDREIG SUID-AFRIKA VAN BINNE

DR. A. J. NORVAL Maraisstraat 245, Brooklyn, Pretoria, skryf:
DIE grootste gevaar wat Suid-Afrika bedreig, is nie soseer van buite ons landsgrense nie as van binne die Republiek.

Oor die afgelope vyftien jaar was die bevolkingsverandering in die Republiek as volg:

	1960	1970	1975
Wanlikes	3 069	3 881	4 240
Kleurlinge	1 500	2 074	2 368
Asiate	476	642	727
Bantoes	12 077	15 918	18 136
Totaal	17 122	22 465	25 471

In 1975 oortref die Bantoes in wit Suid-Afrika al die ander rasse gesamentlik. Hulle oortref selfs die Bantoes in die tuislande, naamlik 9,45 miljoen teenoor 8,7 miljoen in die tuislande.

Dis skrikwekkend as ons kyk na toestande by ons grensnywerhede. Binne 'n omtrek van 70 kilometer is daar die swartbemande nywerhede by Brits, Rosslyn en die konglomeraat by Hammanskraal. Dan is daar nog die Bantodorp Mabopane en die Winterveld, van waar daagliks 70 000 tot 80 000 werkers per bus na Pretoria reis. Dit sal baie moeilik wees om jou neerdrukkender omstandighede voor te stel as dié waaronder hierdie mense werk en lewe.

Die busse vertrek van 4 vm. af en die laaste keer tussen 8 en 9 nm. terug. Dan moet hierdie werkers vermoed deur 'n lang werksdag en lang toestaan vir busse, nog 'n hele ent loop om by hul huise te kom, waar hulle dikwels

nog beroof word. Die lone waarteen hierdie mense werk, word in die algemeen met direkte onderhandeling tussen werkgewer en werknemer vasgestel en soms verwag kan word, is dit met die groot aantal waaruit die werkgewer kan kies, soms uiters laag.

Besef ons wat hier aan die uitbroei is, veral onder die heersende inflasie wat hierdie mense skerp raak? Wanneer faktore soos 'n leë maag, flenterklere en 'n lekkende dak by al hierdie dinge gevoeg word (en dit is die toestande waaronder baie van hierdie werkers verkeer), is niks plofbaarder nie.

Het ons vergeet wat by Sharpeville, Langa en Kwa-Mashu gebeur het en wat gebeur wanneer Bantootreine aan die Rand bots? Het ons vergeet van wat onlangs by Newcastle gebeur het?

Dit lyk werklik soms of dit wat Euripides vierhonderd jaar voor Christus gesê het, waar is van Suid-Afrika: „Hulle wie die gode wil vernietig, word eers met blindheid geslaan.” 'n Mens dink veral so wanneer jy in ag neem hoe min daar in die afgelope kwarteeu deur die blanke gedoen is om die tuislande te help om groter ekonomiese selfstandigheid te bereik.

Oor die afgelope dekade was die totale jaarlikse Verdedigingsbegroting in die Republiek as volg:

1966/67	R255,8 miljoen
1967/68	R226,8 miljoen
1968/69	R252,9 miljoen
1969/70	R271,5 miljoen
1970/71	R257,1 miljoen
1971/72	R316,15 miljoen
1972/73	R385,3 miljoen
1973/74	R472,0 miljoen
1974/75	R692,0 miljoen
1975/76	R948,1 miljoen
Totaal	R4 026,15 miljoen

Hierteenoor is die volgende bedrae uit die skatkis beskikbaar gestel vir die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die tuislande:

Die lone waarteen hierdie mense werk, word in die algemeen met direkte onderhandeling tussen werkgewer en werknemer vasgestel en soms verwag kan word, is dit met die groot aantal waaruit die werkgewer kan kies, soms uiters laag.

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Totaal	R4 026,15 miljoen

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Jaar:	Grond-aankope.	Trustont-wikkeling.	Toekennings aan tuislandreëring.	Totaal
1965/66	19 000	39 250	13 000	56 250
1966/67	9 000	37 418	10 641	57 059
1967/68	8 000	1' 529	10 810	60 339
1968/69	5 000	39 779	12 995	57 774
1969/70	5 500	14 952	15 075	65 527
1970/71	7 250	10 800	18 198	66 348
1971/72	8 500	58 000	23 517	90 017
1972/73	5 500	35 607	92 515	133 622
1973/74	8 325	50 922	137 681	197 078
1974/75	25 000	79 975	203 354	308 329
Totale	R95 275	R462 232	R538 016	R1 095 573

In die tien jaar 1965/66 tot 1974/75 is R1 095 573 miljoen bestee aan die ontwikkeling van die tuislande teenoor R4 026,15 miljoen aan verdediging.

As aanvaar word dat die bedreiging van Suid-Afrika van binne sy grense groter is as van buite, dan is daar nie die minste twyfel nie dat Suid-Afrika se strategiese prioriteite nie reg gerangskik is nie. Met die geweldige getaloorwig van swart teenoor wit en die ontluikende samehorigheidsgevoel, wat daar aan die ontwikkel is tussen al die nie-blanke rasse wat uitgiproke gerig is teenoor die blanke, sou dit dwaas wees om ons oë te sluit vir die gevaar wat die Republiek werklik bedreig.

Wat 'n verskil sou dit nie in ons onderlinge volkshouding — veral tussen wit en swart — gemaak het nie as daar oor die afgelope

Ons lesers skryf

tien jaar 'n addisionele R1 000 miljoen aan die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die tuislande bestee was deur die vestiging van nywerhede wat ekonomies geïntegreer is met die Republiek nie? Dit sou die werk, onderhoud en tevredenheid verskaf het aan die honderde duisende wat hul toelwing na die Republiek gemeem het om bestaan vir hulle en hul gesinne te verkry.

(Brief verkort)

RDM 22/1/76

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Don't see 22/1/76 RDM Bantustan Ministers'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The British Foreign Secretary, Mr James Callaghan, has been asked to cancel invitations to three senior Bantustan Ministers who will be guests of the British Government.

In a letter to Mr Callaghan, the secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement of Britain, Mr Abdul Minty, said the British Government was displaying "an unfortunate indifference to Black South African and international opinion".

The three Ministers are due on January 27 for a three-week visit arranged by the Central Office of Information.

The Ministers are: Miss Stella Sigcau, Transkei Minister of the Interior; Chief T. K. Mopeli, Chief Minister of Qwaqwa; and the KwaZulu Minister of Community Affairs, Mr Walter Kanye. The Anti-Apartheid Movement also said it would demonstrate when the Ministers arrived to impress on them that they were unwelcome.

Into gold storage goes cornerstone of apartheid as economy crunch bites

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JANUARY 25, 1976

Nats face homelands freeze

By
**GRAHAM
LINSOTT**

THE GOVERNMENT'S policy cornerstone — homeland consolidation — has collapsed, as a result of the economic pinch and the prospect of costly security priorities going again in the foreseeable future.

Factors cutting off the supply of funds for consolidation and development of the homelands include:

- Widespread inflation at an apparently increasing level.
- The drop in the world gold price.
- The likelihood this year of a massively increased defence budget to cope with the external threat.

Mr Radclyffe Cadman, Natal leader of the United party and party spokesman on Bantustan affairs, said this week that the "moment of truth" was fast approaching for the Nationalists' separate development policy.

And his counterpart in the PRP, Dr Frederick van der Sluis, said the Nationalists were "up a blind alley" in African affairs with less hope than ever of implementing their policy.

Mr Cadman said any other government would resign, having failed so totally in its main objective over years.

"Consolidation has been a cornerstone of the separate development policy and now it has ground to a halt because the gold price dropped."

"What is the usefulness or validity of a policy in which the sole means of giving political and economic rights to a mass of people depends on the price of gold?"

"We have not yet felt the full effects of devaluation. They will hit us later, with tremendous increases in land prices and less money to purchase with."

"What prospect is there of fulfilling the grandiose scheme?"

He said the Government's policy of so-called consolidation — "so-called because it's only partial" — was inflationary in itself as good land carrying plantations was being bought and put over to peasant farmers, while vast tracts suitable for this type of agriculture were left in undisturbed White ownership.

Mr Cadman said the United Party's federal policy was the only one to recognise the fragmentation and inter-dependence of the different communities and was the only one viable.

The Nationalists would never admit their error, but he predicted that they would move increasingly toward United Party ideas — "as they have done in granting leasehold title to urban Blacks."

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert questioned whether the Government still accepted the implications of its separate development policy.

"One area in which the Government has maintained the appearance of absolutely uncompromising commitment to policy has been in the area of the consolidation and future independence of all the homelands."

Official sources admitted privately this week that although land deals already negotiated for consolidation are trickling through, the programme will not be pursued in the foreseeable future.

This means that although Angola and the border situation will dominate the parliamentary debates beginning tomorrow, the Government has an embarrassing monkey on its back — if it cannot carry out the policy for which it was primarily elected to office.

And leaders of both parliamentary opposition groups say they intend hitting the Nationalists harder than ever, on the lines that South Africa cannot pay for grand apartheid, let alone get it to work in practice.

Government sources are defensive about future prospects for the consolidation programme and speculate about a possible rise in the gold price, which would make funds available again, or exports of other minerals to replace gold as an exchange earner.

But they concede that if South African involvement in Angola should escalate into full-scale conflict,

homeland consolidation — which was "frozen" last October — would go into "cold storage" indefinitely.

"If there is to be a cutback of funds available for this programme, the question simply becomes one of whether the Government still sincerely believes in the implications of its own policy."

"If not, what alternative does it have in mind?"

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert predicted that the Government would have to round off its homeland maps by including in the African areas White-owned farmland and White towns.

"And this means multi-racial geographic states, which form the basis of our federal policy."

"I find it fascinating to observe how social and other pressures are bringing about precisely what we advocate for South Africa."

Mr Cadman and Dr Van Zyl Slabbert both questioned whether South Africa could afford the financial burden of indefinitely propping up a series of independent Black states, assuming they all reached this stage.

Angola and the borders are the immediate issues, looming large, but the Minister of Bantustan Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, and his deputies are likely to face some barbed questioning when their votes come before Parliament.

year.

BUSY BLACK BUSES

African Affairs Correspondent
 HOMELAND transport organisations will this year carry more than 120 million passengers, more than 70 million kilometres, says Mr. N. J. Roux, corporate planning manager of the Bantu Investment Corporation's transport division.

Speaking yesterday at a refresher course in management given to the African directors of transport companies at the University of Zululand, Mr. Roux said South Africa did not have enough trained Whites, but with the "help of Blacks, transport services have been made possible."

About 85 percent of the workers of

Natal in arcu
 27/1/76

the various companies were Blacks in positions ranging from traffic officials to directors.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who opened the fortnight course, warned that bus fares "must be handled with the greatest circumspection. Sight must not be lost of the fact that dissatisfaction with fares can have political repercussions."

The KwaZulu Government appreciated the South African Government's fare subsidy. African workers would not be able to meet fares without it. Or the other hand, he said, the Government had deliberately sited African townships far from the work areas.

101

30/1/76

DD
**Homeland
visitors
attacked**

LONDON — Anti-apartheid campaigner, Mrs Jeanne Martin Cisse, has criticised the visit here of three leaders from black homelands in South Africa, as guests of the British Government.

Mrs Cisse, chairman of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid and Guinea Ambassador to the UN, said the delegation was in Britain for propaganda purposes on behalf of the South African Government.

The three invited leaders are the Transkei's Interior Minister, Miss Stella Sigcau, the Chief Minister of Qwa Qwa, Chief Kenneth Mopeli and the KwaZulu Minister of Community Affairs, Mr Walter Kanye.

Mrs Cisse accused South Africa of trying to keep tribalism going, saying this was a weapon colonialists had always used against nationalists. But it would not help to deal with Bantustan leaders simply because they were black, she said.

Mrs Cisse had talks earlier yesterday with Britain's deputy foreign minister Mr David Ennals and leaves today for Cairo for talks with Arab leaders.

She wants to explore the possibility of setting up an oil embargo against South Africa, according to close associates. — SAPA-RNS.

Germans praise prospects in Homelands

W/E ARGUS (Business) 31/1/76

1. 78.A
2. (101)

Weekend Argus Correspondent

BONN. — A 30-man West German trade delegation which visited South Africa in November has published a glowing report on the prospects for German investment in the Republic and the Black homelands.

The members of the delegation returned home convinced that the chances of a peaceful solution to the race problem had improved considerably through 'the inward and outward detente policy of the Vorster Government.'

In their report to the German Federation of Industry they speak warmly of the 'open-mindedness' of the homeland authorities.

A spokesman said in an interview the aim of the report was to present a balanced picture of the situation in South Africa.

The report says: 'In accord with the Federal Government, the delegation sees no political cause to restrict trade and capital traffic with South Africa. Other Western countries proceed in the same way.'

Manpower

'Even many Black African states that make ideologically motivated claims on South Africa maintain intensive economic relations with this country, or are striving to attain them.'

'Government representatives, especially in the Department of Commerce, made it clear to us that they would like to see the negative trade balance for South Africa reduced by higher German purchases of South African goods.'

The delegation said that apart from the availability of raw materials and cheap energy, South Africa's great reserves of manpower determined production conditions.

'The average annual growth rate of the Black population is 3.1 percent. The general manager of the Bantu Investment Corporation cited to the delegation an estimate according to which 130 000 African men come into the labour market every year.'

Higher pay

'Together with low wage costs, a lower work productivity rate must also be taken into account because Black workers often have to overcome enormous civilisation differences before they fully assimilate themselves with the industrial working conditions.'

'The present wage gap between Black and White is to be completely eliminated in a few years by exclusively performance-orientated pay.'

'The South African subsidiaries of German firms are known for paying considerably higher wages than the minimum rates for Black workers.'

'There are hardly any strikes since a great number of labour laws limit the right to strike among Blacks and promote good relations between management and labour,' says the delegation.

Referring to the implications of apartheid, the delegation quotes 'people who know the country' as saying that there are practical and domestic policy limits — 'indifference to the White electorate' — to the tempo of removing racial barriers and that 'the concessions by the Government have already gone to the boundaries of what is possible now.'

In the long term, the delegation advises German businessmen that a solid growth in the Republic's economy can be expected.

Transkei leads the homelands

12/2/76. NM

From ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Transkei has the largest gross domestic products of the nine homelands, but Bophuthatswana citizens have the highest incomes.

This was shown yesterday when the gross domestic product and the "national income" for Blacks, including commuters and migrants, were given for each homeland by the Minister of Statistics, Dr. S. W. van der Merwe, in reply to a question tabled by Mr. G. H. Waddell (PEP, Johannesburg North).

The gross domestic product of the Transkei in 1973-4 was R131,2 million, while that for KwaZulu was R127,5 million and the Bophuthatswana's stood at R115,8 million.

Other homelands:
Lebowa, R61,1 million;
Ciskei, R39,6 million;
Gazankulu, R14,3 million;
Venda, R11,5 million;
Swazi, R5,1 million; and
Qwaqwa, R3,3 million.

The income for each person in the homelands showed a different order. Bophuthatswana's was R198; Gazankulu R190; KwaZulu R185; Transkei R175; Venda R172; Ciskei R165; Swazi R156; Lebowa R152; and Qwaqwa R143.

The average individual income for all the homelands was R176.

This means that the average monthly income of the residents, commuters and migrants from the homelands was about R14,70.

101

12/2/76. DD

MP: farmers in Peddie desperate

CAPE TOWN — Property owners in the Peddie district were desperate and many faced bankruptcy, the MP for Albany, Mr Bill Deacon, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Something should be done immediately to solve the problem of farmers in Peddie whose land had been released for blacks. Otherwise the area should be deproclaimed.

The Government had

over-extended itself in the proclamation of land for blacks under the 1936 Land and Trust Act for homeland consolidation.

He had made this warning before when the price of gold was high but it had fallen on deaf ears. Now money was tight, the Government could not fulfil its commitments.

Peddie had suffered because of this. Other areas were in a similar position.

The land could only be bought by the Bantu Trust or the Adjustment Committee and as a result many were in financial difficulty.

In September last year the Peddie Farmers Association was told that no offers could be made because there was no more money.

He suggested the Minister of Finance "make adequate provision for these purchases in the budget later this year.

Not only whites "are becoming restive, but also the blacks. The situation is most unsatisfactory," he said. — PC.

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(2) (131)

Van den Heever hits at payout priorities

12/2/76

DO.

CAPE TOWN — Farmers in the Eastern Cape had been "left to the dogs" after the offers to buy their property for the Ciskei homeland had been withdrawn by the Government.

But at the same time, the Government was paying out over R2 million to two property speculators in Port St Johns, the MP for King William's Town, Mr S. A. van den Heever, said yesterday in the Assembly during an angry attack on government spending.

Citing the purchase and renovation of homes for members of the Free State Provincial Executive, the construction of certain buildings in the Transkei, and the purchase of luxury cars by the Government, Mr Van den Heever said:

"It is unfair to waste the people's money like this."

With the situation on the border and the recent commitment by the presidents of four neighbouring states to "free" South Africa, Mr Van den Heever said he believed the people of South Africa wanted to support the Government, but how could they when money was wasted?

Houses had been bought for members of the OFS Provincial Executive for R89 000 and renovated for R114 000.

In the Transkei, a home had been bought for over R250 000 for the Chief Justice. A palace for the Transkeian President was being built for R1.6 mil-

lion and houses for cabinet ministers at R280 000 each.

He also quoted from a press report which said the Government had last year bought over 5 000 cars including a number of luxury models.

Mr Van den Heever attacked the purchase of Port St Johns properties for over R2 million when municipal valuations were R172 000. He said the former Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. N. Raubenheimer had been guilty of incompetence in his handling of the deals.

What was worse was that farmers in the declared areas of Frankfurt and Braunschweig had waited since 1972 for firm offers for their property. After these had finally been made in August 1975, they had suddenly been withdrawn on the grounds that there had not been enough money.

"How does the Government not have money for the farmers, but it does have money for Port St Johns speculators?" Mr Van den Heever asked.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr H. Schoeman, interjected: "Boet Hertzog."

Mr Van den Heever: "I suppose it is Hertzogite to be on the side of the farmers."

He said the farmers affected by consolidation were good patriots. Now they had to hear that speculators were being paid out, but they were put to the dogs.

The public wanted the

assurance from the Government that it did not waste their money. They were willing to make sacrifices in the interests of South Africa, but not when they did not have that assurance.—PC.

11 April - 1976
(2) 121
(3) 703
(4) 111

Transkei: no home for aged

19 DD
20/2/76
CAPE TOWN — The Transkei, due to become independent in October this year, does not have a single home for aged people.

This was revealed in the House of Assembly yesterday when the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, replied to a question tabled by Mr R. M. Cadman (U.P., Umhlatuzana) about the number of old age homes in the homelands.

In his reply, the minister said there were nine homes for physically able aged people in Lebowa, Bophutatswana, KwaZulu, Qwaqwa and the Ciskei.

There were also 15 homes for infirm aged and other disabled people in the Ciskei, KwaZulu, Qwaqwa, KwaZulu, Bophutatswana, Lebowa, Gazankulu, and Venda.

But, according to the minister's reply, there were no homes for aged people in the Transkei. — PC.

① 107
② 286

UK will recognise homeland if . . .

101

STAR: 19/2/76

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The question of formal recognition by the British Government of the South African Bantustans does not arise at present because they are regarded as forming an integral part of the Republic.

But if a request for recognition as an independent state were received from a homeland, it would be considered against Britain's "well established legal criteria for recognition."

This was the gist of a reply by Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, to a question from a Labour backbencher in the Commons yesterday.

BE SATISFIED

Mr Ennals added: "We would have to be satisfied about the independence of such a territory, including its handling of its external relations."

During the discussion that followed this reply, a Labour backbencher shouted: "I hope the question won't be considered at all."

The backbencher also criticised the recent visit to Britain of three homeland leaders. Why had they been invited to Britain as guests of the Government?

NO ISOLATION

Mr Ennals replied that the Government had invited people from all over the world to visit Britain. It was better that the homeland leaders should come to Britain and take part in an open debate than that they should be left in isolation.

A Conservative MP felt that many of the homeland leaders had strongly opposed South African policies. They deserved to be encouraged, not disparaged.

S.A. Digest - 20/2/76

BANTU AFFAIRS

XDC BOOSTS TRANSKEI

The Xhosa Development Corporation's (XDC) profits for the year ending March 31, 1975, almost trebled that of the previous year, rising from R723 000 to R2,002-million, according to the 10th annual report of the corporation.

During the year under review, the corporation's share capital was increased from R40,2-million to R63,7-million, which included about R8-million to buy the Border Passenger Transport.

According to the report, special attention was paid during the year to establishing more industries under the White agency system and also to extending the corporation's agricultural activities.

In a special message in the report, the Chief Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, said that today, ten years after the establishment of the XDC, Transkei's commercial and industrial growth was assured, largely through the initiative of the XDC.

He said that more than 12 100 new jobs had been created while Blacks had taken over 474 retail trading outlets and acquired interests in many other projects.

HOMELANDS' CORPORATIONS

Four development corporations for the Black homelands have already been established and a further four are being established, according to the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg.

Originally only the Bantu Investment Corporation and the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) were concerned with the development of the eight homelands. Now each homeland will have its own corporation.

The development corporation for Bophuthatswana held its inaugural meeting on 1 August 1975, and the corresponding meetings for Venda, Qwa-Qwa and Gazankulu followed on 12

December 1975. Directors' meetings were then held. Each corporation has 10 directors, of whom five are Black. The Black directors are appointed from a list compiled by the respective homeland's legislative assembly.

Separate corporations are now also being established for Lebowa, KwaZulu, Transkei and Ciskei. Those for Transkei and Ciskei replace the XDC, which provided for the entire Xhosa nation.



Hoofstad
About R300 000 has been spent on a publication to celebrate Transkei's independence in October this year. The book, which has been approved by Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, contains a comprehensive history of the Xhosa people, as well as a detailed survey of Transkei on the eve of its independence. About 20 000 copies are to be printed, a limited number of which will be luxury leather-bound editions with illuminated margins. Half of the 320 pages both in the standard and luxury editions will be full-colour illustrations. Here Mr Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, examines a draft copy of the book. Left is the publisher, Mr Chris van Rensburg, and at right the editor, Mr B. P. J. Erasmus

(1) 101
(2) 103

DD
R64 m

20/2/76
spent

on land

CAPE TOWN — A total of R64 450 824 has been spent buying property for the consolidation of the homelands since April 1 last year. Most was spent purchasing farms (R57 383 303), while another R7 067 521 was spent by the Adjustment Committee.

Details of the takeover of property for the homelands were given in the House of Assembly yesterday when the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, replied to a question tabled by Mr H. N. Schwarz (PRP, Yeoville).

A total of 583 white-owned trading stations in the Transkei have been taken over by the Xhosa Development Corporation.

Mr Botha revealed this in reply to a question tabled by Mr R. M. Cadman (UP, Umhlatuzana).

At present, one of these trading stations is managed by a white person and 79 managed by black people.

In reply to a further question from Mr Cadman, Mr Botha said the XDC had spent R13,7 million on housing for key white personnel at the Umtata and Butterworth industrial growth points.

Housing for whites is by far the largest amount invested by the corporation on the provision of services at the towns. Another R3,3 million has been spent on industrial townships, water schemes and electricity schemes.

A total R10 711 841 had been spent at Butterworth to build factories for leasing to entrepreneurs and R1 336 936 for the same purpose at Umtata.

The Minister of Finance, Sen Horwood, said R13,1 million had been loaned to Paraguay. He was replying to a

question by Mr T. Aronson (UP, Walmer).

The loans ranged over a term of three years to 15 years at interest rates ranging from 4½ per cent to 7½ per cent a year.

Other financial credit facilities made available to Paraguay amounted to R8,85 million.

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J. C. Heunis, said the Anti-Inflation Education and Publicity Committee had so far spent R340 258 and were planning to spend a further R591 742 for the initial duration of its plan of action.

He was replying to another question by Mr Schwarz. — SAPA-PC.

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HOMELANDS

Benbo report: stir likely

SAFE
20/2/76

101

LEON KOK

BENBO, the economic research wing of the Bantu Investment Corporation, is to bring out what is expected to be the most controversial report on the economic development of the homelands since the Tomlinson Report.

Most of the statistical information has been taken from the series of Reviews which are currently being published. However, the book will be much more in-depth, with considerable discussion and comparative analyses.

It is understood that the writers have taken a totally independent line in their interpretation of the facts. Neither the Departments of Bantu Administration nor Information have insisted on editing it.

Called Black Development in South Africa, it is being published by Perskor and will be on sale in May.

(B) 54/76(K)

(101)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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

For some considerable time now members of the private sector representing the Association of Chamber of Commerce of South Africa, Die Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa, The South African Federated Chamber of Industries, The South African Agricultural Union, The Motor Industries Federation of South Africa, The Building Industries Federation (S.A.), have had discussions with officials of my Department of Bantu Administration and Development, The Bureau for Economic Research re Bantu Development and The Bantu Investment Corporation of South Africa Limited, regarding means and procedures by which the private sector could render unconditional assistance to the Government of the various Bantu homelands and their citizens in securing a more rapid and successful economic growth and development of the homelands.

The assistance offered by the private sector is in an advisory capacity, it is free, voluntary and unconditional. There are many ways in which assistance can be rendered to homeland Governments and Bantu Entrepreneurs in the homelands. Needless to say, I am most grateful for this voluntary and unconditional assistance offered by the private sector and which I have approved in principle subject to acceptance by the respective homeland Governments of the help offered by the private sector.

The homeland Governments to whom this scheme has been explained by officials of my Department and members of the private sector have noted the offered assistance

with gratitude. At this stage many have already formally accepted the offer.

I have, therefore, approved of the establishment of a Committee of Overall Co-ordination regarding private sector help in the development of Bantu homelands. This Committee will gather to inquire after the progress that has been made, consider procedure and recommendations and to discuss matters of general importance.

An Advisory Committee, which is a sub-committee of the homeland Planning Committee is being planned for each homeland, consisting of approximately six members, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of the relative homeland, and such Committees have already been established in several homelands.

In the Advisory Committee for each homeland, a person from the Agricultural Sector from the adjoining European areas to the relative homelands, will also be nominated, who, in conjunction with members from Commerce and Industries will serve the homelands with advice.

The South African Agricultural Union will promote help to the various homelands by means of a number of committees. The Committee which will be responsible to make contact with the homelands will be known as the Central Liaison Committee. This Committee will make contact with the homelands through the Commissioners General, although the consultations will be on a personal basis between the Union and the relative homeland leaders.

During contact with the various homelands, the Liaison Committees will assess the needs and thereafter the Agricultural Union will determine, on merit, the nature of and to what extent the Agricultural Union is prepared to render help. After determination of the needs by the Central Liaison Committee the intention is to establish Agricultural Committees or working groups in close collaboration with the relative Provincial Agricultural Unions.

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

CAPE TOWN

20 FEBRUARY 1976.

FOESPRAAK DEUR SY EDELE M.C. DUTHA, L.V., MINISTER VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS, BY GELEENTHEID VAN DIE OPENING VAN DIE TUISLANDE-PAVILJOEN TE MILNERPARK OP 21 FEBRUARIE 1976, BY GELEENTHEID VAN DIE S.A. NYWERHEIDSKOU.

Toe die Regering besluit het om die gedagte van 'n verteenwoordigende nywerheidskou te steun het hy dit gedoen omrede daar, ten spyte van die merkwaardige ontwikkeling wat daar in die land se nywerheidssektor plaasgevind het, dusver nog nie 'n werklike grootskaalse en ten volle verteenwoordigende nywerheidskou gereël was nie. Die Regering was van mening dat die tyd aangebreek het om hierdie tekortkoming reg te stel en dit is in werklikheid die doel van hierdie tentoonstelling vandag.

Die gedagte is dat hierdie tentoonstelling aan Suid-Afrikaners

die 2/

- 2 -

die geleentheid kan bied om beter vertrouwd te raak met die groot verskeidenheid nywerheidsprodukte wat in die land vervaardig word. Dit sou hulle in staat kon stel om self te oordeel oor die ontwerp, kwaliteit en pryse van Suid-Afrikaanse produkte in teenstelling met ingevoerde produkte. Op hierdie wyse sal ons land hopelik in staat wees om buitelandse valuta op invoere te kan spaar en dit kan op sy beurt lei tot 'n uitbreiding van plaaslike nywerhede waardeur meer werksgeleenthede vir ons snelgroeiende bevolking geskep sou kon word.

Maar bo alles is die gedagte dat die tentoonstelling as 'n vertoonvenster vir buitelandse beleggers en kopers sal dien.

Die komitee wat aangestel is om hierdie tentoonstelling te organiseer, het gemeen dat hierdie 'n besondere geleentheid

Sou kon bied om aan nyweraars te toon wat die moontlikhede van nywerheidsvestiging in die Bantoetuislande is. Dit sou ook veral aan die regerings van die tuislande die geleentheid bied om inligting te kan verstrck aangeande toestande vir nywerheidsvestiging in hul onderskeie tuislande, asook die ontwikkeling wat reeds daar plaasgevind het.

Dit is vir my as verantwoordelike Minister besonder verblydend om te sien dat al die tuislande besluit het om van hierdie geleentheid gebruik te maak en ek wil hulle graag komplimenteer met die ondernemingsgees wat hulle hier openbaar. Ek dink dit is veral die Afrikaanse gesegde van "Onbekend maak onbemind" wat hier van toepassing is. Die tuislande is vir die meeste

beleggers 4/

beleggers redelik onbekend en indien die regerings nie elke geleentheid aangryp om meer oor hulself en hul lande bekend te maak nie, sal belegging in die tuislande nie ontwikkel soos dit behoort nie.

Dit is vir al die volkere van Suid-Afrika van besondere belang dat die tuislande die geleentheid gegun word om op ekonomiese gebied te kan ontwikkel. Die skepping van genoegsame werksgeleenthede vir die bevolking van Suid-Afrika is van kardinale belang vir die toekomstige voorspoed van ons land.

Die jaarlikse aanwas van ekonomiese bedrywige Bantoe in Suid-Afrika word beraam op 170 - 180 000 waarvan ongeveer 100 000 hulle in die tuislande bevind. Verkieslik moed daar geleenthede

vir hulle geskep word.

Indien aanvaar word dat een werkseleentheid in die sekondêre sektor aanleiding gee tot die skepping van 2 geleenthede in die ander ekonomiese sektore, dan beteken dit dat ongeveer 20 000 Bantoe jaarliks in die sekondêre sektor 'n heenkome sal moet vind. Op hierdie besonderhede gebaseer, word bereken dat daar jaarliks ongeveer 20 - 25 000 nuwe poste in die sekondêre sektor in die tuislande geskep moet word. Die gemiddelde indienname van al die fabriek in die tuislande is 100 Bantoe per fabriek. Gevolglik sal 100 fabriek jaarliks in die tuislande gevestig moet word om die skepping van 10 000 addisionele werkseleenthede tot gevolg te hê.

Ek glo nie dit is redelik om te verwag dat die Regering vir die totale 6/

totale jaarlikse aanwas van die arbeidsmag 'n heenkome moet vind nie en allermens geheel en al in die vervaardigingsektor nie. Ons ekonomie is gegrond op die beginsels van private inisiatief en ontwikkelingspogings vanaf staatsweë is ook gevestig op die landbou, die mynbou, die professies, handel en dienste en hierdie sektore moet ook hulle deel hê aan die skepping van nuwewerkseleenthede. Indien ons egter die verhoudings wat geld in volwasse ekonomieë toepas (en daar moet onthou word dat tuisland-ekonomieë nog ver van volwasse is), dan sou die ideaal wees om ongeveer 20 - 25 000 werkseleenthede jaarliks in die nywerheidsektor te vind. Weer eens behoort private inisiatief sonder direkte owerheidsbystand vir 'n groot deel hiervan voorsiening te maak en dink ek dit is realisties as die tuislandkorporasies vir hulle 'n tussentydse mikpunt stel van 10 000 nuwe werkseleenthede

jaarliks in die vervaardigingswese in die tuislande. Die feit dat daar, na afloop van 6 jaar sedert die aanvang van die nywerheidsontwikkelingsprogram, slegs gemiddeld ongeveer 5 000 nuwe werksgeleenthede in hierdie sektor geskep is, dui daarop dat pogings verskerp sal moet word.

The tremendous task of creating such a magnitude of work opportunities annually is hampered severely by certain inherent development problems in the Homelands. As we all know, the most important determinant of economic growth is the efficiency with which capital resources are applied and maintained.

In the Homelands of South Africa, however, the following limiting factors 8/

factors are also present:

Firstly, a shortage of new development capital, mainly because the internal savings of the population are relatively small.

Secondly, the very rapid population growth in the Homelands tends to slow down the rate of economic development because the population as a whole is too young for active economic participation. In South Africa, for example, no less than 42% of the Bantu are under 15 years of age as against some 25% in Great Britain.

Thirdly, the Bantu population has a so-called uneconomic culture which means that tradition and customs inhibit the full utilisation of the potential and that the inhabitants value their leisure much more than westernised people.

Fourthly, the lack of entrepreneurial and other skills which prevent the Bantu from active participation.

The importance of the injection of the necessary skills and know-how vis-a-vis capital can therefore not be over-emphasised. For this very reason the system of industrial decentralisation to the homelands on the agency basis was introduced towards the end of 1969.

Under this arrangement local as well as foreign entrepreneurs are encouraged to invest in selected growth points where the required infrastructure has been fully developed.

The scheme implies that industrialists operate manufacturing concerns 10/

concerns within the Homelands for their own gain without any restrictions on the repatriation of profits. Since Whites are, however, not allowed to own land in the Homeland, ground and buildings to the specification of industrialists are made available on lease by the Corporations.

A further basic characteristic of the system is that industrialists are at present not permitted to operate in the Homelands for an unlimited period of time, but that a contract is negotiated with each industrialist for a fixed term. On expiry of the contract a Bantu company has the option of buying the concern from the industrialist at a price based on market value, inclusive of goodwill, if any, at the time of sale.

It has been stated that not as many entrepreneurs establish industries in the Homelands as could be possible because of the restrictive terms placed on them by the lease agreement.

I would like to make a few comments on this aspect.

The fixed term of the agreement was devised in an endeavour by the South African Government to channel White know-how and entrepreneurship to the homelands without hindering future independent Black states permanently, but at the same time to protect the interests of entrepreneurs who support the policy of decentralisation.

Because of the insistence of certain entrepreneurs to obtain

longer ... 12/

longer tenure than that provided for by the original scheme indications were already given by various Homeland leaders that they would be willing to negotiate for a longer period of tenure.

A further point of interest is that it is desirable in any free enterprise system to afford the local inhabitants the opportunity to participate in the shareholding of undertakings. Whilst a step in this direction will be welcomed by the Homeland Governments and the development corporations participation in equity is by no means a prerequisite for the establishment of an industry in a Homeland.

Most industrialists are probably aware that the concessions offered by Government for the establishment of industry in the Homelands

and ... 13/

and border areas were recently significantly increased. The concessions are exceptionally attractive and calculations have indicated that some industrialists can expect concessions of a value equal to his own investment over a period of ten years taking his profit into consideration. I am of the opinion that these concessions are as good as any offered by any country which actively propogates a policy of decentralisation of industry.

In spite of a decline in the rate of new investment in South Africa, the establishment of industries in the Homelands has prospered favourably and far beyond our expectations.

In total 170 undertakings have been established in the Homeland

growthpoints 14/

growthpoints involving a total capital investment of R120 mill of which white private enterprise has contributed approximately R58 million. Of these ventures 20 are foreign companies. Various types of industries have been established ranging from sophisticated television and radio manufacturing plants to textiles, furniture and light engineering. The experience of all these industrialists have indicated that the inherent abilities of Homeland citizens are of equal quality to that found in any area in South Africa and in most cases it has indicated more favourable results as far as absenteeism and labour-turnover are concerned.

Die sukses wat behaal is, is vir my duidelik uit die begrotings van die onderskeie ontwikkelingskorporasies. Ten spyte van die

huidige ongunstige ekonomiese klimaat, verdubbel die besteding aan die nywerheidsvestiging in die tuislande byna elke jaar.

Ek wil graag van hierdie geleentheid gebruik maak om hulde te bring aan daardie vervaardigers wat reeds in die tuislande gevestig is en dié wat van voorneme is om hulle daar te vestig. Ek is bewus daarvan dat daar aanvanklik sekere infrastruktuurtekorte in sekere gebiede was en dat u soms met groot moeite u besighede moes bedryf. Wees egter verseker dat u die dankbaarheid van die swart en blanke volkere van Suid-Afrika verdien het.

Dit is nou vir my baie aangenaam om hierdie eerste volwaardige tentoonstelling van die nywerheidsaksie in die tuislande formeel geopen te kan verklaar.

Baie dankie.

Uitgereik 16/

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

STAR 23/2/76

Homeland

progress
'exceeds'
targets'

101

Ivan Philip

Although the rate of new investment in South Africa has declined, the establishment of industries in the Homelands "has prospered far beyond our expectations."

A total of 170 undertakings had been launched, worth R120m and 20 of these ventures came from foreign countries.

This was said by Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development at Milner Park over the weekend.

He was opening the Homelands Pavilion at the South African Industrial exhibition.

The Minister said that Homeland leaders had indicated that they would now be willing to negotiate longer periods of tenure investors, following representations from entrepreneurs.

CONCESSIONS

He also pointed out that concessions offered to industrialists by the Government had recently been significantly increased and were now "exceptionally attractive."

Problems that faced the Homelands were: small internal savings which resulted in a shortage of development capital, rapid population growth, an "uneconomic culture" that inhibited full use of the potential and lack of skills.

But Mr Botha emphasised that it was "of exceptional importance to the peoples of South Africa that the Homelands be given the opportunity to develop economically."

Republic is our Daily Despatch 24/2/76 homeland — BPC

(1) Festival Parkes
(2) 101.

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Government-created black homelands were platforms aimed at diverting the energy of blacks from true struggle for national liberation said Mr D. Nkonkobe, of Mdantsane, when he addressed a rally at St Peter's Church here.

He said the Black Peoples Convention rejected the homelands and chose to operate outside them because it believed blacks had an inalienable right to determine their own destiny.

"Azania is the homeland of all its inhabitants, and no minority group has a right to partition the country to suit its own selfish motives," he said.

Another speaker, Mr Selby Baqwa of Qumbu, said black consciousness was the realisation by blacks of the need to rally together and to operate as a group to rid themselves of the shackles that bind them to perpetual servitude.

The rally closed with the singing of "Nkosi Sikelela iAfrika" with clenched fist black-power salutes.

In King William's Town Mr Hlaku Rachidi, presi-

dent of the Black Peoples' Convention, said yesterday that a spirit of militancy had been injected into blacks by what was happening on the borders.

"Blacks now have a hope even more than before that black rule is imminent in South Africa," he said.

"BPC is not racialistic — we do not hate whites but only the restrictions and oppressions they have imposed. Whites have no reason to fear blacks because blacks have no intention of driving them into the sea.

"What we want is majority rule, which can only be brought about by drastic changes in the South African scene. This does not mean we want to exclude whites or anyone on the basis of colour, race or creed," he said.

Mr Rachidi said BPC did not believe in violent change. "We believe South Africa will eventually bow to increasing pressures both from outside and inside and that there will be peaceful change in the country without any violence," he said. We of the Black Peoples' Convention want a situation where blacks and whites cooperate," he said. — DDR.

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2, 101

Blacks plan 27/2/76. to build NM chain stores

African Affairs Reporter

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) has launched a campaign to raise R1-million to open its own supermarkets in the homelands.

Nafcoc has supported the Natal and Zululand African Chamber of Commerce (Inyandá) in its fight against the KwaZulu Government's tri-company policy which will allow White stores in the homeland

The decision was taken at a meeting of the chamber at the University of Turfloop last weekend.

The chamber has already raised R250 000 and its first supermarket will be built within the next four months.

The holding company will be registered under the name The National Black Chain Stores. The shares sell at R250 each and only members of the chamber are eligible to buy them.

R71,5-m ^{Gov 24/2/76} homelands boost

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, has disclosed that a total of R71,5-m has so far been spent by the Government on factories and industrial services at homeland growth points.

Manufacturing undertakings in all the home-

lands employ 24 025 Blacks, 146 Coloured people and 883 Whites, the Minister said.

Mr Botha was replying in Parliament to Mr Gordon Waddell (PRP, Johannesburg North)

The figures given showed that R9-m was spent on developing industrial townships, R6-m on water schemes, R1,5-m

on electricity supplies, R17,2-m on housing for White personnel, and R1 396 on transport subsidies for White staff.

The erection of homeland factories for leasing to entrepreneurs cost R37,7-million.

By far the most money spent on factories was at Babalegi (R16,7-million), with the next largest

being R10,7-million at Butterworth.

Butterworth had R8,1-million for the Xhosa Development Corporation for housing White staff.

The XDC also spent R5,6-million on housing for White staff at Umtata.

The per capita cost of providing work for 25 054 employees comes to R2 854.

Black federation our aim says George ^{DD.} 1/3/76



Chief George . . . no more pass books

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Federation of all the homelands was the ultimate aim of the Transkei.

This was said by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, at a rally attended by more than 200 people at Ginsberg, here yesterday.

The Transkei was struggling for the decolonisation of its land and the liberation of its people, he said.

"We regret that we got our independence before amalgamation with our brothers in the Ciskei."

Chief George said there was an agreement that Transkei citizens would carry identity cards after independence and would not be asked for passes (reference books) when

they visited or worked in the Republic.

They would, he said, get the very decent and dignified treatment accorded to citizens of another state.

Every black man wanted liberation and they only differed in the means they used for achieving this.

"Mandela, Sisulu etc wanted liberation and fought for it. They are now languishing in prison."

"There are people who are content with making a noise but not doing anything positive for their liberation. Mandela can only be free when we talk with Vorster as a state demanding the release of our people," he said.

Chief George said there were people who criticised and insulted people who participated in the homelands policy and yet those people have not achieved their own freedom.

Members of Saso, BPC, ANC should not attack or insult members of TNIP, CNP because they have not been successful in their so called struggle.

The Minister of Education, Mr A. Jonas, said the Transkei would be a non-racial state but "whites must know that a black man will govern the Transkei after independence."

He said they aimed to

join the Organisation for African Unity.

Mr Jonas said the Transkei needed teachers desperately because of the introduction of compulsory education.

"In the whole of Africa there is no state that has educated its people more than the Transkei. When there was Africanisation we had no problem of finding the manpower because we had our own graduates."

"We have been accused of luring teachers to the Transkei and I can say it now that we shall continue doing this because a young state needs all the experienced people. This applies to nurses and clerks as well," he said.

Mr Jonas said a site was ready for the building of the Transkei university and the university recently opened, was a step towards their own university.

"We cannot as an independent state have our children seeking education elsewhere," he said.

Mr C. Diko, said there could never be any opposition against independence because all blacks hated the divide and rule policy which came with whites who were afraid of the unity of blacks.

He said the Transkeians and Ciskeiaris should not fight over minor issues as they were one people who should not be divided by colonialists. — DDR.

(57)

1/3/76

1 810

extra

jobs —

report

CAPE TOWN — highest number of work opportunities ever — 1 810 — were created in the homelands during 1975 through the Bantu Investment Corporation in spite of the worldwide slowdown in economic activities.

This was said in the annual report of the corporation by its chairman, Dr S. P. du Toit, released in Parliament yesterday.

Dr Du Toit said the interest in the establishment of industries in the homelands by local as well as overseas undertakings was continually showing a sustained growth.

Positive results were now evident from the sound foundation laid down in the first years of the BIC's existence "when relatively little (seen in figures) progress was made," Dr Du Toit said.

Foreign industrial investment in the homelands exceeded R10 million during the financial year while local white investment increased by R9,6 million to R33,1 million. A total of 1 810 additional work opportunities were created.

The BIC also showed increases in the transport field where more than 100 million passengers were conveyed and assets increased R10 million to R15,6 million.

Dr Du Toit said that sustained efforts in the training of a black business class had "also been beyond expectation and a particularly interesting development in this area was the beginning which was made with the establishment of small black industrial undertakings."

Dr Du Toit reported that certain BIC activities would be transferred to the new independent development corporations in the homelands when these were established.

The new bodies will take over the financing of black businessmen, the establishment of business centres, the transfer of businesses which belong to the BIC and the financ-

ing of black farmers and agricultural corporations.

In the financial statement, it was reported that the nett assets of the BIC had increased from R58 million to R89 million, but that the consolidated accumulated profits declined from R757 100 to R598 173. — PC.

Exploitation essential — Marais

SUNDAY TIMES 28/3/70

Sunday Times Reporter

WHITE participation in homeland development would lead to their exploitation by investors, but this was essential for rapid growth, Dr Jan Marais, president of the South Africa Foundation, said this week.

After being re-elected president on Friday, Dr Marais said: "Nationalisation is bad for capital formation and progress everywhere. The bogey of exploitation through foreign investment is basically true, but where in the world is a developing country making rapid strides of progress without exploitation?"

"The greatness of South Africa itself was the result of exploitation. By the year 2000 South Africa — including the homelands — would have a population of about 50 million, with 16-million Africans living in the homelands and an equal number in "White" South Africa. There would then be about 10-million Whites, six-million Coloureds and two-million Asians. "The general living



For the first time the council of the South Africa Foundation includes three Black members and a woman. Left is Mr. M. E. Joesub, chairman of the African Chamber of Commerce; right is Mrs. Margaret Lessing, president of the New Republican Council. Mr Joesub's wife is on his left. Mr Fred Harris, of the Coloured Development Corporation, is also a member. Mr Jan Marais, president of the foundation, says the way the council is constituted "sets an example to the whole of South Africa. standard will then be about three times as high as today, provided the economy is kept buoyant and trade and investment grow."

Just over a year ago Dr Marais listed 50 provocative questions that "the world is asking of South Africa." Then there were 13 "South Africa must ask the world," followed this week by 17 questions that "South Africans must ask themselves."

In a question dealing with the homelands, Dr Marais says: "The most optimistic estimates indicate that only a maximum of 50 per cent of the total num-

ber of Black people in South Africa can ever be accommodated in the homelands."

He questions whether the homelands policy could produce enough jobs — 180 000 in 1974, while 200 000 are needed annually — and whether entrepreneurial support for dynamic growth would be forthcoming in the knowledge that the homelands were to be floated off to full independence.

There were encouraging signs that leaders were thinking in the direction of economic co-operation between the 10 states of Southern Africa. "The only things in the way are Rhodesia, Angola, South West Africa and legalised colour discrimination in South Africa," Dr Marais said.

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Money, jobs plan by BIC

Natal Mercury 29/3/76
African Affairs
Correspondent

"IN SPITE of the despondency expressed about the economic situation in South Africa," says a Bantu Investment Corporation spokesman "the BIC has been able to push up its investment in the industrialisation programme from R4,7 million in the 1973-74 financial year to an expected R40 million for the coming financial year—funds permitting."

He told the Mercury yesterday that the corporation was committed at this stage to invest R24 million during 1976-77 in building and loans on projects in progress.

An additional R6 000 000 will be spent on the expansion of infrastructure and industrial estates.

Projects under investigation will need at least a further R10 million in the next 12 months.

The rate at which the industrialisation programme has grown "is further highlighted by the total investment for the first five year period of the programme reaching about R41 million at the end of the month.

INVESTMENT

"At the moment, total investment by White entrepreneurs in the homelands already exceeds R50 million."

The official, Mr. Philip Kotzenberg, said the programme has been able to create 14 000 job opportunities in the homelands so far, but the 1976-77 investment was expected to create between 8 500 and 10 000 jobs.

TARGET

"The BIC has set itself the target of creating at least 20 000 jobs annually with its industrialisation programme.

"The rate at which industrialists are now coming forward brings

this target within reach within the next two to three years."

Mr. Kotzenberg said that Babelegi, the first growth point developed by the corporation, had been so successful that it had now become necessary to "consider the withdrawal of incentives for this centre for all new applications."

Homelands' growth: the statistics

101

MM 21/4/76

PRETORIA—The net national income of all nine homelands in South Africa amounted to R1 552,8 million in 1973-74—an increase of 64 percent over the previous three years, according to a report on the national accounts of the homelands released in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

The report said the net income of Black homeland commuters had increased by 79 percent over the three-year period from 1970-71 to 1973-74. There were greater increases in the Ciskei (89 percent), Kwa-Zulu (121 percent), and Bophuthatswana (89 percent) net domestic product.

There were several reasons why significant comparisons between the per capita incomes for the homelands and those of other developing countries were not possible, the report said.

"The most important reason is that there are appreciable institutional differences between the homelands and other developing countries."

Among these differences were the relationship of the homelands to the rest of the Republic, "especially in the considerable assistance" granted by the Government of the Republic to the homeland governments.

The report said a total amount of R239,7 million had been transferred to all nine homelands in 1973-74, compared with R174,9 million in 1970-71.

The amounts did not include funds which the S.A. Government gave to development corporations for investment in the homelands. Nor did the homeland governments contribute towards investment by S.A. Railways, the Department of Post and Telecommunications and Escom in the homelands.

— (Sapa.)

101

Homeland income is R1 552,8m ^{DP} 2/4/76

PRETORIA — The net national income of South Africa's nine homelands was R1 552,8 million in 1973-74, according to a report on the national accounts of the homelands released yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

This showed a 64 per cent increase over the previous three years.

The report said the net income of homeland commuters had increased by 79 per cent over the three-year period from 1970-71 to 1973-74. There were greater increases in the Ciskei, 89 per cent, KwaZulu, 121 per cent, and Bophuthatswana, 89 per cent.

"Meaningful comparisons between the per capita incomes for the homelands and those of other developing countries were not possible because there were institutional differences

between the homelands and other developing countries," the report said. "It was generally accepted that income figures for countries with dissimilar economic systems were less comparable than for countries with similar economic systems."

Among the differences were the relationship of the homelands and South Africa which gave the homelands considerable assistance. This cash had an important influence on homeland economies.

The report said R239,7 million had been transferred to all nine homelands in 1973-74, compared with R174,9 million in 1970-71. The expenditure had made it possible to provide services such as education, housing and health at low cost to people in the homeland. — SAPA.

'Slow pace' hits SA

Pretoria Bureau

STAR 24/4/76
policy

The pace of homelands consolidation is a stumbling block hindering the success of separate development, Mr F C de Beer of the University of Pretoria said yesterday.

Mr de Beer was addressing the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs Youth Congress at Ellisras on the subject of homelands consolidation with special reference to Lebowa.

The slow rate of consoli-

dation, he said, was caused by lack of funds. It was estimated that R150-million was needed to buy the necessary land but the State could only afford between R25-m and R30-m in the present financial year.

Mr de Beer said the slow pace had negative effects on farmers in the surrounding area who knew they would have to

sell their land but realised this would not take place for a considerable time.

Many people, both Black and White, he said, were dissatisfied with the present propositions for homelands consolidation.

He said they had good reason for believing that the present corridor of land through Lebowa would be difficult to protect in a military conflict.

If Lebowa decided to close these corridors, he said, it would be able to influence the economy of both the Venda homeland and Gazankulu.

(1) Integrity of the Nation
12 101
1-374
2-371

'Find in sight for White domination'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

UMTATA. — Within a decade White political supremacy in South Africa would be challenged everywhere, except perhaps south of Bloemfontein, Dr Fitch Leistner, deputy director of the Africa Institute said last night.

The key Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) complex would be a contested area within which there would have to be political accommodation between White and Black, he said.

In a hard hitting speech to the Foreign Affairs Conference Dr Leistner challenged many of the assumptions of separate development, among them the belief that the homelands policy would solve the

race relations problem.

"It is short-sighted if many White South Africans still believe the political and economic problems of Black-White relations will be solved once all, or most, of the homelands have become independent and duly consolidated — perhaps even well beyond their present size.

"Even before Russia's fateful entry into Southern Africa through Angola, there was hardly a Black leader who had not made it clear he considers Black majority rule over the whole of South Africa as the only just and acceptable goal.

"It seems a delusion to think Blacks will be long content with a situation where Whites exercise sole

control over the economic heartland of South Africa, the PWV complex — on which the wealth or woe of South Africa depends to a smaller or larger degree."

He rejected the view that homeland leaders, or those of neighbouring Black states, would remain grateful and/or docile.

"Having regard to the greater self confidence engendered among Blacks by their territorial and power gains, it must be expected that sooner or later the constitutional position of South Africa's economic heartland will become a bone of contention."

Apart from the PWV complex, there were three further key industrial areas, all potential contested areas — Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage and the Cape Peninsula.

Built by White Entrepreneurship and Black labour, these vital metropolitan areas comprised only two per cent of the land but produced more than 60 per cent of the gross national product and housed more than 30 per cent of the population.

Dr Leistner had earlier warned that the wage gap between White and Black was likely to widen in the coming years and that "rampant nationalism" could make it an explosive issue.

Whatever accommodation emerged, it would be the result of interaction between the two peoples. The age of "unilateral decisions" by Whites was drawing to a close.

RPM. 26/4/76
Israel 'may aid Transkei'

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA and Israel could work together in developing the Transkei, an Israeli Member of Parliament said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He is Mr Mordechai Ben-Porat, who attended last week's Transkei symposium in his "personal capacity".

Mr Ben-Porat, who until two months ago was Deputy Speaker of the House, said: "We always support new countries and help make them more independent, like we have done in Africa."

He believed his country would assist the homeland by supplying technical advisers, technical advice and assistance in training people — some of them in Israel.

He said that for the homeland policy to succeed, it was imperative the "chiefs and tribes" be consulted throughout.



MR M. BEN-PORAT
... work together

"You have to keep the traditions of the Blacks ... you have no right to destroy them," he said. "It is an illusion to think the policy will succeed without working with the chiefs and people."

Mr Ben-Porat said he believed what he had seen in the Transkei could be "one of the keys to the solution of South Africa."

"This new country has a high potential and the battle will be won when they can manage themselves by themselves."

Mr Ben-Porat launched a scathing attack against the "big powers" for meddling in the domestic affairs of other countries.

"What right have they here in Africa?" he asked. "If they wanted to give assistance, they could have done it through the UN."

His own country, he believed, could have found a solution to its problems with the Arabs if the great powers had not intervened.

Mr Ben-Porat—who is a "refugee" from Iraq—is also chairman of the World Organisation of Jews from Arab countries.

101

Homelands not fully surveyed

**John Patten,
Political Correspondent**

THE ASSEMBLY —

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, has disclosed that a number of technical problems are being experienced in determining the precise areas of South Africa's Black homelands.

Questioned in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP, Houghton) on the land area of the various homelands, Mr Botha prefaced his reply with a long explanation revealing that the exact size of the homelands has not been fully established.

The land area reserved for Blacks in 1913, he said, was mainly determined with the aid of apparatus and data from available maps — not by surveyors' surveys.

This was done because the land concerned was at that time generally unsurveyed, and has, to some extent, even now not been surveyed."

He pointed out that the additions of released areas determined in 1936 were based on these estimated areas. The same applied to Black areas excised from the homelands.

Trust-vested land — State land which became Black areas in terms of the 1936 legislation — was also not all surveyed land, and its area was determined by apparatus.

Mr Botha said techniques in this respect had since improved considerably. Registered surveyed areas were now being used where surveyed land, bought on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust, was added.

The exact areas of the homelands would be known only after all the land had been acquired in terms of existing legislation.

Mrs Suzman also asked the Minister to give details of the number of homeland citizens in, and outside, the homelands and total earnings of workers in, and outside, the homelands.

She strongly criticised Mr Botha for "sidestepping" the question on the ground that citizenship certificates had not all been issued.

Invest in homelands says — and fight apartheid



WAYSIDE chat in the Transkei.

LONDON. — Foreign economic involvement in the development of the South African homelands would not be collaboration with apartheid but an essential in the fight against it, says Mr Richard Blausten, a British expert on Southern African affairs.

In an article in African Affairs, journal of the Royal African Society, arguing the case for foreign investment in the homelands, he adds: 'It would strengthen the hand of the forces of reaction immensely if the pace of homeland development were to be left entirely to Government-run agencies. Foreign investment and aid would break that dependence.'

Mr Blausten, a member of the Conservative Bow Group's foreign affairs standing committee, says foreign involvement has particular relevance to Britain because over the years her policy towards South Africa has usually been, in deed if not always in words, well disposed towards the White Government.

The Argus Bureau

Africa, as in the old colonial days, and when the Africans have eventually gained power the British presence, including the commercial presence, has immediately become suspect, usually with harmful consequences for some time afterwards.

For once Britain has an opportunity to avoid this situation, and this time it should take it.

The British Government should help the homelands with financial

and technical aid, while British companies should invest in them. Britain must try to avoid a situation in which, as so often happens, a Black-led government, disillusioned by Western indifference before the attainment of African political power, turns to the Eastern bloc for advice and aid.

STABILITY

At the same time, Mr Blausten points out, the future stability of South Africa is vital to the interests of Britain and the free world.

If the Africans attain political power in South Africa without having the

A commitment now to the African cause would greatly improve Britain's standing in the rest of Africa, where there has been criticism for a long time of her policy towards the White Government.

NEED AID

Mr Blausten argues that the homelands need aid in the same way as other under-developed territories need aid.

It should be said that the time is right for a firm initiative by the West on aid to the homelands. The European Economic Community should play a very positive role in such an initiative, and it would be a great help if

Briton

ability to manage the economy not only will economic mismanagement cause a serious disruption of the West's economic system, but it will also lead to political instability in an area that has considerable political and strategic importance to the West.

'A PITY'

It would be a pity if any reluctance to do so was due to ignorance of the incentives and opportunities that exist. They should be made full use of.

Mr Blausten ends by noting that as the homelands are given greater status in South African political life, their existence will increasingly become a vital and unavoidable factor in any debate about the future of the republic.

Because of this it is very important that a positive attitude by the West be taken towards them.

He goes on: 'Too often Britain has been seen in the position of supporting minority governments in... SUSPECT... pathised with their cause. do they will look more... their rightful share of political power. When they South Africa will gain... Blausten, the Africans in distant future, says Mr One day in the not too man in South Africa.' as opposed to the White policy towards the African balance of her investment for Britain to shift the... The time has now come... continuity of apartheid... as a commitment to the Africans, it has been seen... whole provided jobs for... vestment has on the... nomy, and while this in... the White dominated eco... buted to the workings of... South Africa has contri... British investment in

(K) 101
2-66

Homelands will get their land — Botha

29/4/76 RDM.

101

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government had done its duty in purchasing additional land for Africans in terms of the 1936 legislation and would not go beyond those figures or areas, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking on his vote, the Minister referred to the forthcoming Transkeian independence and said that legislation would be introduced during the current session of Parliament to give the Transkei necessary status to enable it to draft its own constitution.

Other legislation affecting the Transkei would also be introduced.

Mr Gray Hughes (UP, Griqualand West) was too quick to say that the Government was doing nothing for the Whites in the Transkei. He kept on with his story that the Government was neglecting Whites there.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg said that to ensure smooth administration and the in-

terests of Whites and Africans, it was essential that there should be a measure of flexibility in the land-buying programme.

It was wrong to assert that the Government had done nothing to buy outstanding land in terms of the 1936 legislation. At present less than one sixth of the land in question remained to be bought.

The Government had certain norms and criteria which it took into consideration when buying land. A programme of this kind had to be subject to change.

The amount of money available had also to be considered.

The fact was that Mr Hughes was busy making small politics to get cheap publicity for himself.

The Government would continue buying farmland for the homelands. A small amendment on this would be introduced this session, affecting other homelands.

Since 1965 the Government had spent R38-million on land. All the land promised would be bought.

—Sapa.

No more land says minister

29/4/76
DD.
HOUSE — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, yesterday ruled out the prospects for more land being added to the homelands than that scheduled in the 1936 Land Act.

Mr Botha's confirmation of the government's policies on the amount of land for the homelands comes only days after the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced he would continue his claims for East Griqualand and the towns of Kokstad, Matatiele, Maclear and Elliot, even after independence.

Mr Botha reiterated the South African Government would adhere to the proposals under the 1936 Bantu Land and Trust Act, which had been approved by Parliament. All that remained was that Parliament's decisions had to be implemented.

The minister repeated that the government's policy was that no further land would be ceded to the homelands. — PC.

Homeland leaders' election 'a joke'

LONDON. — The personal representatives of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, yesterday attacked a South African Government official's "galling allegation" that "Messrs Phatudi, Mangope and Ntsanwisi" had been democratically elected.

Mr P. V. Mbatha, in a letter published in the Financial Times, said the statement by South Africa's information director in London, Mr Chris van der Walt, "must rank as one of the biggest jokes in the whole of the Bantustan saga."

Mr Mbatha said he was "utterly amazed" by Mr Van der Walt's "startling contortions," in the same columns on April 12, when the information director attacked Chief Buthelezi for refusing to allow elections in KwaZulu and submitted that the Chief did not remotely represent Blacks in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi, when he visited London this month, called Mr Van der Walt's claim "an infamous lie."

"It is strange indeed that Chief Buthelezi is the sole and only homelands leader who regularly holds huge and unprecedented rallies in the heart of Blackland, Soweto.

He noted that none of the homeland leaders had taken up Chief Buthelezi's challenge to go to their people on the independence question.

He asked why the publication "African Communist" devoted almost as much space to attacking Chief Buthelezi as it did to attacking Mr Vorster. The communists knew that the choice of leadership lay among Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe and Chief Buthelezi. They wanted to eliminate "one of the most formidable candidates in the forthcoming contest," he said. — Sapa.

HANSAARD NO. 13 APRIL 1976 (?)

Magistrates/magistrates/assistant magistrates/public prosecutors in Bantu homelands

To: Mr. B. W. B. PAGE asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) How many magistrates are being administered by Bantu persons in each Bantu homeland and (b) how many Bantu in each Bantu homeland are employed as (i) magistrates, (ii) assistant magistrates and (iii) public prosecutors.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Kavango	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Qamambo	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cislovu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Caprivi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Yvonda	Nil	1	Nil	8
Lebowa	4	3	7	12
G. Lantulu	Nil	1	4	4
Lesotho	3	11	12	18
Ciskei	Nil	4	2	9

927

X

FRIDAY 31

Dependent Areas	1	0	6	15
Qwaqwa	Nil	2	1	1
Transkei	1	3	28	18

101

HANSARD NO. 13

Purchase of land for Bantu homelands (70)

746 Mr G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (a) What is the estimated amount required to purchase land which remained to be purchased as at 31 March 1975 under the quota for Bantu homelands.
- (b) When are these purchases expected to be completed and (c) what is the estimated total outlay that will be required for the purchase of the full quota of land for the Bantu homelands.

THE MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b) and (c) Quota land as well as complementary land is being bought simultaneously in various parts of the various areas and the price of such land varies from place to place and from time to time.

APRIL 1976 968

The land is bought with funds allocated by Parliament yearly.

The process of acquisition of land is irrespective of price escalations. Parliamentary procedures, proclamations and availability of funds also subject to lengthy negotiations with the land-owners concerned and it is in view of the various factors to which the acquisition of land is subject, not possible at this stage to make any reliable estimate of the total outlay required for the purchase of the outstanding quota land. For obvious reasons it is also not possible to indicate when the purchase of all the land concerned will be finalized.

- (d) Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

(0)

HANSARD NO. 13 APRIL 1976(?)

Audio/visuals

9-5

TUESDAY, 2

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or videotape?

South African Bantu Trusts Purchase of Farms in Queenstown/Whitlerea area

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT replied to Question 8, by Mr. S. A. van den Heever.

Question:

- (1) Whether a delegation of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union met a representative of his Department on 8 January 1975 in connection with the purchase of farms in the Queenstown District and Whitlerea area by the South African Bantu Trust; if so, who was the representative.
- (2) whether any assurances were given about the date of the valuation of the farms and the date of purchase; if so what assurances;
- (3) whether any assurance was given as to Whites being bought out before farms would be handed over for occupation by Blacks; if so, what assurance.

*Reply:

- (1) Yes. The former Deputy Minister for Bantu Development.
- (2) The Gwatyu-Bolotwa Farmers Association requested that all the farms in the Related Area concerned be purchased. Indication was given during the discussion on 8 January 1975 that arrangements will be made for the valuation of the properties concerned in order to make offers but no firm promises were given in respect of the date of valuation and the date of purchase.
- (3) During the discussion attention was drawn to the fact that properties that required properties in Related Areas will not be used for the settlement of Bantu on a large scale, before all the properties have been acquired.

for your been decided?

laying at home or the meeting room you?

as a meeting audience and as or your subject?

size for the lectured?

be able to see? screens or platform? room for the holding of one or more screens?

be able to hear? to use a microphone? public address system used? Will there be any noises and can be heard during your

darkened easily? sufficient power supplies used visuals or

will you have at Will there be an objectionist

suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

101
~~210~~

7 APRIL 1976

X 906

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any such as a videotape?

For written reply.

Mining concerns in Bantu homelands (906)
(906) Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) How many mining concerns are at present in operation in each Bantu homeland and (b) how many Whites and Bantu, respectively, are employed in mining in each homeland

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b)

	Number of Mining concerns	Whites	Bantu
Bophuthatswana	30	4 023	58 845
Gazankulu	1	7	103
KwaZulu	12	10	60
Lebowa	17	450	10 293
Venda	3	39	425

ensure for your session has been decided?

Will you be playing at home or is the meeting room suitable for you?

Is the room suitable as a meeting room for your audience and as a room for your subject?

Is the room of the right size for the number of people expected?

Will you be able to see? Will you have a dais or platform?

Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for?

101
~~210~~

Mineral production in homelands 906

(570) Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

What was the value of mineral production in each of the homelands in 1974 and 1975, respectively.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	1974	1975
Bophuthatswana	R12 931 242	R18 949 145
Orange Free State	R534 607	R580 410
KwaZulu	R637 080	R1 487 513
Lebowa	R19 258 932	R47 215 467
Venda	R16 629	R14 776

Cost of executive time in preparation and presentation?

Cost of purchase, hire, or manufacture of materials and equipment?

Hire of accommodation and any special assistance?

Travelling expenses?

Compare your two lists of circumstances. If you feel too restricted negotiate with the organizers so that you can achieve your objective.

2. PLANNING THE PRESENTATION.

2.1 Constructing your plan:

Two methods for planning your talk:

VERTICAL PLAN and HORIZONTAL PLAN

2.1.1 The Vertical Plan

- 1) Take a sheet of paper. Think about your subject. Jot down 20 to 30 words associated with it.
- 2) Working on a 5 minute talk, ring the three words you think are the most important on your list.
- 3) What do these words say to you? What specifically do you want your audience to think and do at the end of your talk? Now, write the aim of your talk in one short sentence.
- 4) Write your aim at the top of a clean sheet of paper.

The Body

- 5) Leave about six lines for the introduction. Write your three main points down leaving a few lines in between each.
- 6) Go through your list of ideas again. Underline those points that support your three main points.
- 7) Write two sub points under each main point.
- 8) At this stage you should refer to books, interview specialists, check figures and statistics, find quotations, apt examples or demonstrations. Your talk should be an expression of your own ideas on the subject, backed by outside opinion.

(1, 101)
~~(2, 210)~~

Homeland ^{28/4/75} mining ^{50%} output

THE ASSEMBLY — Mining production in five homelands more than doubled last year from R33 426 990 to R68 247 311, over 1974, according to figures released by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, yesterday.

Replying to Mr Gordon Waddell (PRP, Johannesburg North) he said the breakdown for last year was:

Bophuthatswana	R18 949 145,
Gazankulu	R580 410,
KwaZulu	R1 487 513,
Lebowa	R47 215 467 and
Venda	R14 776.—Sapa.

Bill could make 8m Blacks foreigners

MORE THAN 8-million Blacks could eventually be living as foreigners in South Africa after the Government passes through Parliament one of the most drastic pieces of amending legislation in the country's history.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, yesterday disclosed that the more than 1.3-million Xhosa people living in the Republic after the Transkei became independent would be deprived of their South African citizenship in terms of legislation to be introduced in Parliament this session.

In theory this means that if all homelands follow the Transkei and take their independence, more than 8-million Blacks living in the Republic will become foreigners.

They will all be citizens of independent homelands. The legislation could eventually make South Africa the only country in the world with a majority of foreigners living within its borders.

Mr Botha's disclosure to the Express that legislation cancelling the South African citizenship of Xhosas after the Transkei becomes independent on October 26 will intensify the growing conflict between the South African Government and Parliament. Chief Kaizer Matanzima over the contentious citizenship issue.

Earlier this week Mr Bo-

tha said in Parliament all Xhosas would automatically become Transkei citizens after independence.

Since publication of the Transkei's draft constitution the Transkei Chief Minister has repeatedly insisted that Transkeians living permanently in South Africa will not be forced to take his country's citizenship.

He says they must be given a choice between South African and Transkeian citizenship.

Xhosas who did not want Transkeian citizenship belonged in South Africa and were the responsibility of the South African government.

But Mr Botha's statement to the Express conflicts sharply with the view of the secretary of Dr Mulder's Department of Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, and to an extent with the view of Dr Mulder himself.

Addressing a group of United States congressmen in Washington last November Dr Rhoodie said citizens of an independent Transkei would be as free to apply for South African citizenship as any Portuguese, Italian, Greek or German.

Asked to comment on his statement, Dr Mulder told the Express it was a "future possibility" that citizens of an independent Transkei

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER Political Editor

Since then leading Nationalists, particularly those involved in Die Transvaler's debate on problem issues facing the Government, have been virtually unanimous in their belief that a better deal must be offered to Blacks living outside the homelands.

In his statement to the Express Mr Botha, who earlier this week told Parliament all Xhosas would automatically become Transkei citizens after independence, explained that dual nationality was forbidden under South African law.

Asked how the Government would go about cancelling the South African citizenship of Xhosas Mr Botha said legislation would be introduced in Parliament this session.

He did not specify the nature of the legislation but it is believed to involve an amendment to the Citizenship Act of 1949.

Section 19 states that the Minister of the Interior may by order deprive a South African citizen of his citizenship if he is satisfied that a citizen, by some voluntary and formal act, other than marriage, has acquired the citizenship of another country.

Xhosas will not receive Transkeian citizenship through a voluntary act. It is therefore believed this section will be amended.

Howard No 14
4/5/76

(d) 4 353 3 386
(e) 65 30

are in fact employed illegally in
off: Bantu removed to homelands 955
emp (599) Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:
reg. ment:
of I (1) How many Bantu were removed to their homelands from (a) the Witwatersrand, (b) the Cape Peninsula, (c) Pretoria, (d) Durban and (e) Bloemfontein during 1974 and 1975, respectively;
also (2) how many of these persons from each area in each year were removed on the ground that they were (a) idle or (b) undesirable in terms of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.
to e The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:
diffi 1974 1975
from (1) (a) 54 22
and t (b) 186 56
Labour
will e

(2) Removals in this category took place only from the Cape Peninsula and Durban and the figures are as follows:
(a) 1974 1975 (b) 1974 1975
Cape Peninsula 1 Nil Nil Nil
Durban 2 109 1 797 Nil Nil
lex. The
an 10% of the "unemployed" males were in fact
and others were employed by ESCOM (some not
contractors just outside the municipal areas
ere permits were not required. This figure
general drop in population. Unemployed
age of which was difficult for the writer
ned that the work permits in town were not
is that the applicant obtains a letter
ing that he no longer requires his services
pplicant (for such permit) applies to his/her
o employ this applicant stating that he

Another factor to mention is that the Black population is unskilled (majority) or semi-skilled and either illiterate or semi-literate. This applies to the Coloured population too, but all non-white people who are artisans are Coloured although very few of them are artisans. They either work on the farms, mainly close to Kirkwood, or are squatters, populated over the whole valley.

Historical background (with particular reference to 1969-70 drought).

Citrus farming in the Sundays River Valley is only now approaching the end of its birth pangs, after + 50 years of gestation, and with it the growing pains begin. There should have been a longer period characterised by gradual growth and maturity but this was not so. The causes were the recurring incidence of drought which continually broke the chain of growth and capital investment and, I feel, the expectation of permanence with respect to future production and income. I am ignoring the market price of productive output, on purpose, because I feel the fluctuations in prices themselves were not, in perspective, a dominant factor influencing long term projections with respect to development. These price fluctuations could be weathered with a reasonable amount of fortitude especially as the national industry developed a sophisticated marketing organisation which obtained promising results in bad times and good and I feel the farmers' confidence in this organisation is generally high.

We are now left with the situation where long term decisions were altered due to climatological extremes, which decisions were detrimental to the society serving, and being served by, citrus farming.

101

Harvard No 14
5/5/76.

Bantu Investment Corporation: Housing
loans 960

(789) Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) What amount was advanced by the Bantu Investment Corporation by way of housing loans in each homeland during 1975;
- (2) how many loans were granted to each homeland during that year.

The MINISTER OF PANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) R320 761.
- (2) South-West Africa Homelands 1
Bophuthatswana 22
kwaZulu 23
Homelands in Northern and Eastern Transvaal 22

101

Harvard No A
5/5/76

Bantu Investment Corporation: Loans granted in South-West Africa 959

772. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) (a) How many loans did the Bantu Investment Corporation grant to Native businessmen or light industrialists in South-West Africa during the year ended 31 March 1975 and (b) what was the total amount of such loans;
- (2) (a) how many (i) trading and (ii) industrial concerns have been established in the territory by the Corporation itself since its inception, (b) what is the nature of each concern and (c) which of them have been transferred to Native ownership,
- (3) how many Whites and Natives, respectively, are employed in (a) the (i) trading and (ii) industrial concerns owned by the Corporation and (b) the Corporation's building operations;
- (4) how many business premises have been erected by the Corporation for letting to Natives.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 33.
- (b) R244 537.
- (2) (a) (i) 38.
- (ii) 16.

(b) and (c) Transferred to Nature of concern Native ownership

General	3
Liquor	1
Merchandise	—
Re all	
Merchandise	5
Hardware	—
Liquor	4
Workshops and Service Stations	—
Curlers	—
Butcheries	—
Tourist Camps	—

Industrial	
Building Sections	—
Furniture factory	—
Bakeries	—
Mineral Water factory	—
Engineering Works	—
Saw Mills	—
Meat Canning factory	—
Dry Cleaning	—

- (3) (a) (i) Whites - 112; Natives - 425
- (ii) Whites - 52; Natives - 1 161.
- (b) Whites - 23.
- Natives - 722.

(4) 66

Hanred No 14

6/5/76.

101

966

Mission/other hospitals in Bantu homelands

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

- (1) (a) How many (i) mission and (ii) other hospitals were there in each Bantu homeland at the end of 1975 and (b) how many beds were available in each of these hospitals in each homeland;
- (2) how many of the beds available in each homeland were newly provided during 1975;
- (3) whether any new hospitals or extensions to hospitals are planned for 1976; if so, (a) in which homelands and (b) how many new beds will be provided in each homeland; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)(i), (ii) and (b)

Homeland		Number of registered beds
Lebowa:		
Mission Hospitals:	9	2 155
State Hospitals:	7	3 141
Bophuthatswana:		
Mission Hospitals:	8	2 892
State Hospitals:	1	2 026
Ciskei:		
Mission Hospitals:	3	595
State Hospitals:	1	1 400
Transkei:		
Mission Hospitals:	16	2 600
State Hospitals:	14	3 554
kwaZulu:		
Mission Hospitals:	30	5 606
State Hospitals:	4	4 489
Gazankulu:		
Mission Hospitals:	2	734
State Hospitals:	2	432
Venda:		
Mission Hospitals:	3	819
State Hospitals:	1	355
Swazi:		
Mission Hospitals:	3	698
State Hospitals:	—	—
Qwaqwa:		
Mission Hospitals:	—	—
State Hospitals:	1	265

(2) The particulars required in respect of each homeland cannot be readily ascertained. The following particulars are, however, available:

- Ciskei—1 400 beds
- Lebowa—80 beds
- Swazi—402 beds
- kwaZulu—1 151 beds

(3) (a) and (b)

- kwaZulu:
- New Hospitals:
- Umlazi State Hospital—1 378 beds—under construction.
- KwaMashu State Hospital—1 100 beds—being planned.

Extensions:

Ekombe Mission Hospital—120 beds—under construction.
Manguzi and Church of Scotland Hospitals—250 beds each—being planned.

Qwaqwa:

New Hospital:

Phuthaditjaba Hospital—500 beds—being planned.

Lebowa:

New Hospital:

Namakgale Hospital—250 beds—will be completed during 1976.

Extensions:

Masana Hospital—50 beds—will be made available during 1976.

Information in respect of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei is unfortunately not readily available. Health matters were handed over to these homelands before or during 1975.

Homelands seen as islands of poverty

TURFLOOP — There was "no remote possibility or likelihood that blacks would disappear from the urban areas in the foreseeable future, the chairman of the African Bank of South Africa, Mr S. M. Motsuenyane, said here at the weekend.

Mr Motsuenyane was guest speaker at the University of the North graduation ceremony at which more than 300 students received degrees and diplomas.

Speaking on "The black man in the economy of South Africa," he said: "My fear is that this country's negative policies will in the end inevitably engender negative reactions which could only do irreparable harm to any attempt at bringing about peaceful change in South Africa."

Mr Motsuenyane said he

agreed with the chairman of the Bantu Investment Corporation, Prof Du Toit Viljoen, and other economists that the homelands should remain a single and indivisible entity with the Republic.

"The economic future of the so-called homelands, seen from their present position of utter dependency on Pretoria, constitutes a monumental challenge, both to the black and white people of South Africa. I cannot help but to picture these areas as islands of poverty in a sea of affluence and prosperity."

So far, efforts at involving the blacks of these areas as producers and entrepreneurs in raising productivity in the industrial, mining and agricultural sectors had yielded negligible and uninspiring results seen against the needs, Mr Motsuenyane said.

The output of maize in many of the areas still averaged 2,5 to three bags a morgen against more than 16 bags in the white areas, he said.

"Despite gallant attempts by agricultural officers of the homeland

governments to preach and propagate ideas of scientific farming, the truth is that homeland farming is still, as Prof Tomlinson described it 20 years ago, "the most impoverishing undertaking in those areas."

The homelands should meet the test of economic viability and it was futile to talk of their enormous economic potential when the means to achieve that potential were lacking or non-existent, Mr Motsuenyane said.

The future of the economy of South Africa depended largely on the part the black man would play as a producer and a skilled and professional worker, not as an underdog.

"Blacks should develop a spirit of self-reliance as rapidly as possible. We are much too dependent on the white man today, and it is time we shook this off.

"Only drastic policy reforms coupled with far-reaching attitudinal changes will bring us anywhere near the goal of eventual togetherness and enduring stability for the economy of our country."

— SAPA.

101

Govt clamp on Black traders

Staff Reporter
THE Government has fired another salvo in its campaign to persuade urban Africans to take out homeland citizenship.

Earlier this year, would-be Black homeowners were offered the chance of owning houses in the townships — providing they took out homeland citizenship.

Yesterday it was announced that homeowners wishing to make additions will get the aid of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board at cost price, but the citizenship clause still applies.

But now, Black traders,

business and professional men and women will not be able to operate in the urban areas unless they too, take out homeland citizenship.

This was announced in the Government Gazette by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, when he amended regulations governing the control and supervision of an urban "Bantu" Residential Areas Act.

According to the Gazette's definition, trader includes medical practitioners and lawyers.

The notice also laid down that a would-be

home buyer or builder would have to provide "evidence that he lawfully works or practises his profession within the urban area or prescribed area."

Further conditions for the allotment of business or professional sites are:

ⓐ The trader must not carry on more than one business "whether or not of the same type".

ⓑ No site allotment shall be given to any trader "who has trading or business interests outside the Bantu residential area" or who employs "any non-Bantu on any allotted site".

ⓒ No person shall, without the prior approval of the superintendent of the township, solicit orders within the particular residential area for any trade, business, or profession not conducted in the area.

The new regulations come into effect after December 31 this year.

Soweto business and professional leaders have reacted with shock and dismay to the new regulations.

~~1/2/70~~
2 101
~~(3) 21~~

The Star Tuesday Ma

Citizenship law angers Soweto traders

Soweto traders and doctors have attacked the Government's new move to force them to take out homeland citizenship before they can work in urban areas.

They follow the announcement in the latest Government Gazette that all trader and professional people in urban towns will have to be in possession of a homeland citizenship certificate before they can be allotted a site to trade or practice.

Today, Mr Mame Mafeder, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, confirmed that the report of the new deal for Black traders which was first mentioned by the Deputy Minister of Party Administration, Mr Chirwaen, last September.

Besides the citizenship certificate Black trader would get many new benefits he said.

The benefits will include the formation of partnerships and traders being allowed to sell more than before. They will also be able to build their premises.

"IMPROVEMENTS"

Mr Mafeder said, however, that businessmen wishing to enjoy the privileges should apply for homeland citizenship certificates.

There was nothing sinister in getting a homeland citizenship certificate to

ARGUS 17/5/76

Bills give funds for homelands

The Argus Political Correspondent

TWO amending Bills aimed at dramatically speeding up the implementation of the Government's homeland consolidation programme, have been published in Cape Town.

The new legislations plans to:

- Allow the South African Bantu Trust to pay for land acquisitions over an extended period or through borrowing, and;
- Allow the Land Bank to lend money to the South African Bantu Trust to repay farmers' debts to the bank when their land is acquired by the trust.

The two measures are clearly aimed at removing the bottleneck in the Government's homeland consolidation plans caused by several cutbacks in available funds resulting from the anti-inflation programme.

FREEZE

Last year the Government was forced to freeze its land-purchase programme after already making offers to many farmers in the Eastern Cape.

The Department of Bantu Administration was refused additional funds of R25-million requested from the Treasury for the purpose.

PURCHASES

A major political row developed because of the cut off of funds and especially over the fact that certain transactions were proceeded with while others were halted.

During the present financial year the department has R30-million

available to spend on consolidation — but these funds could be used to initiate far more land purchases than in previous years in terms of the new legislation.

The trust would no longer have to pay the full amount immediately to the owners of land bought by the trust.

Instead, it would be empowered to prove promissory notes for any portion of the sale price and would also be allowed to borrow funds to pay any portion of the sale price.

In addition, the trust would be able to give an undertaking to pay the debts of the owners in connection with the land and even to borrow money to pay such debts.

It could also provide promissory notes undertaking to pay the land owners' debts.

(85)

Hawaii 16
18/5/76

3.

Hospital beds in homelands
1034
20. Dr. P. L. LUMER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

in tation?

- (1) How many hospital beds are there (a) in Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Asians and (d) Bantu persons in the Bantu homelands?
- (2) How many of the beds for each race group are set aside for (a) mental illness, (b) infectious illness and (c) medical and surgical diseases.

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The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) In view of the fact that Bophuthatswana, Lebowa, Transkei and the Ciskei have their own Departments of Health, the required particulars are not readily available. Particulars in respect of the other Homelands are as follows.

oo achieve

Compare your two lists of ci restricted negotiate with th your objective.

2. PLANNING THE PRESENTATION.

2.1 Constructing your plan:
Two methods for planning

VERTICAL PLAN

2.1.1 The Vertical Plan

- 1) Take a sheet of Jot down 20 to 30

- 2) Working on a 5 m. think are the most important on your list.

- 3) What do these words say to you? What specifically do you want your audience to think and do at the end of your talk? Now, write the aim of your talk in one short sentence.

- 4) Write your aim at the top of a clean sheet of paper.

The Body

- 5) Leave about six lines for the introduction. Write your three main points down leaving a few lines in between each.

- 6) Go through your list of ideas again. Underline those points that support your three main points.

- 7) Write two sub points under each main point.

- 8) At this stage you should refer to books, interview specialists, check figures and statistics, find quotations, apt examples or demonstrations. Your talk should be an expression of your own ideas on the subject, backed by outside opinion.

- (a) 25.
- (b) 0.
- (c) 0.
- (d) 15 226.

(2)	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Bantu
(a)	0	0	0	2918
(b)	0	0	0	417
(c)	25	0	0	11891

The figures given above do not include particulars in respect of Bophuthatswana, Lebowa, Transkei and the Ciskei.

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Howard 16
18/5/76

Compare your two lists of restricted negotiate with your objective.

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3. 11. plan. 11.11.11 in homelands
1032
The Minister of Health asked the

- (1) How many (a) mission hospitals, (b) other hospitals and (c) clinics are there in the homelands in (i) the Republic and (ii) South-West Africa?
- (2) How many hospital beds are there in (a) hospitals of the homelands in South-West Africa?
- (3) How many (a) White and (b) Bantu (i) para-medical staff, (ii) medical officers, (iii) health inspectors, (iv) health assistants and (v) pharmaceutical assistants are working in the homelands in the Republic and South-West Africa respectively.

The Minister of BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 5175.
- (b) 10.
- (c) 23.
- (2) 10.
- (3) 10.

the responsibility of the various Homelands and the required particulars are not readily available.

- (1) 3641.
- (2) The Bantustans, Ciskei, Lebowa and Bophuthatswana have their own Departments of Health and the required particulars are not readily available. Particulars in respect of the other Homelands are as follows:

(a)	R S A	SW A.
(i)	16	4
(ii)	20	9
(iii)	2	11
(iv)	0	19
(v)	7	1
b)	R S A	SW A.
(i)	23	0
(ii)	34	0
(iii)	20	4
(iv)	40	9
(v)	41	0

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Homelands: Botha warns Blacks

20/5/76
STAR

(1) 101
(2) 379

Political Staff

THE SENATE — Africans who accept the citizenship of their particular homelands would enjoy more privileges in the White areas of South Africa than those who rejected it, says the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha.

Speaking on his vote Mr Botha said assured urban Blacks and Blacks living within either "White areas" in South Africa, that they would not be "endorsed out" if they accepted citizenship.

But, he warned, those who did not accept citizenship had better "watch out."

They could be endorsed out of White South Africa to the homelands. Blacks living within White areas could enjoy many benefits and would be in a privileged position if they accepted their affiliation with a homeland.

Mr Botha warned that if homeland chiefs were so irresponsible as to urge their people not to accept citizenship their people could become 'stateless'.

TRANSKEI

He made it clear that as soon as the Transkei was independent, Transkei citizens would no longer be regarded as South African citizens. Nor would they lose any privileges if they lived in White South Africa, he said.

Dealing with Opposition criticism, raised by Senator P J Swanepoel (UP) and Senator L E D Winchester (PRP) about the need for 'citizen certificates for urban Blacks, Mr Botha said these were necessary to ensure that the Blacks enjoyed privileges over 'foreign Bantu' from Tanzania, for example.

(1) Agriculture. Good

2 101

Opposition backs Land Bank Bill

22/5/76 DD.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The ineptitude and bungling of the Government's grandiose farm-buying scheme by the Bantu Trust would now be straightened out by the unusual measure of making funds available through the Land Bank, Mr T. G. Hughes (UP, Griqualand East) said here yesterday.

Supporting the second reading, committee stage and third reading of the Land Bank Amendment Bill on behalf of the United Party, Mr Hughes said his party supported the measure only because it would relieve the plight of farmers who had been embarrassed because Government offers to buy their farms had not come to fruition.

It was not the function of the Land Bank to buy Bantu Trust land, but the money involved would not in any way infringe on funds usually available to farmers for agricultural purposes.

The minister should give an assurance that farmers who had received offers from the Government to buy their farms would receive immediate attention and that where offers had been withdrawn, these would be renewed.

The minister should also remember that there had been a devaluation since the offers had been made and should take this into account when making fresh offers.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr F. Hartzenberg, who handled the three stages of the Bill on behalf of the Minister of Finance, said funds were being made available to the Bantu Trust through the Land Bank by taking up bonds on the sale of farms which had been held in trust.

This was not one of the sources from which the Land Bank normally drew funds.

"South Africa is in the process of getting itself into long-term debt for ideological reasons and we are supporting this measure with grave misgivings."

The Bill passed through all three stages. — SAPA.

101

AFRICAN FARMERS 'FAIL IN OUTPUT'

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The homelands could feed from 30 to 35 million people, but at present they produce food for only about 2 000 000, Mr. C. J. P. Cilliers, director of the South African Agricultural Union, said here yesterday.

However, one authority has suggested that a practical target would be to step up production in the last quarter of this century so that they would then be able to feed 10 million, he said during a symposium on agricultural development aid to the homelands.

Mr. Cilliers said many homeland farmers produced only enough for their own needs.

The farmers also eked out a precarious living and preferred almost any other kind of employment, such as working on mines, in factories or on White farms, Mr. Cilliers said.

Another problem was that agricultural training was lacking. "The few training schemes in the homelands are hopelessly inadequate."

"White farmers can, however, help with practical training to a certain extent," Mr. Cilliers went on.

About seven different forms of land tenure existed in the homelands, of which individual ownership was a minor one.

"Most of the land is communal property. Everybody's land is nobody's land, and unless strict control is exercised, deterioration takes place.

"Changing the system of land tenure is a very long-term matter," Mr. Cilliers said. "The Transkei's Minister of Agriculture told me it would take at least three generations. But I doubt whether it could be done in a century."

101

Pasop, says Botha

F.M.

28/5/76

Chief Matanzima's amendment to the Transkei Constitution (*FM* last week) has thrown government into a quandary. In an extraordinary 90-minute speech in the Senate BAD Minister M C Botha, said: "If there are Bantu homelands which act unwisely enough to deprive their own people, living with us in the White areas, of their citizenship, or who deny them such citizenship and thereby render them stateless when they become independent, then we in SA will in all reasonableness to such Blacks have to try to see whether we should not allow them in SA, because we cannot endure such a wrong."

Botha . . . 1,5 citizenships



There is however no question of anyone being deprived of Transkei citizenship under the draft constitution; the amendment made by Matanzima last week simply means that Xhosas in the common area will not be compelled to take Transkei citizenship, unless they or their fathers were born there.

But Botha made it clear that he would leave no stone unturned to allow his policy to "unfold". There was a strong moral objection against Africans who did not identify with homeland nationhood. Government, he said, would be inclined to believe that such people would rather identify with his (White) people. This was unacceptable to Whites, he claimed. Africans who associated themselves with the national identity of some homeland or other were far more welcome in the White area than those who concealed or rejected such links. Those who did would be granted more and more concessions.

He said Africans had been urged not to identify with their "peoples" because that would result in their being endorsed out. "The exact opposite is true. I would rather say, 'Watch out for endorsement out if you refuse to acknowledge your national identity. *Pasop*. That's when you will rather be endorsed out. Why? Because then you are a person who is here with suspect motives, and not some one with genuine intentions'."

Identification with homeland nationhood (or, more specifically, registration as a citizen of a homeland) would bring many privileges, Botha said. These would even overshadow the "so-called, misrepresented privileges of Section 10 of the Bantu Urban Areas Act".

Asked by Senator C C Henderson whether he planned to abolish Section 10, Botha said: "It may not be necessary to scrap Section 10 because it may be completely overshadowed by the principle of nationhood."

Section 10 privileges were not civil privileges (*burgerlike voorregte*), he said. "They are nothing more than influx control exemptions."

Botha's language may be turgid but his message is clear: "Every Bantu in SA, without there being an independent homeland, is a citizen of one homeland or another in terms of the Transkei Constitution Act, 1963, and Sections 3 and 7 of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, 1970. They are all citizens of a homeland, but not citizens in the full international sense. They could be said to have one-and-a-half citizenships. But a Bill to be passed by Parliament (to be known as the Status Bill) in connection with Transkei independence, will determine that, as soon as the Transkei becomes independent, its people who are still in SA will remain Transkei citizens in terms of the Acts previously mentioned, except that they will no longer be SA citizens."

"The half-citizenship of the Transkei conferred on them in terms of the 1963 legislation will have grown into full citizenship," Botha said.

● As the *FM* went to press, the Status of the Transkei Bill, was read a first time in Parliament. It is set for a stormy passage, since the Progressives took the unusual step of opposing it as the first reading.

(1) 101
(2) 26

Naude warns of 'crisis situation'

28/5/76 STAR

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — South Africa's homeland policy has created increased tension and bitterness which could lead to chaos in a crisis situation, the director of the Christian Institute, Dr C K Beyers Naude, says in an article in "Africa Report," the journal of the Africa-American Institute.

The magazine's latest issue is largely devoted to the coming independence of the Transkei and includes the controversial speech made by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the Sharpeville Day rally in

Soweto in March during which he rejected independence for kwaZulu.

Dr Naude appealed for the problem facing South Africa to be faced squarely and said the stress on separation had inherent problems.

"The whole process of balkanisation and the psychological effect this has had on the Whites would certainly create a tremendous difficulty for the White community to reverse its attitude, outlook and style of life when eventually a fundamental change occurs in the social and political life of the country.

"Some of us are aware of the serious confusion and the deep agony this enforced adaptation to a new form of society has demanded of Whites in other parts of Africa.

"I foresee great difficulty for a very large sec-

tion of our White community in facing such a change in outlook and attitude as long as the Government insists on implementing its policy of separate development in the belief that only along this way there could be peaceful and orderly development of society in South Africa," Dr Naude said.

The tension created by the homelands policy was not only to be found between Whites and Blacks, but could also be expressed in internal division, strife and dissension between different Black entities."

F.M. 28/5/76

(1) 101

(2) 319

THE CITIZENSHIP TRAP

The new regulations (FM May 14) requiring prospective African businessmen and professionals to take out Bantustan citizenship if they wish to operate in locations in "White", urban areas are bad enough. What is worse is the element of trickery which Africans feel is involved.

This point emerged from discussions at Stellenbosch University's Graduate School of Business change-orientation and planning seminar at Umhlanga

Rocks last week.

Advocate Ismael Mahomed SC. of Johannesburg, pointed out that one of the few ways a South African citizen could be deprived of citizenship was to acquire, by a voluntary act other than marriage, the citizenship or nationality of another country, or — in the case of dual citizens — to make unauthorised use of their other nationality. Application for Bantustan citizenship, he noted, could therefore enable government to deprive Africans

of their South African citizenship.

Whether this could be applied to citizenship of a country which had yet to gain independence was uncertain.

Both Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, and Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, top man of Gazankulu, made it clear that the question of citizenship certificates in relation to leasehold tenure in the Durban areas had not been mentioned in their discussions with Prime Minister Vorster.

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101

UPHILL STRUGGLE FOR THE VALLEY'S TIRELESS WORKERS

F.M. 28/5/76

The Valley Trust, a socio-medical experiment set up 25 years ago in Natal's Valley of a Thousand Hills to teach Africans to solve their nutrition problems, is itself suffering from severe financial undernourishment which could have debilitating effects. Last year it doubled the previous year's deficit and ended up R4 485 in the red. Rising costs are doing nothing to enhance this year's prospects.

For specific projects, organisations such as Oxfam, the Sugar Association and Anglo American have given generous support. But finding money for running expenses is proving a headache. Over the past five years, says honorary treasurer Lester Hall, donations have stuck at about R10 000 while expenses have risen from R19 000 to R35 000. The money to pay the bills comes from interest on capital, rents, donations, jumble sales and the like.

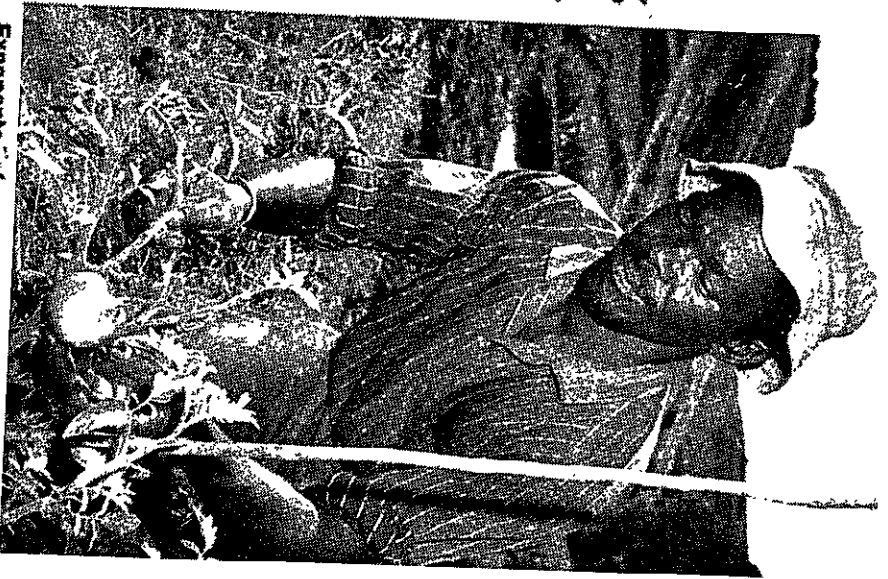
The Trust is also trying to build up an endowment fund to provide a salary for a successor to director and founder Dr Halley Stott when he retires. Stott has worked entirely for love but such philanthropy cannot be expected of those who follow him. Ironically the pinch is being felt at a

time when the Valley Trust feels it can make its greatest contribution to business. Food is usually the first sacrifice in poor households when money runs out. Undernourished breadwinners make poor workers and business, as the biggest taxpayer, has to bear the brunt of curing deficiency diseases.

In its work, the Trust has shown that malnutrition is avoidable by proper preparation of the right types of food which can be grown on the smallest and most unpromising plots with materials available to the poorest of poor. Organic compost is the magic substance.

By hastening slowly the Trust has won the confidence of Africans. Witchdoctors and medicine men who were suspicious at first are now enthusiastic supporters and dispensers of the nutrition mix.

Observer trainees from all parts of SA are arriving to study the methods used and to carry the gospel back to their Homelands. Unless greater financial support is forthcoming, this essential work will have to be curtailed. It would be a pity if the storehouse of knowledge and experience accumulated to help Blacks fight malnutrition had to be closed, even partly, to



Exponents of cures — ancient and modern — meet in the Valley of a Thousand Hills

those who need it most. The Trust's budget has to provide for scientists, nurses, nutrition educators, agricultural demonstrators and administrative staff. At the best of times it is a stretch to make ends meet. The way things are going the stretch is becoming an impossibility.

101
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'Talk to Blacks about borders'

R.D.M.
1/6/76

By DIRK REZELMAN

A LEADING Afrikaans academic said yesterday that the African elite did not accept separate development and that African leaders should be consulted without delay on the eventual boundaries of the homelands.

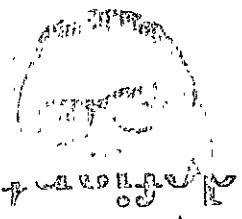
Professor Willie Esterhuysen, professor of philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, said that Whites underestimated the feeling of Black unity.

Prof Esterhuysen wrote in Beeld that White South Africans should ask themselves whether they are not infringing on the self-respect of Africans when they require from them to accept a partition of South Africa.

Independent states needed three things: economic viability, juridical independence and a feeling of national pride and patriotism. He regarded the last requirement as being "in many respects the most important ingredient."

"Development at whatever level we may see it is only fully possible when this development is accepted by those for whom it is intended," he said.

Professor Esterhuysen said that people in the proposed new states had to be motivated to cooperate. It was clear to an objec-



~~On a forward in DURBAN. — Alan Robb of Germiston's 111's ran like a precision machine yesterday to win the 91 km Comrades Marathon from Maritzburg to Paarl but he lost the chance to break the "don't record" barrier set up by Dave Lovell in 1973 when he took a wrong turn at Westville. As the 22-year-old Transvaal runner crossed the line in 5 hr 40 min 30 sec, there was a buzz of speculation that he would be~~

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PROF ESTERHUYSEN
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tive observer that this re-
quirement was lacking in
a large section of the Af-
rican leadership.

He says that it is "an ir-
refutable fact that a con-
siderable number of the
African elite, like teachers
and ministers of religion,
have not identified with
the idea of separate states
and that they cannot moti-
vate other Africans to
such an acceptance."

Professor Esterhuysen felt
that the Transkei had a
potential for economic
viability but that the same
might not be said about
the other homelands. The
other areas would be dif-
ficult to administer be-
cause of the "local na-
ture" of their areas.

KwaZulu will consist of 10
areas, Lebowa of seven
and BophuthaTswana of
six.

"No one must have any
doubt that there will be
tensions about the corri-
dors and passages" be-
tween the areas. "Some-
one once called them
footpaths fit for mice",
said Prof Esterhuysen

(101)

The man who drew up apart the blue-print

FREDERIK ROTH -
MANN TOMLINSON
is a bushveld cattle
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Physically he is a small bald man with a voice as dry as a bushveld winter. He lives a very quiet life, seldom leaving his farm except for an annual holiday at the mouth of the Breeds River and occasional business trips to Pretoria.

On the Pretoria streets no one gives him a second glance. No one knows that Frederik Tomlinson is THE architect of apartheid, driving force behind the Tomlinson Commission Report, the corner-stone of the Government's Homeland policy.

When the Transkei becomes independent on October 26 this year Frederik Tomlinson probably won't even be there, but if it were not for Professor Tomlinson the Transkei as an independent entity would probably not exist.

In 1948 the Nationalists won power on the promise of separating the races in South Africa. Two years later the Government contacted Professor Tomlinson and asked him to lead a Commission and to draw up a report on how this could be done. How the Native areas could be developed so that one day they could be home to South Africa's Blacks.

Solid work

The preparation of the report took Professor Tomlinson and his team five years' solid work. The result of that work took Professor Tomlinson from a rather secluded academic life into the maelstrom of national politics. The Tomlinson Com-



"I have often wondered whether the Government underestimated the people's will to support great actions."

mission Report became the blue-print for apartheid or as Professor Tomlinson prefers, "separate development". It is some measure of the importance of the work that it has been referred to in Parliament every year since its publication. But from the moment he handed in the final version of the report Professor Tomlinson has never once been asked for his views on how the plan should be implemented.

"I think it's generally known that Dr. Verwoerd and I clashed on the idea contained in the report of using White entrepreneurship and White capital to develop the Homelands. Verwoerd was a man of great intelligence but he was a know-it-all and naturally wanted to do things his way."

Scared

"I think he was scared of an integrated society in the Homelands. In our report we examined that point in great detail and built in several safeguards. I wasn't scared of it. It was the only way out of the dilemma which Whites (and Blacks) in this country are in. The Government has realised it in recent years. If a Homeland becomes independent surely they can draw capital and know-how from where they like. So we might as well have permit-

'Verwoerd was a man of great intellect ... but he was a know-all.

And he wanted to do things his way'

Silence

Professor Tomlinson was instructed to maintain strict silence on his work and even today he refuses point blank to compare development in the Homelands with the level of development he envisaged. But he concedes that many valuable years have been lost.

He is convinced that when the report appeared in 1956 there was an opportunity to fire great idealism, enthusiasm and support among the White sections of the population with the emphasis on speed in

homeland development

ted it from the start on the lines suggested by us. "I knew how Verwoerd felt but nobody could interfere with the work of the Commission and our final report recommended that European investment and initiative be allowed."

political geographical boundaries, the loss of time in accepting the principle of using White capital and White initiative and the non-acceptance of that most important recommendation, the creation of a top-notch Development Board as a scientific research and plan-

"White South Africa should be careful that future generations do not reproach them one day."

Dilemma

"Large-scale development of the Homelands remains the only way out of the dilemma in which the whole population of South Africa finds itself." But this is all history. What counts now is the present effort in development.

His criticism touched three vital areas: the loss of time in defining the consolidated

the Transkei Homeland. "In fact if you look at our original map of the Homelands which we prepared you will see that Port St. Johns is included in the Transkei area."



Port St Johns: "If you look at our map, you will see it is included in the homeland area."

ning body to advise the Government at the highest level.

Professor Tomlinson makes the interesting statement that he knew from the start that Port St. Johns would be included in

STORY: David Barritt PICTURES: Mike McCann

Englishman from the District who came to Africa in 1853. On his mother's side the Rothmanns came to South Africa from Germany, 1774. In spite of his British ancestry Professor Tomlinson is Afrikaans. His core. His aunt was an Afrikaans writer M.E. When he was a small boy, told his famous aunt that day he would like to "tidy up" his country. "believe very strongly we are in Africa for a purpose. I believe that have important mission work to do and I saw Tomlinson Commission Report as part of that work as part of my Christian purpose."

Looking back with the benefit of 20 years' hindsight Professor Tomlinson remains convinced that the work of his Commission still stands, "our conclusions were basically correct and will stand the test of time."

To those who have over the years criticised his report on political grounds Professor Tomlinson has little to say. "I was asked to do a job. I was not ideologically committed to the idea of separation except in as much as any South African has been born and bred with some idea of 'separateness'."

Frederik Tomlinson's grandfather was an

Four pillars

"The report can be based upon four pillars: political, economic, and religious. You have all four active for a principle of separa-



development to succeed.

As much as he is an Afrikaner Professor Tomlinson is tied to the land and has a great love for the soil. He studied agriculture at Stellenbosch University and was the first person in South Africa to be awarded a masters degree majoring in Agricultural Economics. His academic performance was so good that the Government awarded him a bursary to study in America where he earned a Phd. at Cornell University.

Professor Tomlinson was just 25 when he started lecturing at Stellenbosch and was made Professor of Agricultural Economics at Pretoria University when he was only 29.

One year later war was declared. "Like many others I was inclined to neutrality in the war and if I had been in Parliament I would have voted against South Africa entering it. Whether this would have been right or wrong I still don't know."

Surprise

After the war Professor Tomlinson had no intention of becoming embroiled in politics. He was taken completely by surprise when the Government approached him and asked him to lead the Commission and complete the report.

He learned later that it was on the recommendation of Advocate J. G. Strijdom who was later to become Prime Minister. "Yet I never knew Strijdom at the time. I didn't say yes straight away. I asked for two weeks to think about it. My first thought was that it would be a very big job but I have never been afraid of any task and so I accepted."

Exhaustive

The terms of reference were to conduct an exhaustive inquiry into and report on a comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of the Native Areas with a view to developing within them a social structure in keeping with the culture of the Native and based on an effective socio-economic framework.

Professor Tomlinson interpreted the terms of reference in the broadest possible manner.

Stunned

It took four years for the report to be readied and a further year to summarise it for publication. In all there were 17 volumes but the full report was never published. "Which is a pity," commented the Professor. Today several universities have copies of the original report and his own, signed, first copy is promised to the Rand Afrikaans University.

During the time it took the Commission to do its work the Press and politicians left Professor Tomlinson strictly alone. When the report was published the scope and magnitude of the work as well as the far-reaching implications left South Africa stunned. Overnight Professor Tomlinson's name became a household word.

Nightmare

"For a while I was a reporter's dream because I spoke freely about the report and the problem in general. Then I was told to keep out of it and I did. Then I became a reporter's nightmare."

Professor Tomlinson could

have been of great use but it was not to be. Instead he plunged himself into European agriculture becoming Agricultural Director for the Transvaal Region and staying attached to the University of Pretoria which he served for 35 years.

It is some measure of the tremendous success which



"My first thought was that it was a very big job, but I have never been afraid of any task."

Professor Tomlinson had in this field that when the University of Pretoria honoured him with his third doctorate — an honorary one for a brilliant career and great achievement in South Africa — the citation said that he could have been awarded it for his contributions in any one of three fields. Academic, the Tomlinson Commission Report or his contribution to agriculture.

In many ways it is a pity that Professor Tomlinson clashed with Verwoerd because his scientific knowledge of the Homelands would have stood South Africa in good stead in the past two decades.

He is often asked if he would lead another Tomlinson Commission, perhaps on the Blacks in the White cities, but he shrugs his shoulders when questioned and says that it would be physically and mentally impossible to undertake more than one such task in a lifetime. "But who knows, if asked, one would perhaps get the necessary strength," he added.

Aftermath

Now he watches from the sidelines and muses. "One day perhaps when I'm finally retired and free to sit in the shadow of the Langeberg range at Swellendam I might order my thoughts in the proper scientific manner and write about the aftermath of the Tomlinson Commission Report."

He has great faith in the ability of Black people to

manage their own affairs. "The sky's the limit" but he is gravely concerned about the speed with which they will adjust to modern agricultural techniques.



"One day I might write about the aftermath of the Report."

"That will yet prove to be the greatest hurdle in the development of the Black people."

To Professor Tomlinson the role of the farm and the farmer is crucial to South Africa. "The farm especially in its wider rural sense is the breeding ground of individuality and leadership."

"As far as the European sector is concerned it is on the farm, around the farm family, where the struggle for the preservation of White civilisation in South Africa will mainly take place. Herein lies the farmer's immeasurable meaning."

(101)

The man who drew up apartheid's blueprint

ERIK ROTH - TOMLINSON -

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One year later war was declared. "I like many others I was inclined to neutrality in the war and I had been in Parliament. I would have voted against South Africa entering it. Whether this would have been right or wrong I still don't know."

After the war Professor Tomlinson had no intention of becoming embroiled in politics. He was taken completely by surprise when the Government approached him and asked him to lead the Commission and complete the report.

He learned later that it was on the recommendation of Advocate J. G. Strijdom who was later to become Prime Minister. "Yet I never knew Strijdom at the time. I didn't see him for straight away. I asked for two weeks to think about it. My first thought was that it would be a very big job but I have never been afraid of

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Physically he is a small bald man with a voice as dry as a bushveld winter. He lives a very quiet life, seldom leaving his farm except for an annual holiday at the mouth of the Breeds River and occasional bush-veld trips to Pretoria.

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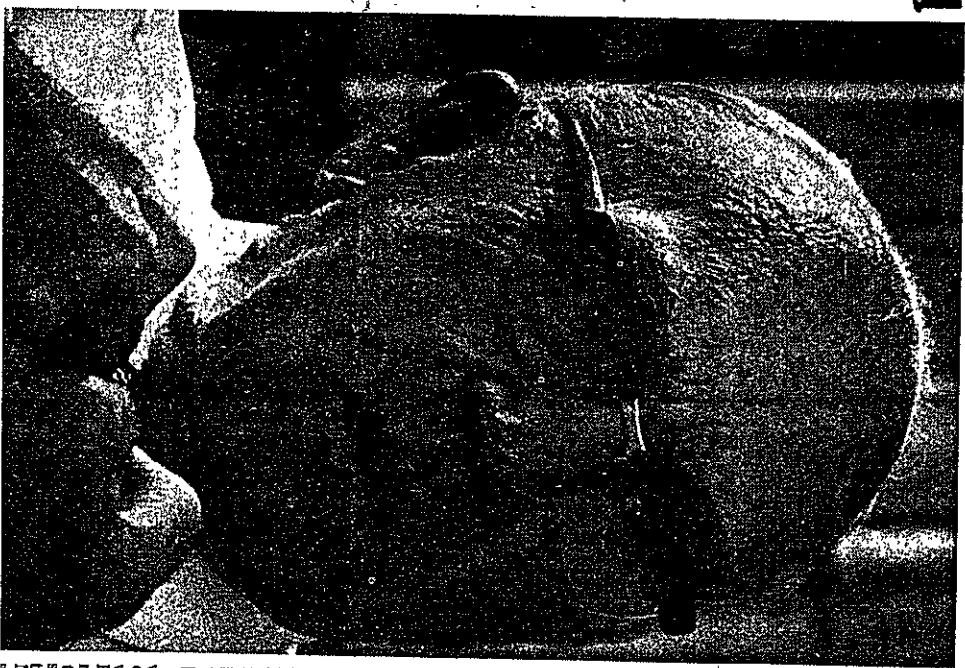
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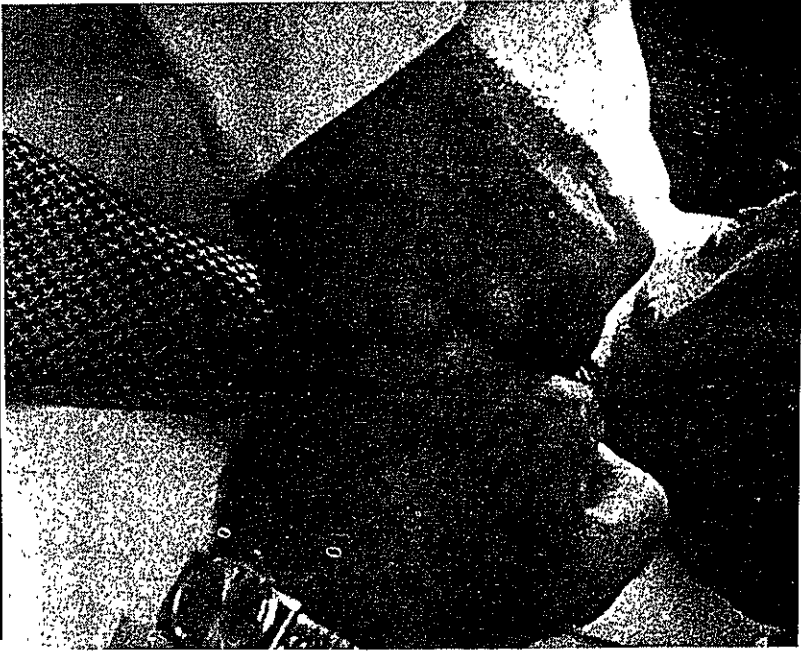
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the preparation of the report took Professor Tomlinson and his team the best of his work. The result that work took Professor Tomlinson from a rather undistinguished academic life into the mainstream of national affairs. The Tomlinson Commission Report became the blueprint for apartheid or Professor Tomlinson's "separate development." It is some assurance of the importance of the work that it has been referred to in Parliament every year since its publication. But from the moment handed in the final version of the report Professor Tomlinson has never once been asked for his views on the plan should be implemented.

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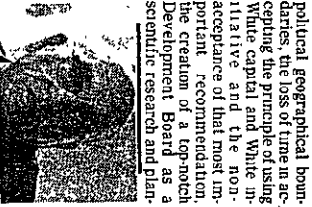
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To those who have over the years criticised his report on political grounds work to do and I saw the value of the report as part of my Christian duty.

Four pillars

"The report can be said to be based upon four pillars: political, economic, social and religious. You must have all four active for the principle of separate

political geographical boundaries. It is true," he said "that carries the loss of time in fact the Government should not be ceasing the principle of using original maps of the Homelands which we prepared you will see that Port St. Johns is included in the Transkei area."

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The Transkei: citizenship and non-citizenship

R.D.M
1/6/76

THE Institute of Race Relations expressed grave misgivings when the Transkei Constitution Bill was introduced in 1963, a Bill which made all Africans speaking any of the Transkeian languages, irrespective of where they lived, "citizens" of the Transkei and entitled to the exercise of the Transkeian franchise.

These provisions have not satisfied the people concerned nor solved the political problem involved.

Since then 13 years have passed and increasingly voices have been raised by both Whites and Blacks, by homeland and urban African leaders, by prominent Afrikaans and English-speaking industrialists, businessmen, Press editors and academics, urging recognition of the permanence and legitimacy of the African presence in the "White" urban areas and therefore that provision be made to meet the needs of this section of the African population.

But the Government has not responded.

The Transkei Draft Constitution and Independence Bill of 1976, contains the same provisions: namely, that all the descendants of Transkeian citizens and all persons ethnically, culturally or otherwise associated with any tribe in the Transkei are to be regarded as Transkeian citizens, irrespective of where they live. There is to be no choice.

Paramount Chief K. Matanzima is reported to have said that the 1.3-million Africans of Transkei will have the right to opt for Transkeian citizenship.

But in the House of Assembly, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr

The South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) has for years been concerned over Government policy towards the millions of Africans who live permanently outside the homelands in the 87 per cent of South Africa described as the "White" area. Independence for the Transkei has brought the question of citizenship to the fore and the Institute has responded with this statement.

M. C. Botha, asserted as recently as May 19 that any African in White South Africa who refused to identify with his own homeland could be seen as "a person with ulterior motives".

The Minister went further and appeared to be inviting direct confrontation. He said: "If some homeland leaders are going to be so unwise as to deprive their own people of citizenship, we will have to consider carefully whether we are going to allow their people entry to White South Africa."

Meanwhile, without waiting for the Transkei constitution to be finalised, the Government has already introduced new requirements whereby urban Africans are to be compelled to take out certificates of citizenship.

Unless they do so, they will not be permitted to acquire ownership of a house in an urban township in terms of the 30-years leasehold scheme, the restoration of which was announced more than a year ago but has not yet been implemented.

The issue of new licenses to traders in such townships and of the right to practice to professional Africans, such as medical practitioners, are likewise made conditional on having applied for a certificate

More ominous even is the reference of Mr W. Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, to "job application privileges", being one of the "benefits", Africans who applied for homeland citizenship would enjoy.

A departmental communication, known to have been sent to at least one category of employer in the towns to the effect that African employees should be persuaded to take out certificates of citizenship, could be taken to presage further moves in this direction.

Although the Minister stated that "the citizenship qualification of Bantu persons in the White areas will not affect their Section 10 privileges", the already pervasive sense of insecurity of urban Africans is visibly increasing as the compulsion on them to become homeland citizens mounts.

It appears that the Government is determined to bring about the extraordinary situation wherein Africans who are NOT citizens of South Africa will qualify for greater privileges than those who value what they conceive to be a South African citizenship and chose to adhere to it.

The SAIRR finds it painful, but necessary, in the

country and all its people, to point out the racially discriminatory basis of this approach.

Are White foreigners who have immigrated to South Africa urged to identify with Italy, Greece, Britain or whatever is their country of origin? Obviously not. On the contrary, they are encouraged to become South African nationals and to identify with South Africa, the country of their adoption.

In the case of Africans the position is reversed! Mr Cruywagen spelt it out: "When you tie a man to his own people, you are doing him a favour," even if this is against his will.

Consequently, he asserts, it is reasonable to give greater privileges to Africans who identify with their homeland by obtaining a certificate of citizenship.

At a time when the whole world is waiting for South Africa to give proof of the sincerity of its avowal at the UN that it does not condone discrimination purely on the grounds of race, at a time when the growing African middle class in the towns is having its moderation and loyalty severely strained, at a time when the new measures to provide technical training for Africans seemed to de-

monstrate the government's recognition of the need for greater and more skilled participation of Africans in urban industrial processes — at such a time it is a cruel and also a dangerous anachronism for the Government to persist in its ideology-bound definition of citizenship for Africans.

While the SAIRR is aware the hour is late, it yet believes that it is not yet too late for reconsideration. We make a solemn appeal to the Government to confer with the people directly affected, to take note of the direction of informed public thinking and to introduce revision of the citizenship provisions.

In particular, we urge that urban African administration be conducted without using the rights to which Africans are entitled as a means of coercion to adopt homeland citizenship.

Black elite don't back homelands says professor

JOHANNESBURG — A Stellenbosch academic said yesterday black elites did not accept separate development and that black leaders should be consulted without delay about the eventual boundaries of the homelands.

Prof Willie Esterhuyse, head of the Department of Philosophy at Stellenbosch, wrote in *Die Beeld* yesterday that white South Africans should ask themselves whether they were not infringing on the self respect of blacks when they required from them to accept a partition of South Africa which was never intended for the establishment of states.

He said whites underestimated the feeling of black unity in South Africa.

He said it was not

enough to state that while consolidated ethnically-based states were the ideal, people would have to be satisfied with the next best thing. "This next best thing is simply not good enough."

Prof Esterhuyse said an independent state needed three things: economic viability, juridical independence and a feeling of national pride and patriotism. He called this last requirement the "emotional element" and regarded it as being "in many respects the most important ingredient."

He said the people in the proposed new states must be motivated to cooperate. "From an examination of many public statements of black leaders . . . is clear to an objective observer that this requirement . . . is lacking among a large sec-

tion of the black leadership cadre."

It is "an irrefutable fact that a considerable number of the black elite like teachers and ministers of religion have not identified with the idea of separate states and that they cannot motivate other blacks to such an acceptance."

Prof Esterhuyse feels that while the Transkei has a potential for economic viability, the same may not be said about the other homelands. He also feels the other areas will be difficult to administer because of the "loose nature" of their areas.

KwaZulu will consist of ten areas, Lebowa of seven and Bophuthatswana of six. "No one must have any doubt there will be tensions about the corridors and passages between the area. Someone once called them footpaths fit for mice."

Prof Esterhuyse said the idea of black unity was "stronger than most of us want to acknowledge," and that reports in the English press "which is also the press of the blacks" could be seen as adding to the non acceptance of the homeland idea.

He said that as the establishment of independent black states was motivated constitutionally, it must not be seen "as an attempt to get rid of blacks by depositing them in larger locations."

He suggested that the phrase "Homeland development" be scrapped in favour of "a policy of creating states."

Prof Esterhuyse feels there should be discussions at this stage about the "eventual boundaries, about which black leaders may no longer be kept in the dark."

"Black people, can just like white people, start losing patience," he wrote. — DDC.

Helping the Homelands to help themselves

NM 3/6/76.

FUTURE independent States in Africa cannot expect to continue getting their essential food supplies from elsewhere indefinitely, says Mr. A. J. Raubenheimer, Minister of Water Affairs and of Forestry.

Speaking at a symposium on agricultural development aid to the homelands, which was held in Pretoria recently, the Minister said that with the exception of Qwaqwa "it is by no means impossible for the Homelands of the Republic to supply their own food requirements from their own soil."

Mr. Raubenheimer said it was clear that the Republic will not be able to go on producing food surpluses for ever in order to help other countries in southern Africa to meet their food shortages. Referring to the Homelands, he said that since it was the Government's policy to confer political independence upon African national groups, the economic implications were of great importance.

The Minister said: "An important, or even the most important, part of the Homelands' economic potential lies in agriculture. The policy is to help stimulate the development of this natural resource before and even after independence."

Mr. Raubenheimer outlined what the Department of Bantu Administration and Development envisaged in respect of agricultural development for the Homelands as well as the measures taken to co-ordinate assistance.

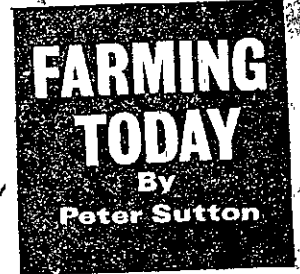
These are:

● Because of the pattern of occupancy and the large numbers involved it is clear that evolutionary re-organisation of the pattern of occupancy has become an urgent necessity. By this is meant that all occupiers of agricultural land who are not productive enough and who actually have to earn their livelihood elsewhere

operatives or communal farming units is both necessary and desirable.

● So that the value of agriculture can be proved, the Departments of Agriculture will run project farms. For this purpose tribal land or available unoccupied / trust lands or newly purchased lands can be used with the assistance of selected chiefs.

● Because the trained manpower for extension services is hopelessly



inadequate, effort will have to be concentrated on specific target areas.

Mr. Raubenheimer said that it was planned to establish in each Homeland an Economic Advisory Committee which would be assisted by a person nominated by the South African Agricultural Union.

EXPERIENCE

The Minister said that it should be remembered that the prime objective of aid was not economic development alone. He said that there must be human development as well and that "economic development is in a sense merely a means to that end." Mr. Raubenheimer warned that as a donor country, however, South Africa must learn from the expensive and frustrating experience of the Western world which had wasted time and money on development programmes.

as compared to vacate the land and be settled in a rural town. This would not mean losing traditional residential rights.

● Where those involved do not find their withdrawal from farming activities acceptable or where farming can be practised with varying success, re-organisation of farming into co-

Mr. Raubenheimer said that in his opinion, three essential requirements were necessary for an effective aid programme. Firstly, there should be a correct understanding of motives between donor and recipient. "The recipient country should never get the impression that the donor has selfish motives," he said.

TAILORED

The second requirement was that each aid programme must be tailored to the specific requirements and needs of the community. This required communication and planning with Black leaders.

The third requirement was that one central body should handle all development aid and that this body should have at its disposal adequate funds and staff.

Mr. Raubenheimer said it was obvious that the Homelands needed agricultural assistance but before this was done proper planning should be undertaken. He said: "We have a vital role to play which, if successfully accomplished, will ensure a happy, safe and prosperous future for Whites and Blacks alike."

Transkei Bill" (B 121-76) has passed its first reading, but is not yet an Act of the Parliament of the Republic. If it is enacted by our Parliament and becomes law as presently worded, it will automatically result in two significant legal consequences for persons who are now South African citizens and who are estimated to exceed one million in number.

Firstly, they will become citizens of the Transkei. Secondly, to quote the exact words of section six of the Bill, they "shall cease to be a South African citizen."

These consequences take place without the free and voluntary consent of the citizen affected by the Bill. Under its terms, he is to be deprived of his South African citizenship which he acquired by birth within the territorial boundaries of the Republic of South Africa, purely on the grounds of his racial or ethnic origin as defined in Schedule B of the Bill, and without his agreeing to this.

The categories of persons who in terms of Section 6 shall cease to be South African citizens, include every South African citizen who is not a citizen of a territory within the Republic of South Africa and who speaks a language used by the Xhosa or Sotho-speaking section of the population of the Transkei (including any dialect of any such language), or who is related to any member of such population, or who is associated with any member or part of such population. Thus a Xhosa-speaking Black South African born in Soweto, where he lives, and who has never lived inside the Transkei, will automatically cease to be a South African citizen if Section 6 becomes part of our statute law. His consent to this drastic and radical step is not required by the Bill.

The compulsory and automatic taking away of a person's citizenship on racial or ethnic grounds raises fundamental questions of law and morality, and moreover has far-reaching implications in the field of international law. Indeed, Section 6 — if it becomes part of the

Nazi law STAR 4/6/76 on Jews recalled

Enforced deprivation of citizenship under the Transkei legislation would be contrary to fundamental principles of justice and morality and hence a possible critical weak link in the chain of apartheid, writes PROFESSOR LEONARD GERING. He is formerly professor of law at the University of Durban-Westville, and an advocate of the Supreme Court.

statute law of the Republic — may be the critical weak link in the chain of apartheid, and the rock on which the grand strategy of "separate freedoms" may founder if the present collision course with the fundamental principles of justice" remains unaltered.

The legal phrase "fundamental principles of justice" is the basis of a judgment of the German federal constitutional court in 1968. The court had to decide on the validity of a decree of Nazi Germany in 1941 which deprived German Jews of their German citizenship merely because of their Jewish origin and without their consent.

In an inspiring and eloquent judgment, the court held that the 1941 decree "violated fundamental principles. It is to so intolerable a degree irreconcilable with justice that it must be considered to have been null and void *ex tunc*." In other

words, the decree was to be regarded as never having been valid.

A noted legal author, Dr Martin Wolff, has written that deprivation of nationality, if made purely on racial grounds, is a violation of international law. He described such deprivation as "inconsistent with tenets of humanity and morality."

Lord Denning, in a judgment in 1972, stated that "when the German authorities passed the decree of 1941, the English courts would not recognise it as valid, by English law, to deprive a person of his German nationality." He described the 1941 decree as "an objectionable and atrocious law."

On the basis of these legal authorities, if Section 6 is enacted in its present form, then it would be regarded as null and void by the courts of other independent sovereign states, and by the World Court, even though Section 6 would be applied by the courts of the Republic.

Although Section 6 is being proclaimed in the name of "separate freedoms" and the "self-determination of peoples," its explicit terms negate this. It does not require the free will or the voluntary consent of the citizens affected by it. Free choice is completely excluded.

Unlike the amended wording of the legislation as formulated by the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Section 6 of the Bill is based on compulsion, and not on free choice.

Can the governments of the free world — to which we claim to belong — recognise a statute which takes away the citizenship of over a million persons on racial or ethnic grounds, and at the same time remain true to the fundamental principles of justice which they seek to uphold?

① 259
② 101
③ 903

Homeland leaders now better liked

Reus 7/6/76

Special Correspondent

HOMELAND leaders are at present enjoying greater acceptance by the urban Blacks who initially rejected them, according to a senior researcher at the Africa Institute of South Africa, Dr W. J. Breytenbach.

He makes this point among others in an analysis of the homelands in his latest book 'Tuslände: Selfregering en politieke partye' which is reviewed in the institute's Journal of African affairs released here today.

Dr Breytenbach writes there are clear indications in at least four of the seven homelands that the electorate resident outside the various homelands is by no means completely indifferent to homeland politics.

The four homelands — the Ciskei, Venda, Gazankulu and especially Qwaqwa — where the percentage of voters proved to be higher than the actual homeland population, indicate the indisputable political involvement of voters outside the homelands, Dr Breytenbach says.

The cases of Qwaqwa and the Swazi homeland where no elections have been held so far, provide proof that inadequate land area for the homelands does not dampen political enthusiasm. Both the Dikwankwele Party

Even some Blacks who rejected the homeland leaders now accept them and their 'pragmatic' role.

in Qwaqwa and the Swazi National Council propose to obtain more land for their homelands and in both cases the power bases of the respective groups are in White areas outside the homelands.

Dr Breytenbach says there also appears to be no correlation between voting percentages and either population density or population size in the homelands. Political parties are also not necessarily responsible for higher voting percentages, as high voting percentages have also been attained in homelands where no parties participated in elections.

In this connection he mentions the varying voting percentages of homelands which had recently experienced party-political elections namely Bophuthatswana (35 percent), Venda (72 percent), Transkei (43 percent) and Qwaqwa (53 percent).

There is also no fixed correlation between the hereditary status of the various political party leaders and the size of the

support bases of the various parties either. Most of the present 13 parties in the homelands are sectional parties which have cross-cutting yet limited support bases.

It is interesting to note that the elected members of the seven legislatures of the homelands that have held elections are mostly persons with modern professional backgrounds and economic interests. In fact, it is only in the Transkei where elected members mainly have a traditional and rural background, and the situation there is also changing in the direction of the pattern prevailing elsewhere.

Dr Breytenbach points out that it is only Qwaqwa where the ruling (and dominant) party's power base is situated outside the homeland, especially in the urban areas of the Free State. In Gazankulu there is also a large percentage of elected members with professional and economic interests outside the homeland but who are, particularly ac-

tive in the rural areas of the Transvaal.

Perhaps this state of affairs greatly contributed towards the fact that homeland leaders are at present enjoying greater acceptance by the urban Blacks who initially rejected them.

The percentage of candidates in White urban areas who participated in the homeland elections and were elected is significant. This does not necessarily mean that the homeland idea is ideologically accepted everywhere.

It is largely accepted in the homelands, but the present position is that the degree of acceptance is mostly pragmatic, rather than ideological.

Dr Breytenbach says that the main ideological and other objections made

by homeland leaders and other homeland politicians against the system is that the areas of the land of the homelands are inadequate and that the present pattern of consolidation is not meaningful either.

Most of the homeland leaders and politicians are also in favour of a federation in some form or other between independent Black states in Southern Africa. The South African Government has, however, not committed itself in this respect because the period of actual independence will only begin in October 1976 with the handing over of power in the Transkei.

Thereafter it will be a case of "all options are open" for independent homelands. The Prime Minister declared on occasion that homelands could form federations if they so desired, but that he did not think such a federation was feasible.

Whatever the case may be, the policy is adaptable to changing circumstances and the situation is therefore not rigid and fixed, Dr Breytenbach says.

(1) 101

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Buthelezi's UN move is endorsed

(1) 101
(2) 107
(3) 316

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The opposition Transkei Democratic Party yesterday endorsed a move by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu to raise the Transkei citizenship issue in the United Nations and, if necessary, the International Court of Justice.

Chief Buthelezi told a meeting in Ulundi at the weekend he had already written to the external secretary of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) asking him to bring the matter to the attention of the United Nations and for it to seek the opinion of the international court, if necessary.

The Democratic Party leader, Mr Hector Ncokazi, said yesterday: "I spoke to Chief Buthelezi at the weekend. We support his move, having ourselves already resolved to raise the issue with the OAU."

The full text of Chief Buthelezi's speech — made available yesterday — made clear that his primary concern was for the future of people of Transkei origin in "White South Africa".

The Status of the Transkei Act included provisions to deprive them citizenship when the Transkei became independent, a measure which Chief Buthelezi described as the "ultimate political rape".

His Ulundi speech included another potentially significant development: the offer of KwaZulu citizenship to them.

Chief Buthelezi added that KwaZulu citizenship was nominal and reconcilable with South African citizenship as KwaZulu was not an independent homeland.

Professor Barend van Niekerk, professor of law at the University of Natal, said yesterday: "The United Nations could activate an advisory opinion from the international court, upon which the international community could act."

Should the advisory opinion be adverse to the Status of the Transkei

Act and the 1941 Nazi decree which deprived Jews of German citizenship.

He went on to quote legal precedents which showed that international law was likely to regard any move to deprive racial or ethnic grounds people of citizenship on as contrary to the fundamental principles of justice.

Act, it would eliminate whatever slender chances the Transkei had of international recognition, he added.

"The Transkei would be seen as a party to the whole situation," Professor Van Niekerk said.

"The outside world is looking for an excuse not to recognize the Transkei. An adverse opinion would provide the perfect excuse."

While the Status of the Transkei Act was still being debated in Parliament, Professor Leonard Gering drew attention to similarities between

101

Give the homelands a chance,

STAR 10/6/76.

says Kenya paper

NAIROBI — Suggestions that independent Africa should give South Africa's Bantustans a chance to show that they confer a degree of sovereignty while guaranteeing political stability and economic dependence are made in Kenya's Lonrho-owned standard newspaper.

A Standard editorial says. "Such a view would see these independent homelands as islands of peace and prosperity, with no fears of external ag-

gression or threats by jealous neighbours.

"Countries like Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana have no army, navy or airforce and they have enjoyed comparative peace and prosperity."

Declaring that South Africa is daily becoming stronger while, in most ways, the rest of Africa is becoming weaker, the edi-

torial continues: "Should Africa, and the liberation movements then sue for dialogue seeing there is no realistic way they can beat South Africa?"

"Any disinterested observer of the African scene during the past few years is bound to be disillusioned by the turn of events in many of the countries of the continent.

A large number of them are military regimes where human rights are being daily trampled underfoot.

"The affairs of government are badly mismanaged and many countries face bankruptcy and economic stagnation. And to make matters worse, countries like Kenya, which are trying to make the

best of a difficult situation, are faced by a concerted campaign from some of her neighbours and others who cannot stand to see any country doing better than they."

The editorial concludes, however, by claiming that the Bantustans, as an experiment, are bound to fail because they will give only 13 percent of South Africa's land to 18-million Blacks while the richest mineral and agricultural land goes to four-million Whites

Audio/vis

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background for your subject?

Is it the right size for the audience expected?

Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:

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9/6/76

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Audio/visuals

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Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:

What Benbo says of development . . . its problems and shocks

The consolidation of the homelands, which is essential for their development, will take another 100 years.

And it will cost well over R800-million unless the Government moves far faster on it than in the past.

Even at present spending levels it will take 35 years or more to complete the land buying programme for the homelands.

These shock conclusions come out of the first scientific analysis of Black homeland development underlining the extent of manpower, money and motivation needed to see the task through.

A priority

The analysis, a comprehensive study of the development aspects and problems of all the homelands, has been published by the Bureau for Economic Research, Bantu Development.

Although the study is strictly within the confines of separate development policy it illustrates the vital importance of homeland development (which it calls a high national priority) to South Africa's future.

But essential to this development is land consolidation of areas that will make up the 10 homelands in South Africa, the study concludes.

According to the 1975 consolidation plans passed

The long long road to the homelands

STAR

2/6/76

● It may take another 100 years

● It may cost R800 million-plus

● It is a high national priority

by Parliament, 2.1-million ha still have to be bought from Whites for the homelands.

These will then consist of 24 blocks of land, making up less than 16 percent of South Africa's land surface.

The study firmly echoes the official policy that this land consolidation is the final decision of what is White land and what is Black land as laid down by the 1936 Bantu Trust and Land Act.

At the same time the land purchase programme, on which R201-million has been spent in the past 26 years with R25-million set aside for this year, involves resettlement of more than one million Blacks (about 175 000 families).

But while political development of these areas took place at the expense of their economic growth, the study makes it clear that today's priority is economic viability for the homelands.

In this the appeal is to

the private sector to join with the Government to help increase production and stimulate capital and expertise among homeland citizens.

The creation of new job opportunities is the determining factor. The study estimates that the homelands put more than 100 000 workers on the market each year. At present just two thirds of these get work at home.

more

They are often the type of people who could help develop their own areas.

This migrant labour system also results in severe imbalance between the young and economically active in the homelands.

Coupled with the high birth rate there it means that every Black man in the homelands has to support 3.2 children.

The White man has only one child to support in his areas.

The reasons for this poor showing include traditional over-stocking and over-cropping of land, which stem from the tribal system; land tenure; inability to use modern farming techniques; and the fact that production is mainly for subsistence and not market.

The bureau concludes that the decentralisation programme will not be able to supply enough jobs in the homelands.

power

Other points from the report:

less than two percent of homelands' cattle are marketed yearly against 19 percent in White areas.

It recommends that a smaller number of growth points be developed in these areas because the present large number dissipate the Government's resources.

power

Other points from the report:

● The estimated buying power of the homeland

... 34 000 new migrant workers (and there are at least a million in South Africa now) join the labour market each year. The annual increase in the homeland work force is expected to rise to close on 115 000.

"And," says the study, "if sufficient employment opportunities are not provided within the homeland to absorb these increases they will have to seek an income in White areas."

A system

The bureau recognises the disadvantages of migrant labour and states that its first priority is to provide jobs for Blacks in the homelands.

Falling that, it seeks the commuter system whereby a worker lives in his homeland but travels to work in a nearby White area.

Rapid transport, such as express trains on special rails, mass airlift and special roads for buses will have to receive immediate attention, the study says.

It adds: "Serious attention must be given to regulating the direction of expansion in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging complex so that Black workers can live in their homelands

A ratio

At present the bureau admits to 1.8-million men permanently absent from the homelands and becoming increasingly involved in the White economy.

Many of these people have lived in the White areas for generations and their return to the homelands is highly unlikely in the near future, the bureau concludes.

Another shortcoming is the Environmental Planning Act which lays down the ratio of Black to White workers but is not applied strictly enough.

The sterner application of this ruling would help to decentralise industries to the homelands, the study states.

A case

At the same time the bureau makes a case for greater mobility of labour from one White area to another.

The study says the application of influx control as laid down results in one area having a surplus of labour while another area is short.

Because workers cannot move to a short-of-labour area, migrant workers are brought in from the homelands.

... the plan to develop the homelands is agricultural production. But at present as much as 70 percent of the potential in these areas is wasted.

The actual agricultural potential of the homelands is estimated to be 23 percent of South Africa's total, but production lies at less than six percent of this.

Although agricultural production has been increasing by about three percent a year it has been nullified by the 2.7 percent birth rate. Livestock production is well below potential and

this situation are outlined, but the emphasis is on an extension of training and motivation among Black farmers.

A key

The study says: "More than any other form of capital or technical skills community development is the key to successful agricultural production."

Mines in several homelands employ 79 000 workers but in Lebowa and Bophuthatswana (where the largest mines are) citizens prefer not to work in a mine.

R1 000-million a year but most of this is still spent in White areas despite a three-fold increase in homeland traders in the past 15 years.

● Social services in the homelands take up a staggering 23 percent of the annual budget.

● Spending by Government institutions in the homelands has since 1960 increased from R27-million to R608-million.

The study, "Black Development in South Africa," is available from bookshops or from the bureau in Pretoria.

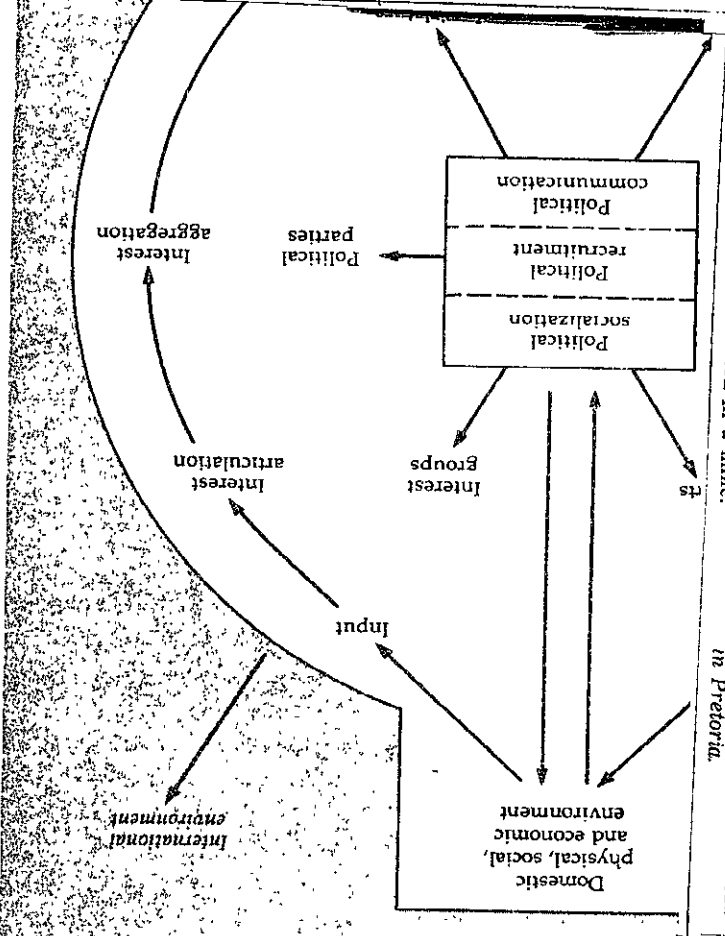


FIGURE 1.3 The Political System: Structure and Function

~~SECRET~~
101

CAPE TIMES
600 000 24/6/76

squatters in homelands' settlements

Political Staff

THE EXISTENCE of two massive squatter camps with at least 600 000 inhabitants in two homelands has been revealed by the semi-official research body, Benbo.

One camp is at Winterveld in BophuthaTswana "with at least 350 000 squatters" and the other at the Edendale Swartkops area in KwaZulu, "with about 250 000 squatters".

Details about the camps have been disclosed in the survey "Black Development in South Africa", released by the Bureau for Economic Research on Bantu Development (Benbo) this week.

Benbo conducts research for the Bantu Affairs Commission, the governments of the homelands, statutory corporations and the Departments of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education.

Benbo also revealed that between 1971 and 1974 there was a shortage of 42 954 houses in the homelands.

The disclosure by Benbo of the large number of squatters in only two areas in the homelands underlines the fact that the housing shortage and the existence of squatters is not only confined to Cape Town or other urban areas as is often believed.

The Theron Commission found that there were 30 000 Coloured families living in squatting units. Together with the Crossroads camp, which is mainly inhabited by Africans, it has been estimated that about 200 000 squatters live in the Greater Cape Town area.

This means that at least 800 000 people are living in squatter camps in SA.

Handed 21 25/6/76

Audio/visuals

Is it essential
show any audio
such as a film
videotape?

1307

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- (e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system
already installed? Will there be
any distracting noises and can
these be silenced during your
presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies
for any projected visuals or
recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at
your disposal? Will there be an
experienced projectionist
available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or
other aids (e.g. films, videotapes,
sound tapes, slides, etc.) already
available?
- (c) What facilities are there for
obtaining or making others you
may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been
allowed for:

(1) 101
2-239

SUN. EXPRESS 27/6/76

Now Black babies lose citizenship

THE GOVERNMENT is extending on a national basis its contentious Transkei citizenship policy by arbitrarily registering as homeland citizens all Black babies born since the beginning of this year and their parents.

New birth certificates issued in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette contain provisions relating to "ethnic group" and "citizenship".

An official registering a birth must state the child's tribal affiliation — and then fill in next to the word "citizenship" the name of the homeland representing that ethnic group.

The registering official must also fill in on the same form details of the ethnic group and "citizenship" of the child's father and mother.

Blacks approached this week said they were shocked at the arbitrary imposition of homeland citizenship.

Most said they regarded themselves and their children as South African citizens.

But they urged the Express not to publish their names. And Progressive Reform Party MP Prof F van Zyl Slabbert says the new move is a further indication of the Government's determination "to systematically work towards a South Africa outside of the homelands where the only legitimate citizens will be Whites — and possibly Coloureds and Indians. The projected vision of such a policy," Professor Slabbert said yesterday, "stretches credulity beyond any reasonable boundaries — in short, it's incredible.

Govt spreads its policy



• Professor Van Zyl Slabbert

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

"In the year 2000, according to demographers, there will be about 42 million people in South Africa outside the homelands.

"Thirty million of them will be Black — in other words foreigners — and six million will be Coloureds and Indians.

"The 'foreigners' will be manning our economy, most major branches of the civil service and so on.

"How such a vision can be one of hope for both Black and White and contribute towards a peaceful resolution of our conflict situation is completely beyond me."

The citizenship issue is becoming one of the most bitter facing the country's Black communities.

When the Transkei becomes independent, probably in October, all Xhosa people and many Sotho people will automatically lose their South African citizenship and become Transkei citizens.

More than 3-million people will be affected.

The Government is pressing ahead with its plan despite demands by Transkei Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima that people should be allowed to choose between South African and Transkeian citizenship.

In terms of the Government's policy only those Blacks in possession of homeland citizenship documents will receive concessions such as priority in job allocations and leasehold home ownership rights.

The revised birth certificate is the Government's most far-reaching move in its attempts to link all Blacks to a homeland.

A specimen of the new certificate is in Government Gazette No 4936, which contains several new regulations under the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act, of 1963.

A new Births Register document published in the Gazette also contains reference to homeland citizenship.

9/7/76

Warning on homelands' economic class war ^{DD}.

SOVENGA — The homelands were engaged in a race today between the promise of economic development, and the threat of an economic class war, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said here yesterday.

Dr Phatudi was delivering the opening address at the annual conference of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce at the University of the North. More than 700 delegates from black chambers of commerce throughout the country, including white South African and American businessmen, are attending.

Referring to industrialisation of the homelands, Dr Phatudi said it was "both a tremendous division and a tremendous danger in that catastrophe must

result if it cannot be attained at least to a modest degree."

"Economic development is the opportunity of this age," the Chief Minister said. "The economic class war is the danger."

"In our situation both are new, so new that most of us do not even see them as yet. But both are essentially the realities of the industrial age in South Africa."

Calling for the development of small business enterprises in the homelands, Dr Phatudi said it was the only way a man with vision and daring could become a businessman and an entrepreneur.

It was also the only way in which a true middle class could develop, which in turn would "stimulate the habit of investment in productive enterprise."

(1) 10/1
2-325

Blacks in talks on citizen issue

STAR 2/17/76

A delegation of Africans representing the urban bantu councils and advisory boards of West Rand townships today were meeting the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruywagen, for talks on township disturbances and the controversial issue of homeland citizenship.

The meeting was at the Deputy Minister's offices in Pretoria behind closed doors and a spokesman said it was not intended a statement would be issued after the talks.

But it is known that one of the issues high on the agenda was the issue of homeland citizenship as it affects urban Blacks.

Since the Government announced last October that Blacks had to take homeland citizenship before they could build or buy their own homes in urban areas, Black civic leaders have expressed bitter opposition.

MINISTER

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, has made it clear that urban Blacks will be forced to take out homeland citizenship if they want "preference" in housing and jobs.

Another hot issue which the delegation would have

mentioned is the regulation promulgated on May 7 which rules that as from the beginning of next year all Black traders and professional people hiring premises in urban areas will have to take out homeland citizenship to

get their licences renewed.

The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) is also due to meet the Deputy Minister to discuss, among other things, the issue of citizenship.

Report 25/7/26

POLITIEKE KOMMENTAAR

SUID-AFRIKA word op die oomblik hard geslaan.

Deur 'n reeks gebeurtenisse — die daling van die goudprys is die jongste — word ons teruggedwing in 'n situasie van ekonomiese demping. By al die "outhering" vir die in-dividu, nywerheid en handel, slaan dit 'n gevoelige hou na essensieel staatsbesta-ding vir Suid-Afrika se ontwikkelingspro-gram.

Groot projekte moet aangepak word. Dink veral aan die ekonomiese eise van die Erika Theron- aanbevelings ten opsigte van Klearing-ontwikkeling, die enorme bedrag geld wat nodig is vir 'n vinnige stoot aan die tuislande en die astronomiese bedrae wat nodig is om slegs die voor die hand liggende knelpunte van swart stedelike gebiede die hoof te bied.

En ons geldfontein word plek-plek droog. Buitelandse kapitaal is nodig, maar die hande daar is nie meer so-oop nie — deels as gevolg van ons binnelandse politieke situasie.

As geld en werk skaars word — ook vir bruin en swart ontwikkelings — word verdere griewe gestimuleer. En griewe wat oorkook, kan ons eenvoudig nie bekostig nie.

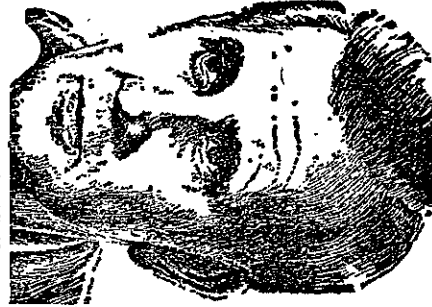
Die verwyrt kan terreg gemaak word dat ons in ons sewe vet jare meer moes gedoen het aan die ontwikkeling van bruin en swart. Ons het vreeslik baie gedoen, maar dit was nie goed genoeg nie. Maar nou, in die

maer jare, gaan die verwyrt niks help nie. Al wat oorby, is om 'n plan te maak.

Die slaie tref ons ook op ander plekke.

Sport-isolasie trek nouer — internasionale sokker- en atletiese skorsing is die jongste.

Die ontspanningspolitiek in Suid-Afrika



WILLEM DE KLERK

is in 'n doodloopstraat vasgekeer. Ondanks Frankryk se belangstelling in ons kernkragontwikkeling, die ontmoeting met Kissinger en ander kontakte, is niks seker nie.

Dis goedkoop troos vir ons dat dinge internasionaal dan na regs sou beweeg. Laat dit so wees — hulle "regs" gaan Suid-Afrika niks help nie, alans nie blyvend nie.

Sonder internasionale ontspanning en ver-bintenis met ons, kan ons glad nie klaarkom nie. Laat dit tog nou eenmaal duidelik wees. Binnelands brand die houe van Soweto nog, Niks wat wesenlik is,

is nog ongelos. Daardie mense se iwe oor die hele strum van hul neerswees is nog springewentig, en van die dwerheid se nuwe planne oor stedelike swartman blyk nog weinig of niks.

Dis op die oomblik nie moot weer in Suid-Afrika nie.

Twee maniere om met hierdie fatse — en

hoeke verseker het dat hy uitsteekend vaar, en dat sy teenstander net na hom niks sonder om te tref. Waarop die gehewende bokser sê: "Ek is bly om dit te hoor, maar dan moet julle die skedersregter dop-hou, want iemand slaan die kei uit my uit."

Ons moet hewer die tekens lees en dan tot aksie oorgaan.

Die helderste teken

Dis nou tyd vir vinnig dink en doen

nog baie meer — om te gaan, is om in positiwisme hande in die lug te gooi of in optimisme te wys op die baie wat vir ons is, in teenstelling met dit wat teen ons is.

Ook dit sal ons nie help nie, want albei strem aksie.

Vir hulle is daar twee stories te vertel.

Die pessimistiese moet onthou van die ou tante wat 'n paniekerige vrassteller op 'n vergadering, wat kort-kort uitroep, "Wie sal ons beskerm, " Sit dinges ("n ander woord natuurlik) ek sal jou beskerm!"

Die optimistiese moet dink aan die boksering-ter wat sy dimpel en peps gestande bokser ná elke ronde in die

rigtinge" is verby. By kruispadbeslissing moet vinnig klaar gekies word.

Die tyd om reeds die tuislande só uit te hou dat hulle magnetisme dan vanself die swartman in stedelike gebiede sal trek en hoer, is verby, want as ons van 'n lang pad wil praat, is dit nou 'n lang pad.

Daar is 'n nuwe plan nodig vir tuislandontwikkeling, tuislandskakeling met die stadswartes en bedieningsmag vir die swartes.

Die tyd vir "ons het nog nie klaar gedink nie," soos dr. Andries Pretorius dit onlangs gestel het, is hars verby; ons moet baie vinnig klaar dink en met 'n sterk hand doen.

Die tyd vir "sunnies praat en wag op die kaptein" is ook verby. Hierdie gewagtery en sterik-praat agter gesio- te deure, maar effentjies-praat in die openbaar, kan die kaptein laat voel dat almal nog appous gee as daar water getap word.

Dis nou die tyd vir aksie op 'n nuwe grondplan, ontwerp volgens die kontoere van die ou plan, maar met nuwe, konkrete beleidsvoorstelle.

Ondanks ekonomiese knelpunte en vrees vir blanke weerstand, sal ons 'n bestedingsprogram en 'n verselingsprogram vir ons volkepolitiek moet skep wat ons spoedig uit die doodloopstrate sal kry.

Ons sal op die kort termyn 'n volkepolitiek moet verwerklik wat vyf jaar gelede nog gebere was vir die geleidelikheid van die evolusionêre weg.

101

Homeland deals will cost extra R450-m

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Government has geared itself to complete the consolidation of the Black homelands within 10 years from 1975 — at the capital outlay of possibly R750-million.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr Hartzenberg, revealed this in an interview with The Star.

His disclosure of the official "guesstimate" of the cost of homeland consolidation is more than double the R300-million previously given as the possible cost of the land purchases involved.

Dr Hartzenberg said the figure of R750-million allowed for increased costs of about 10 percent a year, but stressed that the Government would get back about R250-million through the resale of swapped land.

The overall cost of consolidation to the taxpayers would thus be about R500-million.

The Deputy Minister revealed changes in the Government's methods of buying land to expedite consolidation:

- It has abandoned its plan to "Buy-by instalments" as a means of speeding up the purchasing programme.

- Instead, it is to offer farmers Government stock as well as cash for their land, the stock maturing in 20 years while paying a high annual interest rate.

Dr Hartzenberg said the decision to abandon the "buy-by instalment" method, for which there was

special legislation passed during the last parliamentary session, caused a delay of three months

Offers had now gone out to farmers based on about 40 percent cash and 60 percent stock

ON TARGET

The returns were still coming in but there were indications that the farmers were pleased with the idea of obtaining Government stock in part-payment.

The Government spent R57-million on consolidation last year and would spend a further R50-million this financial year.

It was still on target to complete the consolidation programme in 10 years.

The decision to provide stock as part-payment for land purchases was to enable the Government to complete the programme in 10 years.

To provide for further revenue sources for consolidation, the Government was concentrating initially on "compensation land" — land to be swapped — because resale of this land would provide income.

By the end of the financial year about half the compensation land would be bought up.

Most of the "quota land" in terms of the 1936 legislation would be bought later.

The Government was concentrating on eight areas spread through all four provinces and affecting each of the homelands, Dr Hartzenberg said.

LOW PAYOUT 5/20/70 plan hailed 1/29/70 by farmers

(1/29/70)

Proctor Bureau

The South African Agricultural Union has welcomed the Government's plan to speed up homelands consolidation by paying the present White-owned land to be incorporated in the homelands in cash and Government bonds.

The union came from the director of S.A.A.U. Mr. C. J. P. Collier, following the Government's proposal which the union had previously opposed.

Under the plan revealed by the Director, the Government will purchase the land from the White farmers and will pay out 40 per cent in cash for the properties and the balance Government bonds.

LOAD SPREAD

Since the bonds need to be redeemed only over the next 20 years, the spread of the financial load of transferring all the land owned by White farmers within the next 10 years over a number of years.

With the cash and bonds available, the Government can do as much as possible.

Mr. Collier declared his confidence in the Government's plan if the Government would support the S.A.A.U.'s financial and technical proposals.

The way which the Government created was that the plan would be approved by farmers, who were then informed of the plan that the Government might be declared independent before their own properties had been bought and transferred.

The would have the plan being incorporated into the homelands, with the possibility of more homelands for self-reliance and true unity.

PROBLEMS

There were no other problems attached to the Government's plan, Mr. Collier said.

Collier said he would wish to place the plan before the farmers and find their views on it, but he would not wish to buy the plan until he had their views on cash.

He said he would like to see the Government's plan for the homelands and to be able to see the plan in detail. The S.A.A.U. would be able to see the plan in detail.

(2) 332

Big Govt concession to Blacks

STAR 14/8/76

Urban Black leaders have won a major concession from the Government. They will now be able to buy or build their own homes in urban areas without first having to take out homeland citizenship. The scheme starts in Soweto.

This concession was announced last night by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha. It followed recent talks between Black leaders and the Government.

The home-ownership scheme will be launched in Soweto and other West Rand townships next week, says the director of housing for the West Rand Administration Board, Mr M P Wilsnach.

"This concession was the direct result of two meetings last month between the Government and urban Black leaders," added Mr Wilsnach.

The first meeting was the nine-hour conference between the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Mr I P van Onselen, and the "Committee of 30" Black leaders from the West Rand.

The conference was held in Johannesburg and a spokesman for the Black leaders said the Blacks had not minced words in putting their demands to the secretary.

One of the major discussion points was the issue of housing and homeland citizenship.

(1) 701
(2) 200
(3) 332

STAR
20/2/55

... of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said today the basis on which Blacks were present in White areas was "to sell their labour and for nothing else."

Taking this unyielding policy line in a speech to the Institute for Public Administration in Maritzburg, Mr Botha said Blacks who accepted citizenship of their nations were "more welcome in White areas than those who did not."

"To those who recognise their specific national citizenship, will also be given greater privileges and preference in White South Africa," he said.

In saying that Blacks in White areas were there only to sell their labour, Mr Botha made it clear that the same principle applied to Whites in the Black homelands.

SPELLING IT OUT

"All Black people in the White areas remain, regardless of how long they have been in the area and whether they were born there or not, members of their respective peoples," the Minister said.

"The fact that they work here does not make them members of the White nation. They remain Zulus, Tswanas, Vendas, etc."

Mr Botha used his speech also to deal with the changing role of White administration aid to Black areas as homelands moved to self-government. The earlier approach, he said, had been to apply "control administration" to the areas, but the Government was concentrating increasingly on "advice administration."

It was important that the public take note of this shift of emphasis in the Government's racial policy.

7 BANTUSTAN LEADERS SLAM GOVT

LEADERS and representatives of seven homelands yesterday called on the Government to drop influx control and Bantu Administration Boards.

A joint statement was read by the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor H. W. Ntsanwisi, convener of the "mini summit meeting" near Jan Smuts Airport to discuss unrest and arson in Black townships.

It was attended by leaders and representatives of seven of the eight homelands. Professor Ntsanwisi said homeland leaders appealed to the Government, "as we have done repeatedly to the Prime Minister in the past", to end discriminatory legislation based on colour and race.

"This is an assault on the dignity of the Black man", he said.

The homeland leaders also appealed for all Black leaders detained to be

freed or charged.

"The Black leaders meeting here regard themselves, and are considered by millions of their people, as part and parcel of the liberation movement. It being so, we deeply regret the divisions within the leadership of Black people at this moment of crisis.

"We want to emphasise that this is the time during which Blacks must speak with one voice, whatever their differences may be on strategy."

● The leaders appealed for influx control regulations to go.

● Bantu Administration Boards were considered by Blacks as "instruments of oppression".

● Free and compulsory education for Blacks should be introduced immediately "just as is the case with Whites".

● Full human rights are demanded, not concessions.

The leaders said concessions could no longer satisfy the aspirations of the Black man.

"If the Government continues to ignore reasoned and legitimate representation of Black leaders for change, as it has done so far, it will, wittingly or

SA Press Association-Reuter

THOSE PRESENT

Those present at the conference were the convener, Prof H. W. Ntsanwisi; Chief Minister of Gazankulu; Dr C. M. Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa; Chief Gatsha Buthelezj, Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu; Chief P. R. Mphephu, Chief Minister of Venda; Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei; Mr C. M. Koekoe, Minister of the Interior, Qwaqwa; Mr M. Setlogelo, Minister of Education of BophuthaTswana, and Mr N. T. Maseke, Minister of the Interior.

unwittingly, be promoting the cause of violence.

"The leaders here assembled, excluding BophuthaTswana and the Transkei, wish to reiterate that they have no intention whatever of opting for so-called 'independence' as we do not want to abdicate our birthright as South Africans, as well as forfeiting our share of the economy and wealth which we have jointly built.

"As responsible Black leaders we urgently plead for a meeting with the Prime Minister to discuss the present state of unrest in the country.

"In addition we would also want to discuss with the Prime Minister the urgency of holding a national conference where the

Inf

detained leaders will also be represented."

Professor Ntsanwisi said the homeland leaders had met in response to the continuing cry of "the frustration of our people throughout the Republic which has manifested itself since June 16 in death and destruction in the urban townships and rural areas."

Professor Ntsanwisi said that "while sympathising with youth in their peaceful demonstrations against the imposition of Afrikaans as a medium of in-

PUBLIC FINANCE : COURSE OUTLINE

LECTURE 1 • THE STATE AND GOVERNMENT

A. PHILOSOPHIC

1. LAISSEZ-FAIRE

- (a) Origin
- (b) Adam Smith's Government
- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (c) Further
- (d) The in
- (e) The in "Lais
- (f) The re and th

"Further" this conference deplores the violence unleashed by the police in response to peaceful and legitimate demonstration by the students." The Government's continued denial of fundamental human rights to Blacks until forced by confronta-

"In doing so they have dealt a severe blow to the philosophy of non-violence as a viable formula for change." The statement said that although some changes had taken place, such as the opening of some hotels, libraries and parks and the slackening of sport policies, these were not seen

"We believe that this is a time for penitence for all Whites in South Africa. What has happened to our

struction and while understanding the impotence of youth in their refusal to be pushed around from pillar to post by Whites, this conference of Black leaders cannot condone the wanton destruction of property, schools and livestock.

Great harm violence. to the country and the world that the only language it listened to was violence.

by most Blacks as representing fundamental changes but as "mere window-dressing for the show".

ix control must go, they say

2. THE CENTRAL Marxian Soc

- (a) Brief
- (b) Experi control
- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

country is a result of their failure to observe the fundamental religious and ethical teachings, such as contained in the words "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men do to you, do ye even so to them".

"Only if and when the Republican Government faces up to the fact that a change of heart is more important to racial harmony than gifts lavished out of a Calvinistic duty, will there be any questions of rapprochement between Black and White in South Africa."

Hypothesis -

d America.

standing of

- Milton Friedman

"political"

plus value. of working class. ip of the means of

overnment: "dictatorship aariat".

egree of central

accumulation in an

underdeveloped environment.

(ii) the need for/wish to develop rapidly towards self-sufficiency and a large military capacity.

(iii) the political need.

(c) The great variation in the experiences of different so-called Communist countries, e.g. China and Yugoslavia, both very different, exhibit a far lower degree of central state control.

(d) Central planning not an explicit doctrine of Marxist thought.

Black leaders complain of 'frustration'

CT
23/8/76

JOHANNESBURG. — Seven homeland leaders who met at the Jan Smuts Airport hotel at the weekend called for an urgent meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

The following is the full text of their joint statement:

We meet today in a time when South Africa has not yet discovered its fundamental unity, a common South Africanism and a common purpose for all. South Africa today is bedevilled by the conflict between Black nationalism and Afrikaner nationalism, thus creating a highly dangerous situation.

We meet together also in response to the continuing cry of deep frustration and despair of our people throughout the Republic which has manifested itself since June 16, in death, destruction in the urban townships and rural areas in South Africa.

We meet to express our deep concern at the future of this, our beloved country, the land of our birth, to draw attention to the existence of grievances affecting millions of our fellow Black South Africans, and to suggest constructive and positive proposals to meet those grievances and to correct the injustices which exist at the present time.

Shabby

The welfare and grievances of our fellow Blacks are our concern, wherever their geographical situation in the Republic may be.

We deplore the fact that the country today is in such dire straits, because of the shabby manner in which our representations to the Prime Minister, at two summit meetings we have had with him, on the 6th March, 1974 and the 22nd January, 1975, were treated.

If the Republican Government had heeded our words of warning concerning the granting of permanent rights for urban Blacks and the imposition of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction,

amongst other things, this conflagration which engulfs the whole country would not have taken place.

While sympathizing with youth in their peaceful demonstration against the imposition of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction, and while understanding the impatience of youth in its refusal to be pushed around from pillar to post by Whites, this conference of Black leaders cannot condone the wanton destruction of property, schools and lives.

Only language

Further this conference deplors the violence unleashed by the police in response to peaceful and legitimate demonstrations by the students.

The practice of the Republican Government in continuing to deny fundamental human rights to Blacks, until forced by confrontation, has shown to the country and to the world that the only language they are prepared to listen to is violence.

In so doing they have dealt a severe blow to the philosophy of non-violence as a viable formula for change.

Although some changes had taken place in South Africa, such as the opening of some hotels, libraries, parks and the loosening of sport policies, these were not seen by most Blacks as representing fundamental changes, but as "mere window dressing for the show".

Failure to implement the genuine aspirations of Blacks, as presented by Black leaders, has done great harm to the Government's recognized statutory bodies and has given a lot of credibility to the accusations that these institutions, foisted on our people, are of no value.

We believe that this is a time for penitence for all Whites in South Africa.

What has happened to our country is a result of their failure to observe the fundamental religious and ethical teaching such as contained in the words: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men do to you, do ye even so to them."

Only if and when the Republican Government faces up to the fact that a change of heart is more important to racial harmony than gifts, lavished out of a Calvinistic duty, will there be any question of rapprochement between Black and White in South Africa.

In order to bring about that change that is now overdue in our country, we wish to make the following appeal to the Republican Government as we have done repeatedly to the Prime Minister in the past:

(1) Discriminatory legislation based on colour and race must go, since this is an assault on the dignity of the Black man.

(2) The Black man is permanent everywhere in this country, including the urban areas.

(3) All the Black leaders presently detained must be freed from detention or charged in a court of law.

(4) The Black leaders meeting here regard themselves, and are considered by millions of their people, as part and parcel of the liberation movement. It being so, we deeply regret the divisions within the leadership of Black people at this moment of crisis. We want to emphasize that this is the time during which Blacks must speak with one voice, whatever their differences may be on strategy.

(5) Influx control regulations must go.

(6) The Bantu Administration Boards must go, as they are considered by

Blacks as instruments of oppression.

(7) Free and compulsory education for Blacks must be introduced immediately just as is the case with Whites.

(8) We demand full human rights for Blacks and not concessions, as concessions can no longer satisfy the aspirations of the Black.

(9) If the Government continues to ignore reasoned and legitimate representations of Black leaders for change, as they have done so far, they will be wittingly or unwittingly promoting the cause of violence.

(10) The leaders here assembled, excluding Bophuthatswana and the Transkei, wish to reiterate that they have no intention whatsoever of opting for the so-called "independence", as we do not want to abdicate our birthright as South Africans, as well as forfeiting our share of the economy and wealth, which we have jointly built.

(11) As responsible Black leaders we urgently plead for a meeting with the Prime Minister to discuss the present state of unrest in the country. In addition we would also want to discuss with the Prime Minister the urgency of holding a national conference where the detained leaders will also be represented. — Sapa

Plea to help black farmers

26/8/76 DD

EAST LONDON — The black man in agriculture should not be forced to copy the white farmer, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr F. Hartzenberg, said when opening the congress of the Cape Province Agricultural Union here last night.

populations had to be made aware of the challenges of the future. "Their attitudes and modes of thought will have to be basically and, in many respects, radically changed. And the same goes for whites."

In the homelands it would "call for a special skill and even discipline on the part of the white man to help the black man attain a level of development which he can cope with and which he can use."

The present "fragmented agricultural land" in the homelands would have to be placed under expert management before capital could be effectively used to step up production.

"We must therefore make haste slowly and ensure that each foothold is firm and has been consolidated before we take the next step in the process of development."

Members of Dr Hartzenberg's department have been planning systems to aid the blacks while they were still learning farming methods.

Dr Hartzenberg said it would be wrong and unwise to think that the white man's responsibilities were over once the lands had been handed over to the blacks.

On the question of assistance to the homelands, Dr Hartzenberg said he had no desire to introduce unnecessary restrictions or red tape, "but you will realise that if homeland governments and citizens were to be inundated from all sides with offers of assistance, the position could easily become completely chaotic."

The whites must ensure that "the blacks maintain the production on farms previously owned by whites."

It was for this reason that he had stipulated that organised agriculture would have to be informed in good time of proposed assistance projects. "Naturally, I expect organised agriculture to inform, and whenever necessary to consult my department about offers of assistance so that co-ordination may be achieved." — DDR.

Dr Hartzenberg said it was a challenge for South Africa that a minority group must elevate a majority technologically and economically. "There is no doubt that the homelands have an agricultural potential. Homeland leaders and

Prof: homelands have high population density

18/9/76 DD

PRETORIA — Homelands in the Republic had a much greater population density, than white South Africa and, with the exception of only Rwanda and Burundi, than the rest of Africa. Prof P. Smit of the University of Pretoria's Department of Geography, said here.

He was addressing the annual meeting of the South African Biological Society on "Black homelands — problems and prospects of development."

Prof Smit said according to the 1970 census the total black population of South Africa was 15 million, of which eight million were in white areas and seven million in the homelands.

However, taking the distribution of the total population of all races in the Republic into consideration, the homelands had a far higher population density than the rest of the country.

The population density in white South Africa was 13 people per sq km as against a homeland average of 46, which varied from 23 per square kilometre in Bophuthatswana to 67 per square kilometre in KwaZulu.

"As 91,5 per cent of the black population lives on the platteland, this average density of 46 people per square kilometre must be considered very dense," Prof Smit said. "In fact, there are only two countries in Africa, Rwanda and Burundi, that have a higher population density than the homelands.

"In some parts of the

homelands the density of the platteland population is more than 300 people per square kilometre and one can really speak of population pressure.

"It has also been shown that the addition of more than five million hectares of land to the homelands since 1936 has not contributed basically to the increase in agricultural production in the areas.

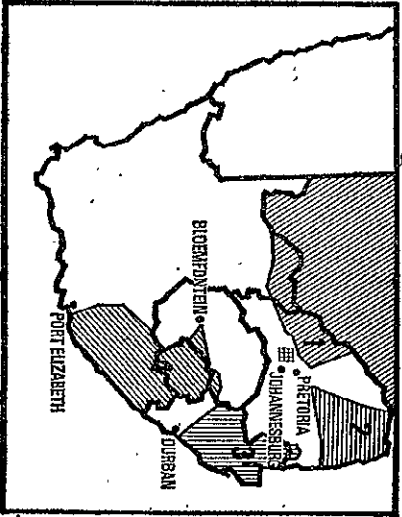
"The solution lies in better utilisation of the soil and mining and in-

dustrial development which will lead to urbanisation and enable many farmers to leave agriculture and make more land available to those who remain behind," Prof Smit said.

He also said the unemployment problem among blacks could be solved if South Africa did not employ workers from other African countries such as Lesotho, Botswana, Malawi and Mozambique. — SAPA.

A 'block' plan for homelands

11/10/76 STAG



A plan to consolidate the homelands into four large blocks has been proposed at the Sabra conference by consultant engineer Dr K E Bruinette.

It would make the homelands acceptable to Blacks, he claimed.

● **BOPHUTHATSWA.** NA should be consolidated from Rosslyn westwards to Botswana, with the Crocodile River as the north-east border. Isolated areas of the homeland in

the Transvaal and the Northern Cape should be exchanged for White land in the north-western Transvaal.

● **LEBOWA** and other Transvaal homelands should be grouped together, although their individual borders could be maintained.

● **KWAZULU** should be consolidated as one block in northern Natal, bordering on Swaziland and the Swazi homeland.

● **THE Ciskei AND FRANSKEL** should be consolidated into one area with Lesotho and the Thaba'nchu and Qwaqwa homelands.

The borders of the various territories will remain, but the choice of closer political co-operation should be left to Blacks in these areas.

Dr Bruinette also put forward a proposal for a Black city-state in the Johannesburg-Vereeniging complex.

Homeland summit: Vorster granite

9/10/76

STADZ

Political Correspondent

Key causes of confrontation in South Africa remain unresolved as homeland leaders return home today from their seven-hour summit meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in Pretoria yesterday.

Although they won concessions on points of principle from Mr Vorster in their "full, frank and detailed discussions", the seven homeland leaders left the conference table with their demands for an all-race national conference rejected outright, the release of political prisoners turned down flat, and a new deal for urban Blacks in national politics rejected out.

Several other urgent matters at the root of current racial tensions were raised, but the outcome was inconclusive.

● Discussion of the riots is to be held over

until the Cillie Commission has reported.

● The controversial citizenship issue was postponed to the next summit.

● Unrest detainees remain in jail while their position is reviewed.

● And no new steps on homeland consolidation emerged.

Nevertheless, homeland leaders interviewed as the meeting broke up yesterday afternoon were willing to concede that some new grounds for optimism had emerged.

These centred on five areas:

FREE TEXTBOOKS

There was Government willingness to improve communication with the homelands.

There was agreement on the removal of race discrimination (though in general terms).

There was agreement to narrow and eventually eliminate the wage gap.

There was agreement to work towards compulsory

education and free school equipment as soon as possible, and to grant more powers to urban Blacks to run their own affairs locally.

Leaving the meeting half an hour before the final communique was issued, Mr Vorster said only that a statement was being drawn up and would be released.

But Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa came out of the meeting saying: "Mr Vorster did seem to have the feeling of the urgency of the situation. He was clearly very worried."

Dr Phatudi claimed the homeland leaders had won a point in having a new influx control inquiry launched — this time under the chairmanship of a Cabinet Minister or Deputy Minister. The previous inquiry foundered when the homeland leaders refused to confer under the chairmanship of an official.

UNHAPPY

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu dissociated himself from the influx control inquiry while it was confined to Blacks.

He came out of the meeting saying he was "unhappy," and that the meeting had been "like the curate's egg."

The only good part he saw in the meeting was that Mr Vorster had been willing to sit down and discuss the issues.

Disagreement as Vorster and homeland leaders meet

Own Correspondent ^{C.T.} 9/10/76

JOHANNESBURG. — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday rejected calls by homeland leaders for a national convention and the release of political detainees.

The calls, made at a meeting of homeland leaders in August, were formerly presented to Mr Vorster yesterday during his seven-hour summit meeting with homeland leaders.

According to a joint communique issued after the talks, Mr Vorster "rejected the principle of a national conference as he saw no merit in the idea at all."

On the plea for release of detained leaders, Mr Vorster "could not and would not interfere with the law," as "machinery existed whereby the detention of the individuals concerned would be reviewed."

Mr Vorster also turned down a demand for the abolition of Bantu administration boards because they were viewed as "instruments of oppression" by Africans.

But he hinted that moves to grant greater power to urban Bantu councils were imminent.

The Prime Minister deferred talks on the unrest in South Africa because it was the subject of a judicial inquiry by Mr Justice Cillie. He promised however "a full discussion" of the unrest after the commission had submitted its report.

Chief Buthelezi told pressmen afterwards that he was disappointed with the meeting as it "failed to meet the seriousness of the situation."

Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa said there had been

Continued on page 7

(101)

(2) 325 - Detention

(1) 101

(2) 325 - Defection

Homeland leaders

C.T. 9/10/76 From page 1

positive commitments to eliminate race discrimination and to introduce compulsory education for Africans.

But he added a rider: "People have been talking very big but doing very little. I hope this time there will be more deeds than words."

The controversy over the official policy of regarding Africans as citizens of the various homelands rather than as citizens of South Africa was also deferred for discussion at a future meeting.

But the homeland leaders were given the go-ahead to place specific proposals for change to the Bantu Homeland Citizenship Act of 1970 on the agenda for the next meeting.

Race discrimination and the wage gap between White and Black were discussed, with the Prime Minister emphasizing that it was the "policy of the Government to move away from discrimination and eliminate it and to close the wage gap as far as possible."

The question of influx control was referred to a committee of three homeland leaders, which would consult with the Department of Bantu Administration.

Chief Buthelezi dissociated himself from the arrangement because influx control was applicable to Africans only.

Civil violence in South Africa had reached "proportions unparalleled since the war of independence fought by the Boers," Chief Buthelezi told Mr Vorster.

Chief Buthelezi said: "It would be the height of irresponsibility to regard the country's present unrest as the result of a handful of agitators."

In a personal assessment of the situation Chief Buthelezi argued that White political control of urban townships had broken down and been replaced by "riot police administration".

The failure of political control could not be seen as the mere failure of administration because it was no less than the "failure of apartheid".

Recalling that African leaders had pleaded for change and the redress of grievances in the past, Chief Buthelezi said: "These changes were impossible within the grand design of apartheid-separate development, call it what you will."

Nothing short of the total scrapping of the apartheid system would open the way for the changes needed to ensure a permanent restoration of peace within the country.

The time had come for serious thinking about "internal detente" between the different peoples of South Africa.

The need to find "common ground" was vital because if it were not achieved "more and more of our people will feel that violence is the only alternative left".

(1) (101)
2 332

Black leaders meet in secret

9/10/76 STAR

Yusef Nazeer

A new and potentially powerful Black African political front emerged in South Africa last night, determined to fight for Black rights.

The front was forged behind closed doors of a Johannesburg White hotel. White reporters were barred from the meeting, in which "secret strategy" was being planned. But a Black reporter was allowed to sit through the talks.

Close to 50 men and women said to be "the country's top Black brains" and comprising politicians, civic leaders, trade unionists, student leaders, attorneys, doctors and other African intellectuals met to wipe out Black policy differences, unite the different Black voices and set up means of communications among them.

MILESTONE

The meeting, described as "a milestone in Black solidarity," was piloted by Black homeland leaders, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi (KwaZulu), Professor Hudson Ntsanvizi (Gazankulu) and Dr Cedric Mtshali (Lebowa), fresh from their talks with Mr Vorster and some Cabinet members.

Others present included UBC and trade union leaders.

In a short Press interview after the meeting, Chief Buthelezi said:

● The meeting had sewn up Black fragmentation and closed whatever division existed among African leaders;

leaders that they could no longer "go it alone against a common enemy," and had to close ranks.

The leaders said that if Coloureds and Indians wanted to prove their credibility, their voices should be fully heard "in the Black struggle."

● Homeland summit: Vorster granite. — Page 3.

● New strategies had been planned, "but we cannot disclose these through the White Press."

The Star was told later in an exclusive interview by Chief Buthelezi and other Black spokesmen that the meeting had not been "a sudden, spontaneous get-together."

"DANGEROUS"

"A dangerous situation is being created by Mr Vorster's rejection of a national convention of all races," Chief Buthelezi said.

The meeting was the result of an "inevitable realisation" by all Black

101
60

Big business drive on the homelands

SMP

12/10/76

In a series of unpublicised meetings with homeland leaders the private sector in South Africa has taken several important steps towards helping to develop the impoverished rural areas of South Africa.

ANTHONY DUGAN reports:

For the first time in South Africa, organised commerce and industry have together agreed to throw their full weight behind the development of the homelands.

The momentum for this significant and powerful line-up behind the Government's homeland development programme has been gathering over the past three years.

It culminated with a series of meetings held in each of the eight established homelands earlier this year where representatives of almost the entire spectrum of private enterprise offered their expertise "with no strings attached" to the homeland leaders.

The following bodies were represented at these meetings: Federated Chamber of Industries, Associated Chambers of Commerce, Handelsinstituut, Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa, the SA Agricultural Union, the Motor Industries Federation and the building industry.

In an interview Mr Cyril Pearce, one of the leading movers for this drive by private enterprise, emphasised that there were no vested interests or strings attached in the offer to the homelands from private enterprise.

"In our meetings with the homeland leaders we emphasised that we simply wanted to place at their disposal the expertise in all facets of industrial and agricultural development that has been built up by private enterprise," Mr Pearce said.

All eight established homelands — Transkei, Bachel, kwaZulu, Qwaqwa, Bophuthatswana, Lebowa, Gazankulu, and Venda — were invited, but only the offer and



Mr Cyril Pearce, former president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Industry, who has, for long, pushed for a closer involvement by private enterprise in helping to develop the Black businessmen.

Underlined

In its approach to each of the homelands to sound them out on a private enterprise-sponsored move to spur development, the employer bodies underlined the White responsibility to establish a sound agricultural and industrial economy "in Black hands" — which had not happened in other parts of Africa from which the White man had withdrawn, Mr Pearce said.

"In these meetings I also emphasised my firm belief that South Africa's best interests will be served if the homeland and the Republic are planned as a single economic unit within the free enterprise system rather than as separate economies," he added.

The employer bodies drew up what they considered to be the major needs facing the homelands.

● To set up a proper programme for the education, training and organising of work opportunities in each homeland.

● To assist in the development of partnerships between Black and White in both the manufacturing and distributive industries on "an equitable basis."

● To assist in the formation of well-organised agricultural, commercial and industrial bodies in the homelands like the SA Agricultural Union, Asso-corn and the FCI.

● To encourage enterprises from both South Africa and overseas to establish themselves in suitable localities in the homelands and to be developed with one main objective — maximum involvement of the homeland and wide employment opportunities.

"To get this ambitious programme off the ground we suggested that each homeland set up an advisory committee of eight under the chairmanship of a person nominated by each homeland leader," Mr Pearce said.

Selected

"Up to 1971 the annual

quite efforts to date had been to create employment and raise the standard of living in the homelands.

Mr Pearce pointed out to the Minister how inadequate efforts to date had been to create employment and raise the standard of living in the homelands.

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advertised to contractees, in practise only the two lowest are relevant to 99 percent of contract workers. Some semi-skilled workers, and others with educational skills (e.g. '0' level qualifications or even trade skills), have indeed been contracted. But they are the exception, not the rule. Thus, the minimum rate stipulated for underground labourers of \$1.63 per shift is the most

pert of work. Since remit excha total The So reduci

South Africa and in part ollars, the rate of ue of the contractee's

increase of jobs in both the homelands and border areas was only in the order of 10 000 a year whereas the average annual growth in the economically active Black population is more than 150 000 people.

"The time for a more dynamic approach to the problem had evidently come and the Assocom delegation suggested to the minister that this would require the expertise and resources of the private sector in full consultation with the homelands governments."

The central Government first wanted the full details of how far such a scheme would be supported by the private sector

975 had the effect of in periods thereafter.

TABLE 11.

Grades	South A		Rhodesian Dollars		
	Basic L		valuation	Difference	Monthly
			nce	(in cents)	loss
Surface	1,40			6	1,56
1	2,20			10	2,60
2	2,35			11	2,86
3	2,65			12	3,12
4	3,00			14	3,64
5	3,50			16	4,16
6	4,00	2,40	1,97	18	4,68
7	4,50	2,70	2,21	20	5,20
8	5,50	3,30	2,70	24	6,24

● the preservation of family life by as far as possible creating work opportunities within the homelands.

● developing a sound agricultural basis to "adequately feed the people."

● to raise living standards through the establishment of large and small industries.

● stronger emphasis on education and training orientated towards the development of the economy.

The programme placed before the homelands governments — and subsequently accepted by all of them — was as follows:

● To assist in the training of the Black youth.

● It was suggested, would be selected by the homelands leaders from a list of names of people from the private sector. The other four were to be from each homelands.

"These advisory committees — of which several are already in operation — would then have the power to co-opt men with specialised knowledge for specific responsibilities.

"This whole move from the private sector is something quite new in South Africa and represents a swing in thinking. I think it will result in private enterprise taking even wider responsibilities in helping to develop all the peoples in the country," Mr Pearce added.

SOURCE: Own Calculations.

NOTES: The post devaluation rate is compiled on the basis of an exchange rate of R1,00 = Rho.\$0,744 which Wenela used for conversion. Monthly values are calculated on the basis of a 26 shift month.

Ciskei

Continued from page 1

ordinated by Mr Andy Hatcher, the American Negro public relations officer employed by the South African Government.

Mr Hatcher tried to close the conference when the Prime Minister was dealing with the issue of amnesty for prisoners, but several journalists jumped up and insisted on putting their questions.

A large number of foreign journalists expressed their annoyance with the ambiguity of some of Chief Matanzima's replies and because he ignored a large number of questions.

He was asked if he would recognize the 1,75 million Xhosas living in South Africa as Transkei citizens, and he said the Transkei "may consider" them for citizenship should they apply but would not force anyone to become a citizen of the Transkei.

At the beginning of the conference he said it appeared that the qualification for sovereignty in the world was bloodshed. If they had achieved independence by "killing a few thousand Transkeians", the new state would have been given recognition, he said.

Asked about the imprisonment of Transkei opposition leaders, he said: "What would American security have done if it had known that someone would assassinate President Kennedy or Martin Luther King?"

with which the Republic of South Africa could be of assistance, such as, inter alia, labour arrangements, security matters (including defence), economic development (including desentralisation and stimulation of industries), transport, bilateral and multilateral relations, the extension of the privileges and preferential treatment of Black persons by virtue of their homeland citizenship in conjunction with Republican citizenship, the promotion of certain interests of citizens of the homelands in white area (such as taxes and a variety of social matters), monetary matters, and so forth.

The natural course of this growing self-government will be such that it may result in the attainment of complete internal freedom for every Bantu homeland. A logical component of this internal freedom of nations will be that every Black nation will be able to install for itself and its country an own head of the nation or the state and in the form of its own choice: a monarchy or republic with the head of state and the head of Government separate or united. In respect of the relations of such Black nations to the outside world, to other countries, the Republic of South Africa could involve these Black Governments. Only a single step will then be necessary for a Black nation to move out on to the external level of sovereign independence. In accordance with our established principle of self-determination it will depend upon the Black nations only how soon and when they will be moving into this final phase.

It should also be borne in mind that our Government has always stated that, together with these emerging autonomous Black nations, some kind of commonwealth, association, constellation or power block of nations could come into being - a set-up without authority over all the nations.

WHITE AREA

In respect of the Bantu persons in the white area important innovations are also being considered and also here consultation with those concerned is still under way. So, for instance,

there is the matter which was already taken up with the homeland leaders, namely the revision of the existing system of regulating the movement of Blacks (including influx control) as well as the recruiting and registration of Black workers with due regard to the national citizenship of Blacks in the white area.

It is of fundamental importance to note that we shall proceed on the existing basis of principles, namely that the Bantu persons in white area - even if they are to be there always - remain secondary to the white persons (whose homeland it is) - in the same way as the Whites are secondary to the Blacks in the Black homelands.

In the white area the Bantu must be treated as communities and they should have the amenities which they require as human beings. Further, they should be afforded increasing opportunities to take care of their own community interest by means of councils and other bodies which should be elected with due regard to the reality of the variety of nations. This will undoubtedly entail a revision of the present system of urban Bantu councils and a replacement of the existing system of Advisory Committees. These community councils, functioning within the areas of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, will also have to be linked up with the national governments in the Bantu homelands by means of the representatives (deputies) appointed by those governments. The deputies may constitute councils to take care of the interests of the homelands and also to strengthen the ties between the homelands and their dispersed people in the white area.

In conjunction with the community councils other bodies with specific duties should also be formed, some representative of the national groups such as Executive Councils and others specifically for each of these national groups, for example for education.

These community councils will then be charged with matters pertaining to their communities within the bigger framework

of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. Naturally, they will be empowered by delegation and by statute to perform duties which in the past fell under the Administration Boards. They should definitely also have financial powers and duties. Obviously close contact should be maintained with the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards concerned. It is also envisaged that a well organised system of traditional disciplinary courts ("kgotla") and community guards will be connected with these community councils.

The general duties of these community councils could be of a wide range and could increase progressively. Matters such as the following could be included: general services in connection with housing, buildings, streets, sites and transport, good order, discipline and security, commercial licences, sport and recreation, welfare services, school buildings, libraries, levies or taxes for services, budget work and financial control.

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

PRETORIA

19 OCTOBER 1976

The Star Friday Octob

Homelands crawl Worries farmers

22/10/76

Farming Editor

BLOEMFONTEIN — Anger and deep distress at South Africa's apparent inability to finance its homelands consolidation plans ahead of the homelands political development have been expressed at the South African Agricultural Union congress in Bloemfontein.

The position of White farmers caught on their properties by the Transkei's independence, some given to the property purchasing programme, and the role of the Matanzima brothers were aired by speakers yesterday.

Mr D Sinclair of Natal said 1.2 million of the 6.2 million hectares set aside in 1936 had still to be bought for the homelands and the cost quoted was between R700 million and R800 million. A "paltry" R35 million had been spent in the past year.

Mr Sinclair urged the SAAU to demand that the programme be speeded up, and that the funds for it be found by the Government somewhere to remove the uncertainty hanging over the heads of farmers whose land was earmarked for purchase but who did not know how long they had to wait.

Priority should be given, he said, to farmers who were ill, aged and in

financial trouble, yet some "very, very strange" priorities had been noted.

Speakers from other provinces stressed that a situation was arising in which racial harmony was being threatened.

The chairman of the Cape Agricultural Union, Mr G J van Zyl, castigated "oponated" South Africans who smoke Havana cigars while others fight Cubans to prevent communist infiltration.

IMPORTS

Unnecessary imports were equal to foreign exchange smuggling in unpatriotism, Mr van Zyl said, and this included not only the buying of goods, but also the use of services like insurance, shipping and air travel.

He suggested greater restriction on the amount which tourists could spend abroad, to rectify South Africa's unfavourable balance in this respect.

He also urged the Government to emulate the early Cape governor Byk Tubbagh and pass anti-luxury laws.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, told the congress he hoped the world would come to appreciate the value of the White man to Rhodesian agriculture.

He did not see how agriculture could survive in Rhodesia without the initiative and know-how of the White man.

Kaiser: I'll grab land given to Ciskei

STAR

28/10/76

Own Correspondent
UMTATA — Prime Minister Kaiser Matanzima says Transkei would seize any land released by South Africa to the Ciskei.

He told 200 foreign and South African newsmen: "I will take that land by any means because it belongs to me. The Republican Government had no right to take my land and give it to the Ciskei."

He said Whites would not be able to acquire land in Transkei. On the question of White-owned land, he said it was only fair that Blacks should have a share in freehold land in urban areas which had been denied to them under the 1953 Urban Areas Act.

"The Republican Government made the White people in Transkei foreigners and we are happy because we are in a position to obtain land. "If they choose to stay, they should sell the land to us and rent it from us. If White citizens want property, they can cross

the Kei River and get it in East London or Port Elizabeth and in Durban, but we cannot buy in those areas."

Chief Matanzima said he was anxious for the release of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki from Robben Island, but that they would be leaders in Johannesburg, where their movements operated, not in the new state.

Asked to comment on reports that he would welcome in Transkei movements banned in South Africa, he said: "Fortunately, we have never had these banned movements in Transkei."

The ANC and the PAC were centred in South African towns and any Transkeian citizen joining these movements did so in the towns.

Not leaders

Referring to Mbeki, Sisulu and Mandela, he said he was anxious to get them home "because I am sure they will try to use all their energy in the

development of their own people.

"We do not regard them as our leaders. Nobody has ever appointed them as leaders.

"But we have all their movements in Johannesburg where they will be leaders," he said.

Stage manager

The conference, which appeared to be carefully stage-managed, left many South African correspondents complaining that they had not been given a proper chance to question the Prime Minister.

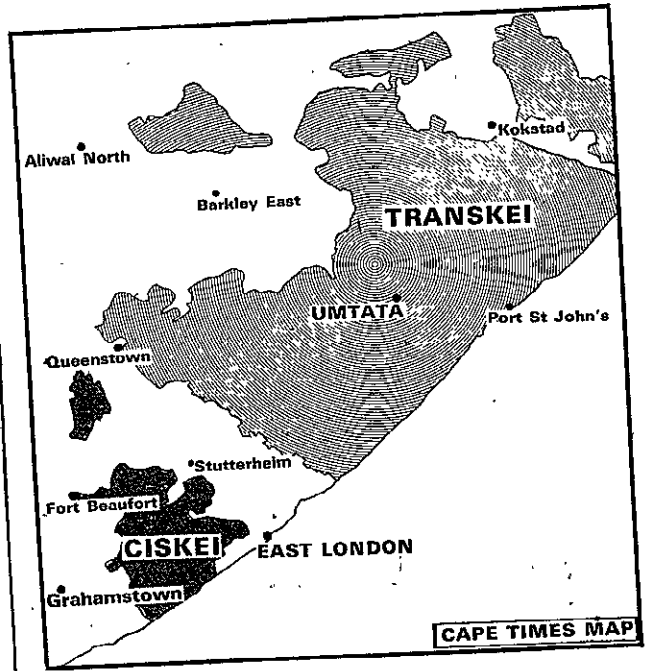
They were upset when it cut short by a vote of thanks proposed by a Negro "journalist," Mr Andy Hatcher, who later admitted he was employed by the New York public

...The number of active se-
(R2 424 828) on Tuesday.
with 1 123 388 shares
at R2 353 126, compared
traded on the JSE yester-
The volume of shares
Market activity
This is a rise of 63 percent
from the same quarter in
1975 and topped its pre-
vious third-quarter record
of 267m dollars set in
1973.

It's mine, says Matanzima

Threat to take Ciskei land

Cape Times 28/10/76



From JOHN SCOTT

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday exposed his mailed fist little more than twenty four hours after achieving full independence.

He announced that he would seize land in the western or Hewu region of the Ciskei "by any means, because it belongs to me".

Speaking at a press conference attended by 150 foreign and South African journalists in the Umtata City Hall, Chief Matanzima was totally uncompromising on the land issue.

He was asked to comment on a report that his brother, Chief George Matanzima, was prepared to declare war on the Ciskei.

The Prime Minister replied: "The South African Government had no right to give my land to the Ciskei. It had no right to give them self-government.

"There is no question of fighting. I will just take this land. It belongs to the Xhosa nation."

Chief Matanzima said he would accept offers of economic and development aid from any country, including communist nations, as long as there were no strings attached.

He also said he was anxious to have three

Transkeian citizens released from Robben Island. They were Nelson Mandela, Walter Sizulu and Govan Mbeki.

"They will use all their energies in the development of their own people," he said.

Chief Matanzima was ambiguous about the future of Whites in Transkei. Insisting that the South African Government had made foreigners of the White

In PS John Scott takes a look at the Transkeian independence ceremony — p14.

Error up the pole

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The South African flag was raised above Transkei's House of Parliament yesterday because no one told the watchman that only the Transkei flag was necessary after independence.

The mistake was spotted by Black officials at about 10am and the flag was hastily pulled down.

"No one told me anything," said the watchman Mr Wilson Nyawaza afterwards.

Mr Nyawaza has been raising the flag for the past 10 years.

"Habit dies hard," commented an official. "After all we've only been independent for one day. People take time getting used to it."

people in Transkei, he said Xhosas had no freehold rights in White urban areas and he believed the same should apply to Whites in Transkei.

"If they choose to stay then they must sell their land to us and we will rent it back to them. Whites own seven-eighths of the land in South Africa. The Blacks must share one-eighth. It is not fair. We cannot buy land anywhere except here."

But we shall consider granting freehold rights to foreign people in Umtata." Asked about the abolition of discriminatory measures such as the Mixed Marriages Act, the Immorality Act and the Population Registration Act, he replied: "We will repeal all laws of the Republic which are repugnant to the principles of Transkei. I am not going to enumerate them."

Press

On the question of his relations with the English language press, he said: "We are watching all these people very carefully. I will give them a long rope to hang themselves."

A Cape Times correspondent reports that the Prime Minister, who arrived late, did not answer most of the advance questions put to him in writing.

The conference was co-
Continued on page 2

בשלושית וספרו לי הכל, שבועות ייגורו כל העיר באותו בעשה שתקבל תעפר ממש בשעת מילוקו של ארבעים מן העולים וזה אברהם שיכנסו עיניו בעפר ארץ ישראל, וכל זה אמר רבם האמן שיחיה שאנשי ארץ ישראל מלאי יחייב דל שיחייב האגרות ראשונה היה כהם עדיין לא הגיעה

Ciskei

Continued from page 1

ordinated by Mr Andy Hatcher, the American Negro public relations officer employed by the South African Government.

Mr Hatcher tried to close the conference when the Prime Minister was dealing with the issue of amnesty for prisoners, but several journalists jumped up and insisted on putting their questions.

A large number of foreign journalists expressed their annoyance with the ambiguity of some of Chief Matanzima's replies and because he ignored a large number of questions.

He was asked if he would recognize the 1,75 million Xhosas living in South Africa as Transkei citizens, and he said the Transkei "may consider" them for citizenship should they apply but would not force anyone to become a citizen of the Transkei.

At the beginning of the conference he said it appeared that the qualification for sovereignty in the world was bloodshed. If they had achieved independence by "killing a few thousand Transkeians", the new state would have been given recognition, he said.

Asked about the imprisonment of Transkei opposition leaders, he said: "What would American security have done if it had known that someone would assassinate President Kennedy or Martin Luther King?"

Independence is genuine ^{Cape Times} 29/10/76 — Oppenheimer

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo-American Corporation, has told a London meeting that it is foolish to look on Transkeian Independence as being "make believe".

In a speech to the American Metal Market Forum, a copy of which was released here yesterday, Mr Oppenheimer said he believed Transkei would be quite genuinely Independent.

"By concentrating attacks on Transkei Independence as being fake, we are tending to overlook what is really wrong in what is happening in South Africa," he said.

This was that the establishment of Independent countries like Transkei, even though they were genuinely Independent, did nothing to solve the problems which existed in South African cities, which had resulted in the rioting in South Africa.

"This sort of thing" arose because these countries were in fact independent and because the Black people in the cities in South Africa did not want to see them independent because this did not fit in with their legitimate aspirations to have their place not in the homelands but in South Africa itself, Mr Oppenheimer said.

There was a real possibility of real change for the good in South Africa. But it would be wrong to think that in the Republic's circumstances, justice could not be reached except by methods which were thought to be right for homogeneous societies.

He said that great changes had been necessitated in the system in South Africa . . . "and fortunately I believe that our government there is beginning to see and prepare itself to make very great changes indeed." — Sapp

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Vorster stands by Verwoerd's vision

Pretoria Bureau

29/10/76

STAR

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, strongly reiterated the Verwoerdian vision of total political independence for the Black homelands last night.

In the face of repeated calls, also from within the National Party, for a constitutional structure binding the homelands and a "White" South Africa politically, he made it clear that there would only be close co-operation in the economic field.

Delivering the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs' H F Verwoerd memorial address in Pretoria last night, Mr Vorster also expressed the belief that more homelands would follow the course of Transkei, "in spite of what is said or suggested today."

If the world came to its senses, there would be co-operation between a dozen or more states in Southern Africa which would be politically totally independent of one another, but which would co-operate most closely economically.

At the same time he predicted that recognition would come for Transkei. "It is merely a question of time.

"Later de facto recognition would come and later de jure recognition, by the same people who have now refused to recognise Transkei."

Mr Vorster attacked African and Western states for the reasons they had given for refusing

to recognise Transkei.

He expected it of the communist countries for they did not believe in independence, as had been shown by the refusal to allow a state like Czechoslovakia even to have its own form of communism.

Africa, he said, was afraid, and justifiably so, that the policy of separate development would succeed because every African state was thinking of the arbitrary borders drawn up by the colonial powers in the previous century.

In the hearts of many Black people in Africa there was a craving to be united with their people who had been arbitrarily separated into other areas.

If it was accepted that a nation could become independent as Transkei, it was justifiable for Africa to become scared because of the consequences this might hold for it.

Comparing Transkei per capita income, its medical services, its land area and agricultural potential and educational standards with those of other African states, Mr Vorster said he was surprised at which countries had decided to criticise Transkei.

Pointing out that he had seen no valid argument why Transkei's independence should not be recognised, Mr Vorster said it was sad for the West to have to wait for others to show them who they should and who they should not recognise

'Black rule in the homelands alone'

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Tim Patten,
Political Reporter

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, told American television viewers in an interview that black majority rule would never come about in South Africa itself, other than in the homelands.

The political rights in the homelands would satisfy black aspirations.

Faced with a formidable panel of questioners on the CBS programme "Face the Nation" — which reached an audience of 20 million in America alone, and was also screened on SABC-TV last night — Mr Vorster appeared confident and unyielding in his defence of South Africa's race policies. He gave no hint of Government plans to accelerate change, especially on the status and rights of urban blacks, but emphasised the change was continuous in South Africa at a pace that was right.

The Prime Minister presented Government policies forcefully, and parried with his questioners on a variety of subjects.

The panel facing Mr Vorster consisted of George Herman, CBS political analyst and chairman, Robin Wright, Southern African correspondent for the Washington Post and CBS, and Jack Folsie, correspondent in Southern Africa for the Los Angeles Times.

Here are extracts from the interview.

● Wright: If the talks should irretrievably break down, will South Africa continue to support Rhodesia particularly with war supplies coming through and from South Africa that are so necessary to fight the 4-year-old guerrilla war?

PRESSURE

Mr Vorster: What I am prepared to say is that our attitude towards Rhodesia has always been that we don't indulge in boycotts, that we don't believe in closure of borders. And the policy of South Africa will remain.

● Folsie: I know you dislike the word pressure.

But what was your influence on Smith that made him accept, or helped make him accept Kissinger proposals?

Mr Vorster: All I did was to give Mr Smith the position as I saw it. We discussed the various alternatives but the decision, and I want to make that quite clear, the decision Rhodesia arrived at was its own decision and Rhodesia wasn't persuaded in any way by South Africa at that time or at any time before that.

● Folsie: Could I try another word on you? Encourage Mr Smith?

Mr Vorster: It is not for me to prescribe or to encourage him. It is only for me to discuss, to give my frank views as far as the alternatives are concerned, but I've always adopted the attitude that I was not prepared to twist Mr Smith's arm but that any decision he arrived at would be his own.

● Wright: Exactly two years ago, this month, you announced that you expected changes in South Africa that would surprise the world. Are you satisfied that you have introduced those changes. Because the world at this

point does not appear to be surprised.

Mr Vorster: No, I'm afraid you misunderstood what I said two years ago. In that speech in my constituency at Nigel, it didn't speak about changes at all. I spoke about South Africa's situation and then went out of my way, and I called upon the newspaper editors and commentators in this country and asked them to give South Africa a change.

"I said if you gave South Africa a chance you would be surprised how far South Africa stood within six months.

RULE

● Wright: Do you plan to accelerate the pace of change in South Africa to show the world that you are getting on with the blacks and finding a peaceful situation here.

Mr Vorster: Whatever changes are made in South Africa will not be made to show this man or that country. They will be made because it is necessary to make in South Africa. I'm not doing it to please anyone, but I'm doing it because it's either right to make it or not.

● Folsie: With blacks outnumbering whites by

four to one, do you foresee black majority rule sometime in the future?

Mr Vorster: Yes certainly. Black majority rule for the Xhosa in the Transkei, black majority rule for the Zulus in Zululand and for the Vendas in Venda-land and the Tswanas in their land, but certainly not in the rest of South Africa.

CRITICISM

● Wright: Do you really believe the world is going to accept South Africa's policy in the light of the mounting criticism against it?

Mr Vorster: Well, good lady, as far as the policy is concerned this policy has been devised not for the world, it has been devised for South African conditions and South African conditions alone.

It's not meant for export. But as I have said, it's for South Africa and the peculiar circumstances that do exist in South Africa itself.

● Herman: And you are convinced that it will quell what your Police Minister, Mr Kruger, called "black anger."

Mr Vorster: I think as far as the political question is concerned it will certainly do that.

'Homelands must have more land'

21/11/76 Sun T.

PROFESSOR Johan Boshoff, principal of the University of the North, has joined the growing number of prominent Afrikaners calling for the removal of the injustices of apartheid.

By NEIL HOOPER

In a report in Die Transvaler, mouthpiece of the Nationalist Party in the Transvaal, Professor Boshoff said that more land should be made available for the homelands.

"After all, South Africa is large enough for us all. The Whites cannot complain if this is done. In fact, I think the Whites have too much land."

He said that homeland leaders who refused independence until they were given sufficient land had a strong argument.

If South Africa was to stick to land allocation of 1936 legislation it might as well write off the policy of separate development.

Alternatives would have to be found, although he considered integration "absolutely unnecessary".

Professor Boshoff said there had to be consultation with Black leaders and that the friendship of a man such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, should not be lost.

Thinker

"Chief Buthelezi is a deep thinker, and as far as I know he is not anti-White. He must be highly regarded as far as his good intentions are concerned.

"I have faith in the future. There still exists much basic goodwill among the Africans, Indians and Coloureds, and this should be built upon," he said.

Other prominent Afrikaners who have recently called for a change in Gov-

ernment policies include:

- The Potchefstroom based Afrikaans Calvinist movement, which consists mainly of clergymen and academics.
- Professor Gerrit Viljoen, chairman of the Broederbond and principal of the Rand Afrikaans University.
- A group of lecturers and professors at the University of Stellenbosch.
- Mr Piet Cillie, editor of the Burger, Nationalist Party mouthpiece in the Cape.
- Three children of former Nationalist Prime Ministers, Dr D. F. Malan, Mr J. G. Strijdom and Dr H. F. Verwoerd.

Sunday 2/11/76

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'Homelands must have more land'

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(101)

Aid cut: Buthelezi wants clarity

ST- 29/11/76.

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday called on the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to clarify a statement made last week by the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr A J Raubenheimer.

Speaking at a Nationalist Party meeting in Greytown, Mr Raubenheimer said his Government would cut off financial help to those homelands that did not ask for independence.

He added: "If they don't want it we can't force them, but if they don't want it we can't be bothered."

Chief Buthelezi said in Durban yesterday that this was a "desperate attempt to ram a fraudulent independence down Black throats".

"But we are grateful to Mr Raubenheimer for letting the cat out of the bag so that the international community and Blacks can see the lengths to which the Nationalists are prepared to go.

"In one breath he says his Government will not force the homelands to accept independence and in next he says it will starve them into acceptance.

"As I read this statement, I understand him to imply that our financial aid will be channelled into the coffers of those who play ball with Pretoria — snatching money from the bad boys to feed the good boys."

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BANTUSTAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNICATION UNIT

Maasdorp's scepticism

F.M. 17/12/76
Government policy towards the Bantustans "is the result either of naiveté on the part of the policymakers or a cynical and deliberate attempt to retain economic power in White hands".

So says Dr Gavin Maasdorp, principal research fellow in economics at the University of Natal, in a paper on "The development of the Homelands with Special Reference to KwaZulu" published by Queen Mary College of London University. "It is doubtful whether a coherent strategy for the development of the Homelands has ever existed", he says. "They have been conceived of as backward regions, not as separate countries".

Even so, he asserts, policy has been inappropriate. The border areas policy has established industrial estates in the White areas bordering on the Bantustans to "provide employment for adjoining Homeland residents but, because of the substantial leakage of earnings, the multiplier effect within the Homelands is extremely weak. Moreover, the border areas were designated without taking the employment requirements of each Homeland into account; some Homelands have no adjoining border areas".

Although progress towards decentralisation has been slow, these border areas "pose a threat to Homeland industrial growth as they are more attractive locations for industry than the Homeland growth points which have now been designated".

Fragmentation and barriers to White capital investment have been other factors impeding improvement. In the case of KwaZulu, which comprises 10 blocks, the problems of fragmentation are acute. There *could* be an arrangement for people making their way through innumerable border posts, but for goods it is a different story. Border checks of commodities are extremely important since revenue from the customs union pool is paid to each Bantustan in direct proportion to its level of imports and production

Financial Mail December 17 1976

of dutiable goods.

Isithebe, between Durban and Richards Bay, is KwaZulu's only industrial growth point at present. "It appears to have no locational advantage for industry" and if it is policy to develop the "heartlands" of the Bantustans, "where", asks Maasdorp, "is the heartland of a 10 piece KwaZulu?"

Best bet for industrialisation, in his view, are those areas of KwaZulu on the fringes of existing industrial areas: Kwa-Mashu and Umlazi (Durban); Edendale (Pietermaritzburg) and Madadeni (Newcastle).

Another weakness of Bantustan policy, Maasdorp says, is that there are 10 competing with each other as well as with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, to attract industry. This puts them in a weak bargaining position and "makes it all the more important for Homeland growth centres to be optimally located".

According to Maasdorp the minimal changes necessary for the Bantustans to become economically viable and politically independent with any degree of international recognition are:

- There must be a greater consolidation. Fragmented states are unacceptable to the Bantustan leaders;

- There is neither the time nor the cash to carry on with mass removals of people. "The present consolidation proposals involve the removal of 130 000 Africans and an unspecified number of Whites, Coloureds and Indians to new areas". It would be far more realistic to leave people alone, redraw Bantustan boundaries and leave other groups within them;

- Greater attention should be given to development imperatives. These include more realistic growth centres; longer term security to industrialists; a more flexible attitude towards granting road transport permits to industries in peripheral areas; greater attention to job creation and vocational training; and detailed economic surveys and improved data collection.

That is assuming government genuinely wants the Bantustans to be anything more than stagnating labour reservoirs.

- 4.5.1 Education-level; for example, does he understand the words you are using?
- 4.5.2 Social background
- 4.5.3 Age
- 4.5.4 Sex
- 4.5.5 Religion
- 4.5.6 Politics
- 4.5.7 Possible defects
- 4.5.8 Prejudices

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Homelands Star 3/11/77 are on their own

The Department of Bantu Education was not responsible for financing homelands education, the secretary, Mr G J Rousseau, said today.

Only those areas under the department's jurisdiction would benefit from the new scheme of free textbooks.

He said the issue was discussed at a meeting he had with the homeland Ministers of Education.

"The Ministers were told their homelands would have to pay for their own education. They decide for themselves whether or not to supply free textbooks to their schools. This does not fall under our jurisdiction," said Mr Rousseau.

COMPULSORY PLAN

He emphasised that the department did not have enough money to supply free books to all its areas this year already.

Most homeland leaders, among them Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, have repeatedly urged the Government to implement the first phase of compulsory education in their homelands.

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RAM 2/11/77

Seven homelands ponder the independence issue

Staff Reporter
SEVEN homelands will officially open their legislative assemblies during the first three months of this year with the independence issue expected to dominate the sessions.

BophuthaTswana is expected to be granted independence in October.

The Venda, Lebowa, Ciskei and QwaQwa homelands are considering independence, while KwaZulu

and Gazankulu are against it.

The Minister of Defence Mr P. W. Botha, has said the SA Defence Force would help the BophuthaTswana government to establish its own Defence Force.

The Officer Commanding North Western Command, Brig F. E. C. van der Bergh, SM, has been appointed military adviser to the Chief Minister of

BophuthaTswana, Chief Lucas Mangope.

Chief Mangope, yesterday held talks in Cape Town with the Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, and the Minister of Bantu Administration and Education, Mr M. C. Botha, reports Sapa. Chief Mangope, the second homeland leader to ask for independence, met the Prime Minister and Mr Botha for an hour.

Homelands investment boosted

John Patten,

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— Unfavourable economic conditions have not prevented the Bantu Investment Corporation from investing R34-million in the homelands during the present financial year—almost as much as the corporation invested in the development programme in the previous six years.

This was revealed in the latest report of the corporation tabled in Parliament.

The report showed that in the year under review 3 525 new industrial employment opportunities were created for blacks, while investment in land, buildings and loans increased by R13,5-million to R35-million.

The number of factories the corporation helped to establish increased by 21 to an overall total of 142.

Besides industrial development, the corporation said it regarded agricultural development as a priority. It currently administers 23 agricultural projects in the homeland with a capital investment of almost R14-million.

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