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HOMELANDS — GENERAL

4 JANUARY 1980 — 30 AUGUST 1980



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JANUARY 1980

[No. 6801

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 2, 1980

INSTELLING VAN 'N TECHNIKON

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Gevorderde Tegnieese Onderwys, 1967 (Wet 40 van 1967), stel ek hierby 'n technikon vir eksterne studie, in Johannesburg in

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Durban, op hede die Veertiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Nege-honderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

T. N. H. JANSON

No. R. 3, 1980

WYSIGING VAN BYLAF 1 VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE SWART STATE, 1971 (WET 21 VAN 1971)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 37A van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae 1 van die genoemde Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971, deur item 27 van die genoemde Bylae 1 deur die volgende item te vervang:

"27. Die verdeling van bestaande Swart stamme, die samesmelting van Swart stamme, die stifting van nuwe Swart stamme, en die erkenning, aanstelling, diensvoorwaardes, tug, aftreding, afsetting, ontslag en pensioenering van hoofkaptens, kaptens en hoofmanne".

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Durban, op hede die Twaalfde dag van Desember Eenduisend Nege-honderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOEF

(Lêer F53/41)

17433—A

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 2, 1980

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TECHNIKON

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) of the Advanced Technical Education Act, 1967 (Act 40 of 1967) I hereby establish a technikon for external studie at Johannesburg

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Durban this Fourteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council

T. N. H. JANSON.

No. R. 3, 1980

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 TO THE BLACK STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 37A of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) I hereby amend Schedule 1 of the said Black States Constitution Act, 1971, by the substitution of the following item for item 27 of the said Schedule 1:

"27. The division of existing Black tribes, the amalgamation of Black tribes, the constitution of new Black tribes and the recognition, appointment, conditions of service, discipline, retirement, deposition, dismissal and pensioning of paramount chiefs, chiefs and headmen."

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Durban this Twelfth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOEF

(File F53/41)

6801—1

101

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure...

Investment: homelands or Soweto?



By PATRICK LAURENCE
SOWETO is far more attractive as an investment area than the "homelands" and is likely to attract capital rapidly under the new dispensation opening it to white entrepreneurs, a professor of economics at the University of Natal said yesterday. Professor Jill Natrass was commenting on the announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, of the Government's approval of the principle of opening Soweto and its sister townships to white entrepreneurs. She saw important differences between Dr Koornhof's announcement and the 1969 decision to open the "black homelands" to white capital after nearly 15 years of excluding white business from them. The 1969 decision allowed white businessmen to invest in the homelands as temporary development agents to accelerate economic growth. But economic growth in the homelands since then has not kept pace with the increase in the black population and unemployment has continued to escalate.

But Prof Natrass said Soweto was likely to attract white commercial capital quite rapidly, because it is well situated on the Reef and has a good labour supply. "There is no reason why it should not take off. An improvement in the commercial services in Soweto will help improve the quality of life. More competition will help bring prices down." She had the same view of the decision to initiate industrial development in Soweto via an offer from Dr Anton Rupert to bring his Small Business Corporation into action there. In his address to the Afrikaans Sakekamer, Dr Koornhof made it clear that a major motivation for the pending move was to draw blacks into the capitalist system and thus secure it against the threat of revolution. He said: "The level of affluence developed for blacks through their participation in the free economic system should be that advantageous that chaos and revolution hold sufficiently large a risk (to be)

resisted at all costs by the blacks themselves." Prof Natrass was asked to what extent the move might have been prompted by a desire by white businessmen (whom the Government is wooing) to increase their share of the rapidly growing black market. She said she believed the move was prompted by two considerations: the desire of capitalists for profit, and the broader State perspective of the need to protect the capitalist system itself. "According to Professor P Nel, of the University South Africa, the black share of personal income in South Africa is rising rapidly and is likely to exceed that of whites by the turn of the century. In 1975 the black share was 25.4% and next year it will reach an anticipated 28.9%. There are about 1 500 small traders in Soweto. Their position will be protected - or is meant to be protected - by a formula which will restrict the white share of any company operating in Soweto to 40%."

Political

Professor proposes more land for blacks

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A plan to provide more land for black homelands and a much reduced "white" South Africa was proposed to the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry on the Constitution today by Professor P R Botha of Pretoria.

Professor Botha, of Pretoria University's department of architecture and a member of the Prime Minister's Planning Advisory Council, made proposals for a new power structure and for partitioning South Africa beyond anything so far envisaged.

He submitted a memorandum to the commission and gave oral evidence today to explain it.

The main features of Professor Botha's plan are:

- A Republic of

South Africa consisting of six regions, provinces or cantons.

- White interests would predominate in the Transvaal, Free State, Gariap (a region in the North-western Cape) and in part of the present Cape Province.

- Coloured interests would predominate in the Boland.

- Natal would accommodate Indian and white interests.

- Together with seven black states, the RSA would form a confederation of South African States which would handle matters of common interest outside the political level through an umbrella body.

- Citizenship of the SA confederation would be primary while that of the separate States would be regarded as secondary.

- In all six regions or provinces the whites would have voting rights for local and regional authorities.

- The coloured people would have voting rights on both local and regional authority levels in the Boland only and Indians would be strongly represented in Natal where they would comprise half the total population.

Earlier, Dr A D Wassenaar of Sanlam told the commission that whites could not keep control of South Africa in their hands for ever.

Dr Wassenaar, who strongly criticised the Government's constitutional proposals, advocated a new constitution based on a strictly qualified franchise.

For the main roll strict franchise qualifications

should be required, such as a qualifying age of 25, matriculation and financial qualifications such as being a taxpayer earning R5 000 a year. An educational qualification at the level of a doctorate would eliminate the need for the financial qualification.

Dr Wassenaar proposed that, of every 100 members of Parliament, 85 should be elected by voters on the main roll.

Those who did not qualify for the main voters roll would be on a general roll (age qualification: 25) to be used for the election of seven MPs out of every 100.

A further eight out of every 100 MPs should be elected by means of voters rolls representing group interests such as agriculture, commerce and industry, teaching and law.

[Sub-s. (5) deleted by s. 3 of Act No. 111 of 1976.]

(5)

(4) Upon the production by a company of an amended certificate of incorporation or a certificate of the change of the name of such company or a certified copy thereof to any registrar or other officer charged with the maintenance of a register under any Act, and on compliance with the requirements of such registrar or officer as to the form of application, if any, and the payment of any prescribed fee, such registrar or other officer shall make in his register all such alterations as are necessary by reason of the change of the name of the company.

(3) A change of name of a company shall not affect any rights, debts, liabilities or obligations of the company, nor render defective any legal proceedings by or against the company, and any legal proceedings that could have been continued or commenced by or against it prior to such change of name, may, notwithstanding such change of name, be continued or commenced by or against the company under its new name.

(2) Where the name, translation or shortened form of the name of a company is changed, the Registrar shall enter the new name, translation or shortened form of the name in the register in place of the former name, translation or shortened form of the name, issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case or a certificate that the new name, translation or shortened form of the name, has been entered in the register in place of the former name, translation or shortened form of the name and give notice of the change of name, translation or shortened form of the name, in the Gazette.

(1) to change such translation or shortened form of the name to a new translation or shortened form of the name approved by the Registrar; or
(ii) to deregister such former translation or shortened form of the name of the company.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,01
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,01
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,01
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

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Van der Walt group meet in EL

EAST LONDON — The Southern Regional Committee of the Commission for Co-operation and Development (Van der Walt Commission for the consolidation of homelands) met behind closed doors here yesterday.

The first sitting of the committee under the chairmanship of Mr J. W. Greeff, MP for Aliwal North, was attended by 21 of its 26 members.

Mr Greeff said the committee would welcome memoranda from any interested parties in the area.

Their discussions yesterday were about guidelines, works programmes and procedures to be followed in tackling their task.

"We are now off the ground and when we hold our next meeting next month (February 28) in East London we shall be in a position to look into all memoranda sent in," Mr Greeff said.

He said their next sitting after February 28 would be in East London on March 26.

The committee is made up of men drawn from various bodies concerned with the development and consolidation of the Ciskei and all members of the committee "have been chosen for their special knowledge of and interest in the area," Mr Greeff said.

Their recommendations will be handed to the Van der Walt Commission for consideration.

"The van der Walt Commission may still take oral evidence after receiving our report if they deem fit," he said. — DDR

13,54	14,15
2,46	2,13
0,18	0,16
0,66	0,52
2,75	1,72
9,32	6,19
1,37	1,24
2858	1951

Black farming top priority

Various explanations or rationalisations are given these days for the relatively low agricultural production in Ciskei and Transkei.

They range from overpopulation of both people and cattle to the ability, or rather the alleged inability, of the black peasant to adjust to modern-day agriculture.

Liberal historians have stressed the destructive impact of white rule, the disruption of the traditional African economy and, particularly, the devastating blow of the shortage of land, as being the root causes of the apparent failure of black agriculture.

The Rhodes University economist, Prof Hobart Houghton, argued that black people failed to adapt the tribal economy to the new condition of land scarcity, to market-orientated agriculture, and to new methods of farming.

Although there are, sadly, more racist views about the low-productivity in black rural areas, the interpretation of the liberal historians and economists seems to be pretty prevalent today.

But, in truth, there is a very different story behind the "failure of black agriculture."

The Ciskei's Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden, cited one factor last year when he pointed out how credit had been a vital element in the development of white agriculture from mere survival farming to a modern business.

Millions and millions have been lent by the Land Bank, a government-owned institution, to white farmers to enable them to own their land, buy equipment and, in many cases, get rich.

With this capital, not to mention the security of

land tenure, white agriculture took off.

For the majority of farmers, no such system existed because the Land Bank was for whites. For the black farmer, there was no credit.

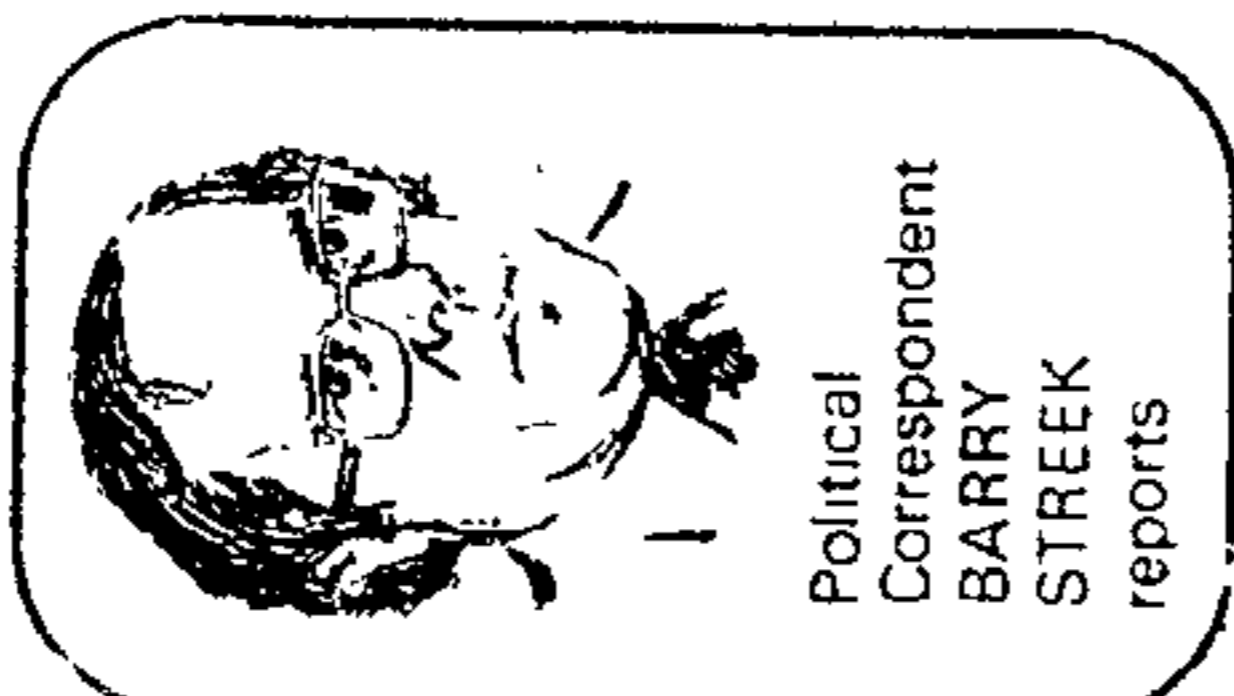
Gary Godden and the Ciskei Marketing Board

are now trying to reverse this process in the Ciskei by making credit available, but the resources they have are really peanuts. If the South African Government wants to make black agriculture viable, even within the homelands, it should ensure that institutions like the Ciskei Marketing Board had enough funds to offer any serious farmer sufficient capital to farm effectively and compare with the white farmers.

But it is not only lack of credit that destroyed black agriculture. It is now becoming clear that blatant discrimination and coercion after the discovery of gold and diamonds, and culminating in the 1913 Land Act, were used by whites against black farmers and that an economy based on cheap labour, was created in the early part of this century to suit the people with money.

The last thing the developers of South Africa's capitalist economy considered, if they considered it at all, was the black farmer in the rural areas. Indeed, they needed his labour so badly that taxes were used to force him into the mines and industry.

More than that, it is quite clear that white farmers used every method in the book to minimise their losses.



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

eliminate competition from black farmers.

What is less well known is that before this process of destroying black agriculture, the black farmer competed very easily and effectively.

In the Ciskei, Transkei and the Eastern Cape, black farmers soon adapted to the needs of the market economy after the initial impact with the settler society had begun to change their life style.

This has been brought out in a recent article by an Oxford University academic, Colin Bundy.

For example, he quotes from a traveller in the Glen Grey district in 1880 who wrote: "Man for man, the kaffirs of these parts are better farmers than the Europeans, more careful of their stock, especially

cultivating a larger area of land, and working themselves more assiduously."

The same traveller, V. Sampson, was told by a magistrate from a neighbouring district that "taking man for man and acre for acre, the native produces more than the European."

In one district of 7 000 people, an official told Sampson, black farmers had produced 250 820 pounds of wool of superior quality, besides 7 484 muids of corn and operated 77 wagons.

Bundy writes: "Throughout the Ciskei, north-eastern Cape and western Transkei, peasants gained a foothold as land-holders and cultivators, selling grain, forage, stock and animal products. They won prizes at agricultural shows in competition with white farmers, and a statistician noted in 1870 that 'taking everything into consideration, the native district of Peddie surpasses the European district of Albany in its productive powers'."

"The Wittebergen reserve raised such quantities of wheat, maize and millet that the area served as the granary of both the northern districts and the Free State too."

Hundreds of black people bought land and many more leased land from white owners, especially

for the sugar estates), the pattern changed from one of competition to one of subjugation.

And the black farmer has been at a great disadvantage ever since. Having gained an unfair advantage, the white farmer interests apparently want to keep it that way: witness the Ciskei's problem with selling its tobacco.

It is about time that black agriculture was given a chance, a real chance, to recover. That means a massive financial injection — into low-interest credit schemes, into irrigation schemes, into housing settlements and into resources.

With the phenomenal profits from gold, the South African Government has been given a chance. And it would be terrible if that chance to revive black agriculture were lost.

For every million rands made out of the gold price, at least ten per cent should be set aside for black rural development.

That is where the future stability of South Africa lies, whatever government is in power; and the problems of urbanisation, influx control and housing will continue unless something drastic is done now in the rural areas.

The problem can be ignored, as it has been for many years, but in the 1980s South Africa does so at its peril. One rand out of every ten in the gold price profits would be a small price to pay.

in the Peddie, Victoria East, Queenstown and King William's Town districts. From these districts, as well as others, there was a surplus of agricultural production which was sold.

For example, in 1864 a total of 17 000 pounds of wool was sold from the Peddie district. In 1870 it was estimated that blacks sold produce worth R300 000 while at the same time white farmers sold produce worth R1 164 000.

With the discovery of diamonds, new markets developed and black farmers responded immediately. Five thousand wagons of mealies were sold by Fingoland farmers in 1873, as well as a wool crop worth R120 000 in Gaikaland, Gcalekaland, Tembuland and East Griqualand. It was reported that the people were selling cattle to buy sheep.

Bundy cites other incidences and figures to show that given the chance to compete with the white farmers, the black farmers and peasants were able to do so.

But when the mines demanded labour (one remembers they had to resort to Chinese "coolies", so desperate were they), and when the white farmers demanded labour (it was so bad in Natal that they had to bring in Indian workers

To a Nationalist policy-maker sitting in Pretoria it seems logical that South Africa's fragmented black homelands should be consolidated. Many whites living in areas which might be included in homelands think differently and are viewing the whole consolidation process with growing alarm writes Political Reporter, Tom Duff.

Consolidation—why whites are alarmed

Consolidation is an emotional topic for whites living in areas of the Transvaal which could be incorporated into homelands in the future.

"We hear many people talk of sacrifices which must be made, but in most cases these people are not directly involved," says Tzaneen farmer, Colonel Jan Pretorius.

A persistent stream of rumours through areas which border on homelands has given thousands of whites a bad case of the jitters. There are claims that the National Party is in a state of ferment in large parts of northern and western Transvaal. Certainly the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the New Republic Party have been getting large audiences at meetings in these areas.

Few level-headed people believe the rumour that the entire Northern Transvaal will eventually "go black." But they are not impressed by soothing noises made by Government Ministers who are approached with anxious questions about consolidation.

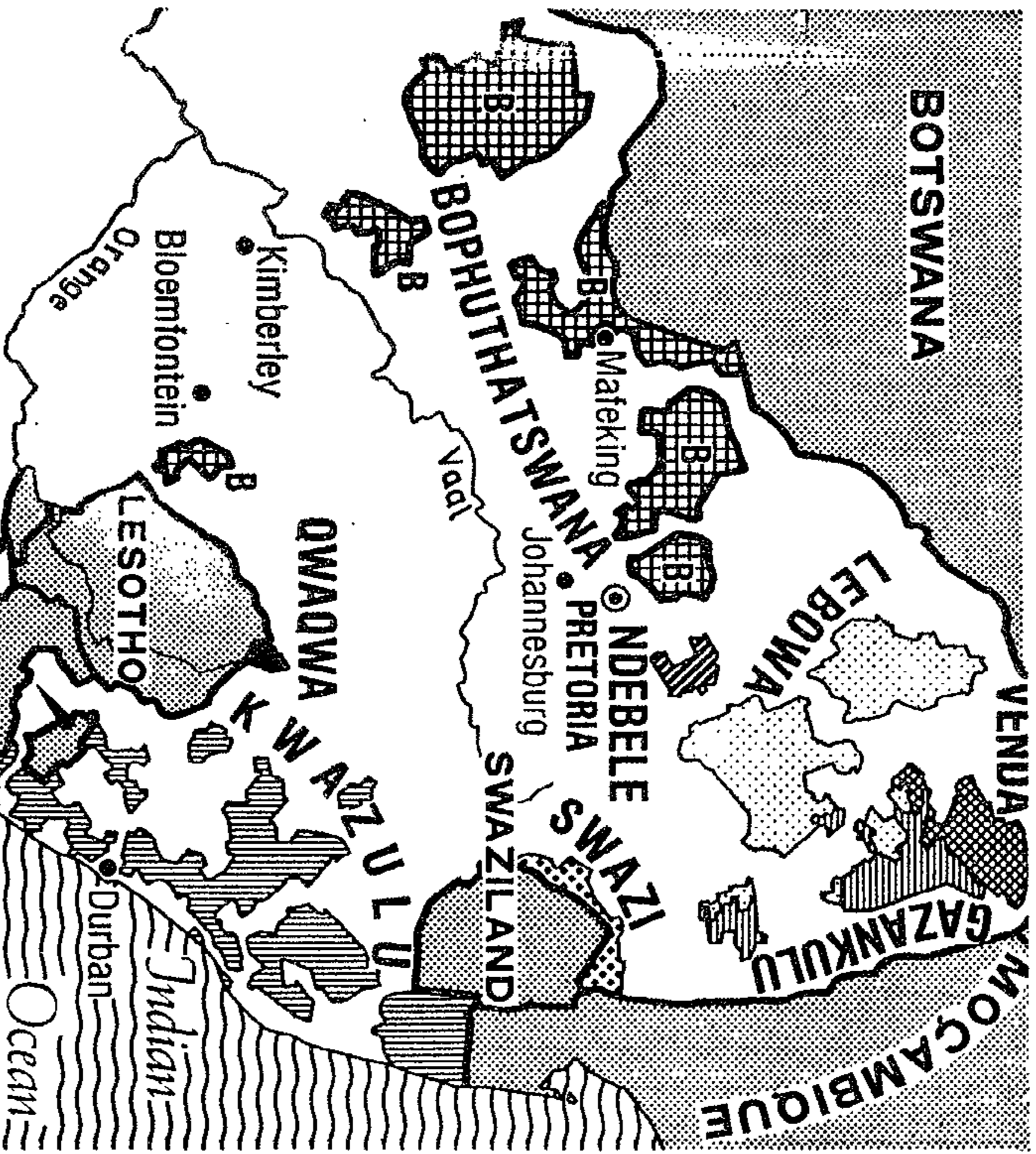
After having promised that Port St Johns would remain white, the Government then meekly handed it over to Transkei. We'd like to believe the promises we get, but we can't," says one Pieter-sburg businessman.

Appeals by homeland leaders for whites to remain if included in the homelands after consolidation have increased fears. It is probably in Tzaneen and Pieterburg where there is the greatest anxiety about consolidation. But a feeling of unease persists in towns such as Rustenburg, Potgietersburg, Phalaborwa and Barberton.

Consolidation has become such an emotional topic in the Tzaneen area that a local newspaper, its management concerned about public anger, is publishing no further articles on the subject.

"Here, it's topic Number One," says a businessman. It is said there are even some hot-heads in the town who mutter darkly about armed insurrection by whites if incorporated into the neighbouring Gazankulu homeland.

Not many people in the area take such talk seriously, but they are worried about the future. The Gazankulu Chief Minister Professor Hudson Nisamisi is admired by some whites, but they say there is no guarantee his successor will be as statesmanlike as he is.



Mr Hennie van der Walt, the Nationalist MP heading the large network of committees created to investigate homeland consolidation, is obviously trying hard to allay the fears of whites living close to homelands. He dismisses as "pure speculation" claims that certain towns and regions will definitely be included in homelands.

"The whole thing is wide open," he says. He warned last year that "certain unnamed white towns" might be included in better consolidated homelands. But in a recent interview with The Star said large white settlements "will not easily be included" in the homelands.

All people affected by consolidation will be properly compensated, he says. His commission is also investigating the position of whites who wish to remain in homelands after consolidation and will make recommendations on this issue. Obviously, this is something which will have to be discussed between the Government and the various homeland governments.

Within the next few months preliminary proposals will be forwarded to the Government. Once decided on, they will be made public and people will be entitled to make representations. Legislation to implement consolidation will probably only go before Parliament next year.

He emphasised that before this happens, ample time will be granted for people to make their opinions known.

...and why, officially, they shouldn't be

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
TRANSKEI

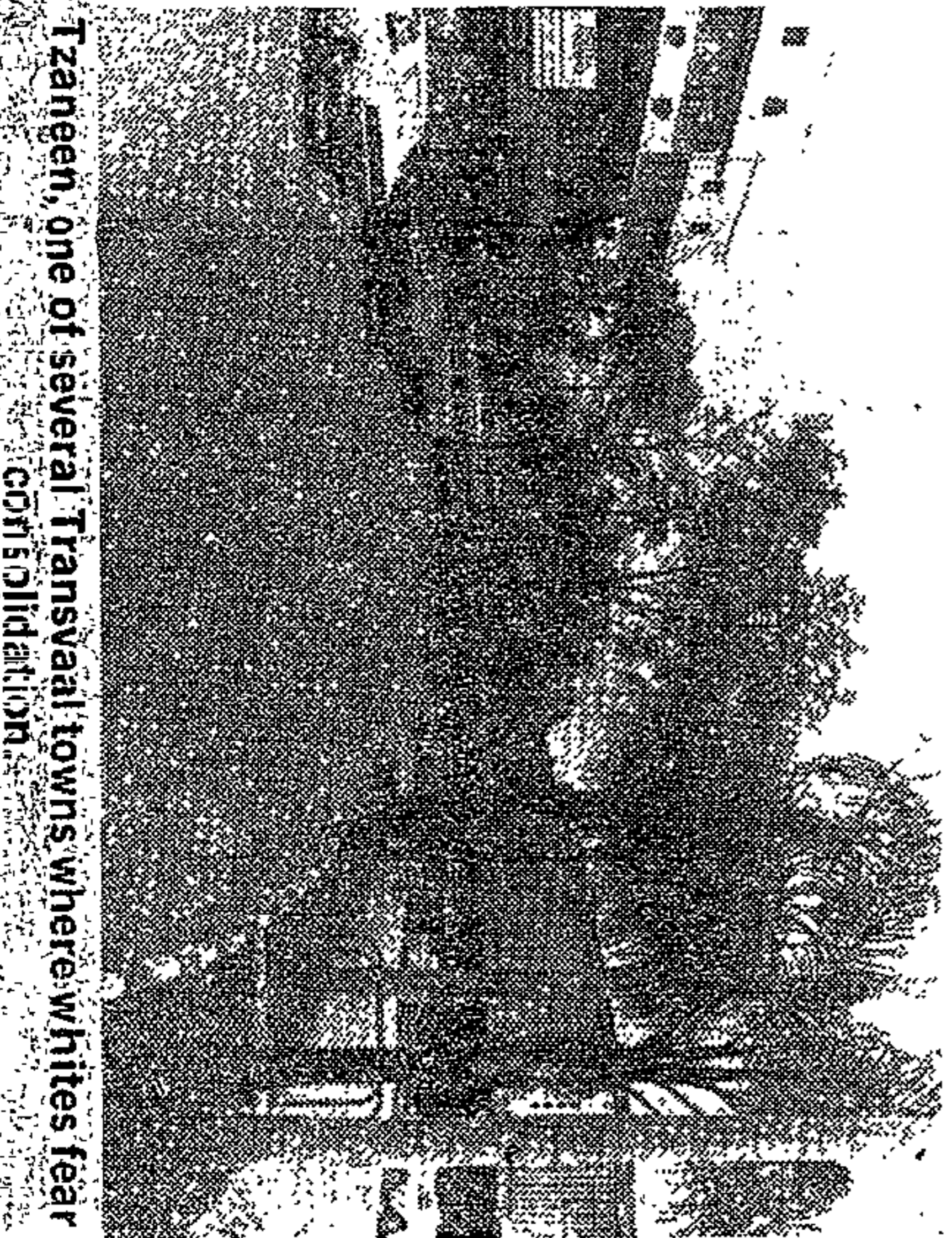
CISKEI

East London

AFRICA

Port Elizabeth

South Africa's black homelands which the Government wants to consolidate into economically viable units.



Tzaneen, one of several Transvaal towns where whites fear consolidation

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1.

The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the

urban. Each appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of elderly persons as a result of the

Botha to meet leaders of seven homelands

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is to hold discussions with seven homeland leaders on February 15.

Some observers see the discussions as a follow-up to Mr Botha's highly successful tour of the homelands last year.

Mr Botha will hold separate meetings with each homeland leader.

The leaders who he will meet are: Mr Lennox

Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei; Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu; Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu; Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa; Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of Qwaqwa; Mr Simon Skosana, leader of the Kwandebele; and Mr E J Mabuza, the Swazi homeland leader.

Mr Botha received a warm welcome when he visited various homelands in August last year.

The figure for the mortality is expressed in terms of a rate calculated by multiplying the population by the number of deaths. While the observed population, the weighting given to the developed and undeveloped infant deaths and little developed standard population affects the standard population affects the groups. There is no 'true' there are lies, damned lies,

Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in birth statistics for

Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15).

A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was

observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.⁸ This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

Homelands treated like workshops, says Anglovaal man

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The homelands were being treated like workshops, with the Government controlling them and taking stocks from them whenever they were needed and leaving a surplus at other times, the Institute of Race Relations' annual meeting was told yesterday.

Mr Wells Ntuli, industrial relations officer for Anglovaal, said South Africa had not yet moved away from discrimination, especially in industrial fields.

South Africa was facing an era of change and it had become difficult to criticise when

faced with reports which gave accounts of the Government's move away from racial discrimination.

'The housing situation should be looked at in practical and industrial terms. It is ridiculous for workers to have to live so far from their jobs,' he said.

'My basic right, and the right of every other person living in his own country, should be to be able to develop to my full potential, to live wherever I wish and to work where I wish to work.'

'At this stage I am not interested in hearing that apartheid is dead,' said Mr Ntuli.

(2) (a) When the Master has so declined to accept the nomination of any person or to appoint him as liquidator or the Minister has under section 371 (3) set aside the appointment of a liquidator, the Master shall convene meetings of creditors and members or contributors of the company concerned for the purpose of electing a liquidator.

370. Master may decline to appoint nominated person as liquidator.—(1) If a person who has been nominated as liquidator by meetings of creditors and members or contributors of a company was not properly nominated or is disqualified from being nominated or appointed as liquidator under section 372 or 373 or has failed to give within a period of seven days as from the date upon which he was notified that the Master had accepted his nomination or within such further period as the Master may allow, the security mentioned in section 375 (1) or, if in the opinion of the Master the person nominated as liquidator should not be appointed as liquidator of the company concerned, the Master shall give notice in writing to the person so nominated that he declines to accept his nomination or to appoint him as liquidator and shall in that notice state his reason for declining to accept his nomination or to appoint him: Provided that if the Master declines to accept the nomination for appointment as liquidator because he is of the opinion that the person nominated should not be appointed as liquidator, it shall be sufficient if the Master states, in that notice, as such reason, that he is of the opinion that the person nominated should not be appointed as liquidator of the company concerned.

(b) If the said meetings have nominated different persons, the Master shall, subject to the provisions of section 370, decide the difference and appoint all or any of the persons so nominated, as he thinks fit, as liquidator or liquidators of the company concerned.

(2) (a) In the case of a creditors' voluntary winding-up and a winding-up by the Court of a company, the Master shall, subject to the provisions of section 370, appoint the persons or persons nominated by any meetings referred to in sections 350 and 364 as liquidator or liquidators of the company concerned, if the same person or persons have been nominated by the said meetings.

369. Determination of person to be appointed liquidator.—(1) In the case of a members' voluntary winding-up of a company, the Master shall, subject to the provisions of section 370, appoint the person or persons nominated by the company in the resolution referred to in section 350 as liquidator or liquidators of the company concerned.

ss. 369-370

STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA — COMPANIES
Companies Act, No. 61 of 1973

ss. 369-370

(Issue No. 7)

(2), or to appoint the nominator in sections 350 of the first meeting

(d) The

(c) The

convened for the liquidator has been provided to subscribers nominated or to

declined to accept the nomination of the Master has

(b) In

appointment of the Master has

for appointment of contributors of the company concerned

or to appoint him as liquidator or the Minister has under section 371 (3) set aside the

appointment of a liquidator, the Master shall convene meetings of creditors and members

or contributors of the company concerned for the purpose of electing a liquidator.

(2) (a) When the Master has so declined to accept the nomination of any person

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appointment of a liquidator, the Master shall convene meetings of creditors and members

or contributors of the company concerned for the purpose of electing a liquidator.

(b) In

declined to accept the nomination of the Master has

(c) The

convened for the liquidator has been provided to subscribers nominated or to

MM

25/11/80

101

(26) (161) (327) 1980/1/25

Playing the homeland card

In spite of the best intentions of P. W. Botha and the honeyed words of Piet Koonhof, apartheid is not dead.

It is now almost three months since the expiry of government's moratorium for the registration of illegal black workers, and all the evidence indicates that since then officialdom has been cracking down on illegals as never before.

This is entirely in the spirit of the white paper issued in the wake of the Rieker Report. Where before bureaucratic incompetence ameliorated the effects of influx control for some, sweeping measures are now being taken to modernise this most efficient tool of racial domination.

Late last year the Black Sash issued a warning that tightening up of influx control was leading to an explosive situation with mounting anger among those unfortunate lacking Section 10 rights under the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

And now? "It's worse than ever before," asserts Sheena Duncan, director of the Sash's Johannesburg advice office.

Cases which we would have expected to win five years ago are now just not succeeding.

It is Duncan's impression — corroborated by legal sources involved in black community work — that the administration boards are seeking out and closing loopholes for admission to the labour market. If you try to confine the labour market to "qualified" people, you can pretend to have solved the problem of black

unemployment," says Duncan.

When the *TM* visited the Sash's advice office in Johannesburg's Hoek Street there were over 100 people queuing for counselling. It was a typical day: most of the men and women had been there since 7.30, perhaps 85 cases could be dealt with by day's end, only a minority could really be helped — and of course they represent only the tip of a vast iceberg of dispossessed.

Harassment

The Sash notes, too, that it is not only illegals who are subject to harassment. Privileges recommended by Rieker — for example on mobility of legals within prescribed areas, and the rights of wives and children to join men with Section 10(a) or (b) endorsements who buy a house — are in many cases not being conferred. Again, blacks suspect widespread corruption in at least the lower levels of the administration boards and community councils. They see some people's names shooting up in the waiting lists for houses, and claim that bribery is rampant.

These factors exacerbate the "normal" tension and insecurity that make up the urban black's lot.

What is happening now is that those whose rights are secure (for the moment) are coalescing into a stable and indeed relatively affluent middle-class at the expense of those being packed off to the homelands — and willy nilly, it is in the

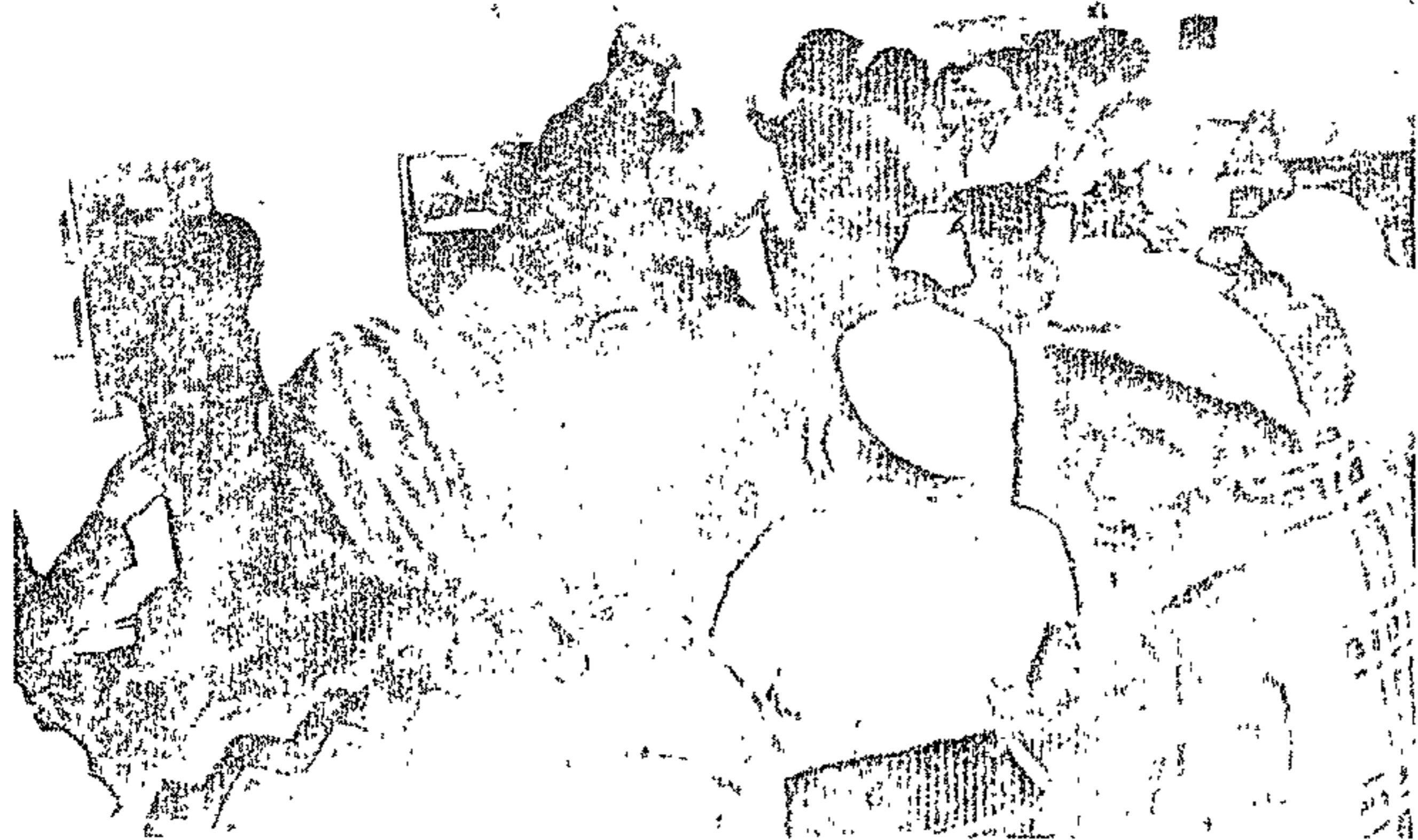
interests of this class to see influx control further entrenched for they are its major beneficiaries.

Just as large employers, facing R500-a-head fines for employing illegals, are laying off men without the right papers, the black elite, facing the loss of Section 10 rights if they accommodate illegals, will lock their doors to the outcasts. The 99-year leasehold scheme, and the opening of certain facilities by ministerial consent, comprise part of Pretoria's reward to these blacks for capitulating to second-class status in the cities.

Government benefits, too, and not simply in that it can export unemployment to the homelands (or "Black States" as Rieker referred to them, thus making them sound really rather important). It wishes its hands of those endorsed out, the morality of the exercise being predicated on the claim that the ethnic leaders — particularly the Matimane, Mangope, and Mphahlele — have a responsibility to their own people.

But what of the situation in the homelands? Here, too, an elite is in the process of formation. The main employment growth area in the enclaves is administration, and the administrators, in turn, either control or share in manufacturing or agricultural ventures which create more jobs. You turn to the apartheid-created avenues for work, or languish in the vicinity of a labour bureau waiting for recruitment as a migrant.

K.L.



Black Sash advice office . . . tip of the iceberg

For the homeland elites, ethnicity is the name of the game. Pik Botha has argued that by hiring off thebantustans government is simply decolonising. These areas by implication are nation states included in the Union through an historical accident.

The fallacy here is that at the time of Union the homelands did not exist. They were retrospectively defined by the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, and subsequently given flags, national anthems, coats of arms, and the whole paraphernalia of independence. And the leaders are playing along, retribalising themselves and as many of the Xhosas, Tswanas, and Vendas allocated to them as they possibly can.

Pretoria's grand ambition is plain: as the homelands inexorably fall to a cynical *uhuru* there are fewer and fewer black South Africans. One day there will be none. As it is, every black is linked to one or other homeland. So long as the homeland remains non-independent they have what amounts to dual citizenship. Come independence they lose their SA birthright.

Government is blatantly coercive on this point. As former Minister of Bantu Development M.C. Botha put it: 'Bantu persons who identify themselves with their own black nations are much more welcome here (in white SA) than those who deny or hide their relationship with a black nation of their own.'

Various homelands issued documents thus replace the passbook, and the honey for Pretoria is that black aspirations for a unitary SA are divided. For this reason anti-government black leaders receive their strongest condemnation for homeland collaborators.

Steve Biko was among the first to see the purpose and, as far as he was concerned, severe danger of homelandism.

Some blacks support the homelands for

the sake of peace, but not as a movement. Here we have to look carefully at the kind of support that God-ha Buthelezi gets. He has a *tribal* following among the Zulus.

We oppose G. C. G. He dilutes the cause by operating on a government platform.

Yet for many blacks Buthelezi's KwaZulu represent the last best hope for the retention of their SA citizenship. Whether wearing his chiefs' hat or speaking as president of Inkatha, Buthelezi has adamantly rejected independence for the Zulus.

He has gone further, encouraging all blacks to take up KwaZulu citizenship. The argument is that even if every other homeland goes independent, blacks linked to KwaZulu will retain their SA rights and still be in a majority in the country.

However much they deplore Buthelezi's homeland role, intelligent blacks either concede the cogency of the strategy or are at least being forced to consider it.

Take the case of Statho Mollana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten. The law has made him a very unwilling citizen of BophuthaTswana (a name he refuses to pronounce) and his 18-year-old son is being pressured to apply to the Mangope homeland for documents, without which he is simply illegal.

'Our children are being forced into this horrible situation,' says Mollana. 'But I have no intention of sending him to a non-existent place for papers, though like millions of other people I am compelled to choose some or other homeland for my son. I can send him to some non-independent homeland to take out citizenship, and I find that equally objectionable to sending him to that man Mangope. Independent or non-independent it's still a homeland.'

At the moment many Xhosa speakers have managed to avoid being made Trans-

keans through claiming links with the Ciskei (though administration officials are very hard line on this, demanding birth-place affidavits and the like). But a commission is soon to report to the Ciskei authorities on the feasibility of independence. If Chief Lennox Sebe goes for independence, Duncan notes, 'matters are going to be far, far worse. It will then be much more difficult for Lebowa and Gazankulu to hold out.'

Transkei, at least, has learnt how hard life can be in the diplomatic and financial wilderness. For this reason, Dr Piet Koornhof's latest promise that government is 'looking very seriously' at citizenship has been greeted as showing a possible way out of the morass: dual citizenship for all blacks, for example.

But Koornhof and his government have no intention of 'undoing' homelands independence, or slackening pressure on the non-independents. Indeed his comments can be taken as providing positive incentive for the non-independent homeland elites to cut their Pretoria ties (openly at least). After all they will then be able to travel internationally on SA passports. Dual citizenship as a concession will mean nothing to the mass of workers.

One major point needs to be made about influx control: it is *not* independent homelands.

The tenure of the urban black middle-class is linked to stable jobs and suitable housing, as recommended by Riekert. Those excluded by the system will have no jobs and unsuitable housing; they can be expected to vent their anger on the privileged, through a rootless life of crime or beggary in the cities, or banditry in the countryside, which could evolve into a nexus for organised terrorism.

The latter point is not fanciful. When Inkatha met the Patriotic Front in London recently, according to the movement's secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo, a foremost Zulu spokesman remarked that SA blacks still have to think of a positive strategy in which the homelands or bantustans can be used as springboards in the black liberation struggle. He revealed that in Rhodesia, were it not for the Tribal Trust Lands, the Patriotic Front would not have made such progress in the armed struggle to the extent of actually controlling some parts of the country.

If this is prophetic, SA by 1990 will not be an efficient white-dominated economy drawing its labour requirements from convenient labour reservoirs dignified as states.

Instead the homelands will simply have replaced Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe as buffer states, breeding grounds for conflict. The heralds are there already: witness the attack on the Soekme-kaar police station, Pretoria's 'solution' to racial turbulence (to which the Nationalists have been the main contributors) will have degenerated into a nightmare.

SA still unequal says ^{25/1/80} SAIRR speaker

Staff Reporter

THE Black homelands were being treated like warehouses, with the government controlling them and taking stocks from them whenever they were needed, and leaving a surplus of stocks at other times, a speaker at the SA Institute of Race Relations annual meeting said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of the Executive Council of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Mr Wells Ntuli, industrial relations officer for Anglovaal, said that South Africa had not yet moved away from discrimination, especially in industry.

He said he admitted South Africa was entering an era of change and said it had become difficult to criticize when faced with reports of the government's move towards discarding racial discrimination.

"However we should analyse the major points and see what the objects are. When the overall situation is looked at, blacks are seen to be economic entities."

"The housing situation should be looked at in practical terms and industrial terms. It is ridiculous for workers to have to live so far from their jobs," he said.

"My basic right, and the right of every other person living in his own country, should be to be able to develop to my full potential, to live wherever I wish to and can afford to live and to work where I am capable and wish to work.

"I should legally be able to compete equally against everyone, with the same opportunities; and, if I cannot do that, I should have the right to protest.

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Homelands policy is slammed

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN

A MEMBER of the Quall Commission investigating the possible independence of the Ciskei has come out against the homeland plan.

Separate development has come to a dead end, according to Dr Robert Rothberg. The homelands, he thinks, can never provide enough resources for blacks.

"The homelands are too small, too impoverished and too developmentally unpromising to provide meaningful resources for 23-million Africans now and 37-million in 20 years," Dr Rothberg told the widely-read Christian Science Monitor.

The Quall Commission is only due to hand over its report to the Ciskei Government on February 11, and Dr Rothberg is the first member to publicly condemn the independence of the homelands, including the Ciskei.

It is not certain whether his position will be a minority view in the commission report, but it is significant that he says the seven remaining homelands are "unlikely" to take the same route as Transkei, Bophuthaatswana and Venda.

In three cases this was because the homeland leaders "are bitterly opposed to so blessing separate development and political apartheid, the others for practical reasons as well as reasons of principle".

Dr Rothberg said homeland leaders like Chief Butheza Butheza of KwaZulu and Professor Hudson Mtsanwisi of Gazankulu would "resist independence to the last".

"Africans in the urban areas are implacably opposed. Even rural Africans are by and large antipathetic."

"The world condemns it. No nation has recognized Transkei, Bophuthaatswana and Venda," he said.

"Prime Minister P. W.

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Rotha's Government is prepared to devise some kind of loosely linked federal arrangement, but the conditions, and the ways in which powers might be divided, are as yet unspecified.

"Changes along those and similar lines may help improve the quality of African life."

"But Africans primarily seek a universally recognised way of expressing their own views, and of helping to plan for the future of greater South Africa."

"This is usually termed a demand for political representation or power sharing. Both claims are anathema to the white Government of South Africa."

"How Rotha's Government resolves this dilemma will determine the fate of an explosive, conflict-ridden land."

"What appears certain is that separate development is approaching a dead end," Dr Rothberg said.

CAPE TOWN — Separate development with independent homelands has come to a dead end, a member of the Quail Commission investigating the possible independence of the Ciskei, Dr Robert Rotberg, has written in an American newspaper.

"The homelands are too small, too impoverished and too developmentally unpromising to provide meaningful resources for 22 million Africans and 37 million in 20 years," he wrote.

The Quail commission will hand over its report to the Ciskei Government on February 11 and Dr Rotberg is the first member to condemn publicly the independence of the homelands, including the Ciskei.

It is not certain whether his position will be a minority view in the commission report.

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Quail member rejects independence

remaining homelands were unlikely to take the same route as Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

In three cases this was because the homeland leaders "are bitterly opposed to so blessing separate development and political apartheid. The others for practical reasons as well as reasons of principle".

Writing in the widely-read Christian Science Monitor, Dr Rotberg said key leaders such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwa-Zulu and Prof Hudson

Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu would "resist independence to the last".

"The world condemns it. No nation has recognised Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda

"What profit a policy, white leaders now ask, which has been unmasked as a cynical and unsuccessful attempt to perpetuate white rule in South Africa by fictive devices?"

"Prime Minister P. W. Botha's Government is prepared to devise some kind of loosely linked federal arrangement, but the conditions and the

ways in which powers might be divided are as yet unspecified.

"Changes along those and similar lines may help improve the quality of African life. But Africans primarily seek a universally recognised way of expressing their own views, and of helping to plan for the future of a greater South Africa

This is usually termed a demand for political representation or power-sharing. Both claims are anathema to the white government of South Africa.

"How Botha's Government resolves this dilemma will determine the fate of an explosive, conflict-ridden land."

He said the end of separate development could herald the beginning of new political arrangements arrived at in consultation with blacks. — PC

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1/2/80

Hansard (12/13)

In the agricultural sector efforts are being made to develop a market economy and to assist and motivate Black farmers to increase food production. Close co-

operation is maintained between the Governments of the Republic of South Africa, the non-independent national states and the independent state which preceded by formed part of the Republic.

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Squatting law changes

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Changes in government anti-squatting laws are to be made by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

Mr Steyn gave notice when Parliament opened yesterday that he is to introduce an amendment to the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

According to the bill's long title, it will relate "to the right to demolish certain buildings and structures". The measure will also extend local authority areas of jurisdiction for some purposes.

Full details of the planned changes will not be known till the bill is published next week.

Legislation during the parliamentary session

Bill to change state borders

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government is to introduce legislation enabling it to extend the borders of certain states.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, gave notice here yesterday that he would introduce the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill.

This was one of the 20 bills and amending bills which ministers and deputy ministers

gave notice of yesterday. According to the long title, the bill would provide that certain land may cease to be part of the Republic and may become part of certain other states. The states or form of state are not specified.

Other bills will deal with community development, housing, agriculture, health, mining, the South African Tourist Corporation and citizenship.

Stew 1/2/80

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Getting the marketing message over to blacks...

With all marketing eyes turned towards the black market which is beginning to boom, BCA Promotions has come up with an idea which will get the message across to a multitude of blacks, many of whom are illiterate and living in rural areas where they don't even hear radio programmes.

The idea — albeit a noisy one — will have a great impact on the black population as a whole.

Fraser's have enthusiastically entered into the scheme which involves BCA setting up modular show stands outside concession stores in rural areas, homelands and even highly populated residential areas such as Soweto.

On these stands, live shows will take place with artists such as Sheila Dlala, who recently starred in *Mighty Man*, and well-known compere and musician, Ivan Moeketsi, performing.

There will be lots of loud music and flashing lights, which will be relayed into the stores themselves.

TEAM

The pilot show will take place towards the end of the month at Fraser's store in Entabeni, where about 6 000 migrant workers live. Competitions will be held and demonstrations given together with lots of advertising.

The modular units are entirely self-supporting, carrying with them portable

power generators, water tanks, turntables, flashing lights and everything else needed to make the joint jump.

Show stands measure about 6 m frontage, by 2,7 m high and 3 m deep. Each unit is manned by a team of 11, with seven people actually running the shows, performing, demonstrating, handling promotions and acting as PRs.

A basic unit costs about R2 000 a week to hire, but the addition of publicity, literature, mobile speaker vans etc can bring the cost up to R3 000 a week. This cost is often split between the store and the manufacturers whose products are being promoted.

Manufacturers who have so far been included in the scheme include Kodak SA, DRG Stationery and Tiger Oats.

Hansard No 1 vol 19

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~~101~~

For written reply:

Black doctors/dentists/chemists and druggists/veterinarians/nurses in Black states

9. Mr N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many trained Black (a) doctors,

BURUARY 1980

20

(b) dentists, (c) chemists and druggists, (d) veterinarians and (e) nurses are serving the Black people at present in the Black states whose Governments have not taken over health services;

(2) which Governments have not taken over health services?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Nil

(b) Nil

(c) Nil

(d) Nil

(e) 240

(2) KaNgwane and KwaNdebele Government Services

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including "101" and other illegible scribbles.

Handwritten circled numbers "101" and "101" on the right side of the page.

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(2) which Governments have not taken over health services?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) Nil

(b) Nil

(c) Nil

(d) Nil

(e) 240

(2) KaNgwane and KwaNdebele Government Services.

Botha to discuss future of blacks

Political Staff

A POSSIBLE confederation in Southern Africa and the political future of urban blacks are being tipped as topics for discussion when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, meets homeland leaders this week.

Ukubona kunyanzeleke ukuba ku

Nangona aba bagxothiweyo in abamnyama. Nangona bathe ba bamnyama bame bemi kwicala lokugala logwayimbo indoda abamnyama xa bebemengaphandl "Silapha sonke yaye injongc

Ayanda amanani abantu abazib abafundi base University nak zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Penins Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mal Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province ukuba angayithengi imveliso

Umbutho oyi South African Cou izikolo ezinxibelelwane kur bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayi

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzi Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi Na wakhupha istatement uxhasa a

UFattis & Monis uphikele uku ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekiTe xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwa ngabamnyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivelo kwabo bamnyama. Abaphathi bale Fem baqashe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yiFektri enezimveliso zilandelayo: Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour; Philadelphia Flour; Koeborg Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups; Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines; Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory; Good Hope Bakery, Elsies River; Ultra Bakery, Somerset West.

Published by Comm,Comm.

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- 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi kothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, ama ukwenza uphando nothethwa yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - ifunayo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye

00 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa bo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile nethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunokuluthethathethwano neUnion. ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo

abo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu abuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi kuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku ame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu balile ukwahlulwa, omnye wabo uthe

i kwiyeke ephilileyo kubekho kwe - 500. Abafundi bavelu kwezi Bellville Technical College. jalo yonke imveliso yakwa

a uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo athwathethwano.

ale onke amalungu awo nazo zonke bo bagxothiweyo de baphinde ktri.

bona kalisa ubunye nabasebenzi. gwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

ktri yenzi uphando nothethwathethwano

Chamber of Commerce ubhalile

ngevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke lowo



Parliament

Call to protect rights of white landowners

Parliamentary Staff

TWO Nationalist MPs yesterday called for guarantees protecting the rights of white landowners to be written into proposed legislation on the transfer of land to certain black states.

Speaking in the Assembly during the second-reading debate on the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill, they expressed misgivings about aspects of the Bill in its present form.

The criticism and the pleas for clear guarantees came from Dr W D Kotze (NP, Parys) and Mr J W Greff (NP, Aliwal), both of whom are members of the Government commission dealing with the consolidation of the black homelands.

Orderly

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, gave an assurance that the Government was honoring its undertakings to farmers and that land would be transferred in an orderly manner.

The Bill provides that the State President may proclaim transfer of land to specified independent states. The states concerned are Lesotho, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

It provides also that certain rights and obligations of the South African Government in respect of land be vested in the concerned states.

- 10.2 Economics of the Brodie (Vol. 2) shows that South Africa is controlled by high price of pharmaceutical practices of the industry 'excess' profits, drug prices several possible solutions
1. Nationalisation.
 2. Direct controls
 3. Price regulation.

'No one to be inconvenienced'

THE Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, today reiterated a guarantee given by him on behalf of the Government that the transfer of land for consolidation purposes would be done in such a way that nobody would be inconvenienced.

Speaking during the

second reading debate on the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill, he said that no land would be transferred in a way that would upset people.

Where people had to be resettled it would be done on a voluntary basis after proper negotiation.

Mr Wentzel said there had been problems in the past with the consolidation of land as most of the areas had not been properly defined.

This had now been done and faster progress could be made subject to the remaining problem, the lack of sufficient funds.

— Sapa.

states would not be used for 'dumping' people after their forcible removal from areas where they lived.

Mr H J D van der Walt (NP Schweizer-Reneke), chairman of the Commission on Co-operation and Development, said the Government had given certain undertakings which it would honour.

Land would not be transferred without thorough planning.

Food

Mr W M Sutton (NRP Mooi River) said one of the most serious problems was the question of whether the land transferred to black States would be productively used to meet food requirements.

Replying to the debate, Mr Wentzel said the Government was still busy meeting guarantees it had given to whites in terms of a White Paper.

If there were objections to the legal aspects of the Bill, he was prepared to ask the Government's law advisers to go into the matter.

The Bill passed its second reading with the support of all parties.

proper compensation to the landowners concerned.

In its present form the Bill could be seen as a measure that did not honour assurances given by the Prime Minister.

In the absence of a written guarantee to white farmers, there would be hundreds of inquiries about the real intention of the Bill.

Mr Greff said he was worried about the wording of the Bill. He had received many telephone calls from his constituency after a report about the proposed legislation had been broadcast by the SABC.

Mr Greff suggested an amendment in terms of

which a guarantee would be written into the Bill that the ownership rights of land would be vested in the South African Government or the SA Development Trust before the land was transferred to a black State.

The obligation to purchase such land was on the South African Government and had to be honoured.

Mr T Aronson (SAP Walmer) supported Dr Kotze's argument and said landowners had to have certainty on their situation.


Mrs Helen Suzman (FPF Houghton) asked for an assurance that land transferred to the black

Mounting concern over homeland policy

THE mounting concern created by the Government's homeland policy and, in particular, the emotive issue of land consolidation was highlighted in the Assembly yesterday when a Bill seeking to accelerate the transfer of white-owned land to the black states was introduced.

And it was interesting that the main reservations

View from the Gallery



by John Battersby

ment in respect of the white-owned land to the black State concerned.

regulation and agreement and that was not good enough.

against the measure were articulated not by the Opposition but by two vigilant Nationalist members of the verkrampte school.

The Borders of Particular States Extension Bill seeks parliamentary approval for the transfer of land to other States by way of State Presidential proclamation.

So far so good.

But what the Bill also seeks to do is to transfer the obligations of the South African Govern-

That's where the problems come in.

And verkrampte fears were in no way allayed by Mr H J D van der Walt, MP for Schweizer-Reneke, and influential chairman of the Co-operation and Development Commission investigating the consolidation of the black States with a particular view to accelerating the consolidation.

Mr van der Walt indicated that the Government was investigating new methods of transferring white-owned land to the black States.

UNDERTAKINGS

He gave assurances, however, that the legislation would not result in mass transfers of land and that all undertakings given by the South African Government in respect of the land would be met.

It could be, he said, that some of the land would never be bought out and in fact continue to be farmed by the white farmers who would lease it from the Government of the black State concerned.

But Dr Willie Kotze, National Party MP for Parys, was unimpressed.

The South African Parliament, he said, could not make a law which was binding on the Government of another State.

AGREEMENT

Hence the obligations of the South African Government in respect of white-owned land could only be passed on to the government of a black State by

And just to show that he meant business, Dr Kotze proposed an amendment to the effect that guarantees should be written into the law to ensure that white farmers who wanted to opt out and sell their land before transfer should be able to do so.

Mr J W Greeff (NP, Aliwal) was even more disturbed by the proposed Bill.

He said he had had a spate of telephone calls from his constituents and others in the Elliot and Maclear districts following a SABC-TV news report on the consolidation question.

Mr Greeff asked the already uncomfortable-looking Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, to consider a further amendment to the Bill, writing into the law that the SA Government or the SA Development Trust should first gain ownership rights of any land due to be transferred to another State before such transfer took place.

EXPLAINED

The newly-appointed Deputy Minister, who was formerly a senior spokesman of the conservative farming lobby, awkwardly explained that there was no new principle in the Bill and repeated assurances that the SA Government would fulfill its obligations to white farmers.

If there were any legal ambiguities in the wording of the Bill this would be remedied.

4 PARLIAMENT

Suzman backs Bill for transfer of land

SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Proposed legislation aimed at giving the State President the right to transfer land to certain black states at the appropriate time and with as little delay as possible was discussed in the Assembly yesterday afternoon.

Introducing the second reading of the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill, the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, said there was still land which had to be purchased or incorporated into already independent black states, and this had to be done in an orderly manner with as little disruption to communities as possible.

"The transfer of this land, already set aside by Parliament, is not without its problems and delays.

"This Bill intends giving the State President the right to see to the transfer of this land in view of prevailing circumstances, at the most appropriate time and without undue delay."

The Bill was supported by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) on behalf of the offi-

cial Opposition, who said most of the land provided for in the Bill was set aside in terms of the 1936 Act.

This land should have been transferred years ago, she said. The undertaking of 1936 could not be violated because some of the states were now independent.

"I would like to know from the Deputy Minister, though, if he has ascertained the feelings of the people living on the land which is to be transferred.

"I hope the Deputy Minister does not intend to resort to what has been described as dumping or the forcible removal of people.

"I also want to know to what use the land is going to be put. Many black states are overpopulated. Is the density to be relieved and are farming methods to be improved? I would like assurances on these questions," she said.

Mr Hennie van der Walt (NP Schweizer-Reneke) emphasised the importance of the provisions of the Bill, entitling the State President to transfer land.

"The method of transfer will be much easier, but the method of purchasing land and transferring it will remain the same.

"It will, however, not be done in one fell swoop."

Mr Van der Walt, who is chairman of the commission presently inquiring into the consolidation of the black states, disclosed that his commission was investigating ways of speeding up the transfer of land to the black states.

"It is possible too that the commission could decide on a different way of purchasing land for consolidation," he said.

Mr Bill Sutton (NRP Mooi River), speaking about the importance of maintaining the productive capacity of land for food, said: "The pressure on agricultural land is such that the idea of every man being entitled to a plot of land must be discarded."

He supported the Bill, but asked the Deputy Minister to keep an eye on the practical aspects of transferring the land.

Dr Willie Kotze (NP Parys)

said there was a clause in the Bill which transferred the obligation of the Government to the black state.

"This clause could be misinterpreted. The Assembly cannot make regulations for another state. This can only be done by agreement or contract."

He asked the Deputy Minister to consider an amendment to the clause, and to reaffirm his guarantee to white farmers that they would in no way suffer a loss in the purchase or transfer of their land.

Mr Theo Aronson (SAP Walmer) supported the Bill on behalf of the South African Party and supported the essence of the amendment proposed by Dr Kotze.

"The matter must be clarified. There must be a safeguard for the present registered owner after incorporation of his land in the black state.

"I would also like to know if the Government will give the states the necessary technical assistance to ensure that food production on those lands does not drop," he said. — Sapa.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
15-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
5-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
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ALL CAUSES

Hansard

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(2/26/80)

For full debate please see text

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**BORDERS OF PARTICULAR STATES
EXTENSION BILL**

(Committee Stage)

Clause 1

Mr. T. ARONSON: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can have an undertaking from the hon. the Deputy Minister of Development that all land referred to in the schedule will be purchased by the S.A. Trust before being incorporated in another State, in other words, that the owner of the land be paid out before incorporation if he does not want to hold the land subject to incorporation.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT: Mr. Chairman, I can indeed give that assurance. I can do so on the basis of certain negotiations which I carried out again yesterday to follow up some objections and misgivings expressed by hon. members in this House as regards the question of the transfer of land. I may add that this may have arisen because, in the schedule to the Bill, mention was made of land which, as hon. members will know, had not yet been purchased. That is what caused the uncertainty.

I had a look at the independence agreements. Now I want to add at once that the legislation under discussion presupposes that agreements do in fact exist between the Republic and these three independent States. I am going to quote from these agreements, because that will answer the hon. member's specific question. I quote from section 3— from the *Government Gazette* of 12 September 1979— which is applicable to the independence of Venezuela but which corresponds word

Constellation is on agenda

SOUTH AFRICA'S Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, and the Foreign Ministers of Transkei, Bophutha-Tswana and Venda are to meet in Port St. Johns on Saturday to discuss aspects of the constellation of states idea.

The meeting is a continuation of the one in Pretoria in December last year. Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Digby Koyana, said yesterday morning.

"South Africa will be expected to spell out more clearly the content of the proposed constellation idea so as to enable the various countries to study it more closely," Mr. Koyana said.

Mr. Koyana indicated

that other "matters of common interest" will be discussed at the meeting, and observers believe one of the items on the agenda could be the restoration of diplomatic relations between Transkei and South Africa.

Sources in both governments believe an announcement of restored ties could be made within the next couple of weeks.

Last week Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, declared his Government's intention to restore ties and resume the non-aggression treaty, following a Bill passed in Cape Town empowering the State President of South Africa to transfer certain land to Transkei.



Mr. Pik Botha will meet homeland Foreign Ministers on Saturday.

PM offers black leaders an indaba

101
Slaw 15/2/80

Political Staff

Cape Town

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, today offered homeland leaders a scaled down alternative to a national convention.

This emerged today after interviews with homeland leaders who one by one saw the Prime Minister.

Mr Botha invited them to participate on a committee which will "formulate a statement of intent" acceptable to all South Africans.

The homeland leaders were not clear on the terms of reference of this committee, but all who were interviewed made it clear they understood it would deal with constitutional matters.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader, said he had the impression that the Prime Minister saw this committee as an alternative to a national convention.

All the homeland leaders indicated the talks had been cordial and that they were interested in Mr Botha's proposals. But they said they would not commit themselves at this stage.

Chief Buthelezi said, for instance, that he would have to receive a mandate from Inkatha and the kwaZulu Assembly.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said Mr Botha's proposed committee had the flavour of a national convention.

Omission

But it would be a serious omission if any section of the population were excluded from it.

"I would like to see representatives of urban blacks, coloureds and Indians on the committee."

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, pointed out in his capacity as convenor of a committee of the non-independent homeland leaders that they had already formulated a declaration of intent.

"The Prime Minister wants to take the initiative out of our hands by presenting his own means for a declaration of intent."

The homeland leaders stressed their opposition to blacks losing their South African citizenship, but Dr Phatudi said Mr Botha had indicated that ways and means were being sought for a broad South African citizenship.

economic status than the average, and that where the difference was marked it could affect their work; that care groups had been successfully educated, and that those families which had had contact with care group members had better knowledge of the causes of disease and how to prevent it than those who had had no contact. The workers are now ready to take more health tasks.

Another group of lay workers has been developed in Rhodesia to deal with a particular problem -- described by Sapire (*61). Until recently, motivational work for family planning had been done by educators trained by the Family Planning Association. However, it was found that motivators who talked of methods and were unable to provide a service were not fulfilling a urgent need in the rural areas and they often lost credibility because of this. Thus educator/distributors were taught to recognise the indications to oral contraceptives and signs for referral to a doctor or nurse and allowed to provide them. However, 73% of acceptors were on depo Provera (a three-monthly contraceptive injection). So ED's are now trained to provide this. Sapire notes that this step meets community

Survey shows black anger is mounting

community development activities.

By BARRY STREEK
CAPE TOWN — Massive discontent and anger among blacks — possibly higher than at the end of the 1976 riots — has been found in a survey commissioned by the Quail Commission.

"It is quite apparent that a disturbing deterioration in degree of satisfaction has taken place over the past two years," Prof Lawrie Schlemmer, the Natal University academic commissioned to do the survey, said in an appendix to the Quail report.

He found 72 per cent of the Xhosas living in the cities on the Rand and in Cape Town and 71 per cent of the Zulus living in Soweto were either unhappy or angry with life in general.

In 1977, a survey by Prof Theodore Hanf and the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute found only 56 per cent were unhappy. Prof

Schlemmer's survey of Xhosa, Zulus and Pedis was completed in October, 1979.

Among Pedi people in Soweto, the level of discontent was lower — 48 per cent were angry or unhappy.

Prof Schlemmer said the results showed "that policy changes for Africans in the cities are not sufficiently highly viewed to have tempered the discontent, which now seems more serious than it was during the tail-end of the Soweto disturbances.

"If the new government desire to improve race relations is not translated into an improvement in the tone and quality of urban administration and service provision, South Africa runs a severe risk of new disturbances if some flashpoint occurs," he warned.

The survey showed that migrant workers, Xhosa living on the Rand and in Cape Town, Zulus living in Soweto and Ciskeians living in the Eastern Cape outside the homeland were more inclined to be dissatisfied than people living inside the Ciskei.

Prof Schlemmer said: "In the light of the levels of discontent manifested in these results, it must be considered seriously whether the country can afford to enforce policies which in their present form are highly unpopular.

"It is this author's view that the pending independence of the Transkei in June, 1976, contributed to the mounting tension among the group which by all accounts took a lead in the disturbances, the Xhosa-language group."

One alleviating feature in the results was that the people answering the question saw "some hope for the future."

The results also indicated "the fallacy of the view that political discontent and activism is likely always to be confined to the youth."

It also was fallacious to assume South Africa could

- (ii) Family Welfare Educators in Botswana, and
- (iii) Village Health Workers in Lesotho.

problems and distribute literature on health care and education into the home and collect various health worker schemes described by Savage in Chapter 6, are: 'antes polivalentes' of Mozambique;

Supervision is done by the local MCH clinic nurse and at visits of the Public Health nurse. The RHW's work 5 half days a week and are paid a monthly salary of E20,00 by the government. The first group of 41 RHW's have been in the field for two years, and the results of preliminary evaluation show that attendance at clinics and utilisation of antenatal and child welfare services has more than doubled and the number of immunisations has also risen. Dick (*62) describes another training programme for trainee workers, *abawikazi*, at Nongoma hospital in KwaZulu. The workers at community meetings and are also trained at clinics, and by a public health nurse and a social worker with the health supervision of chronic disease treatment, contact tracing at risk groups, first aid, community organisation and liaison with health services. When fully trained, it workers will be paid by a flat rate levy of 20c a month on all members. Dick proposes that the success of the scheme should be judged

allow its political and socio-political policies to evolve slowly and naturally.

Prof Schlemmer said this approach was "extremely dangerous, particularly in a climate of rising expectations created by developments in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia."

Quail reports, page 5. Editorial opinion, page 12.

Botha asks black leaders to key talks

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15.12.80
ways

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has invited homeland leaders to serve on a constitutional committee 'which has the flavour of a National Convention.'

The committee will compile a 'statement of intent' acceptable to all South Africans.

This was disclosed today by Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, after he emerged from a meeting with Mr Botha.

FAIR, JUST

But Dr Phatudi warned that it would be a 'serious omission' if any section of the population were excluded.

'I would like to see representatives of urban

blacks, coloured and Indians on the committee. I think these representative should be the people who clearly speak for the majority, their selection should be fair and just.'

Asked whether he visualised the committee as a form of National Convention, Dr Phatudi said: 'Yes, definitely, it has the flavour of a National Convention.'

Dr Phatudi said he understood that the Depart-

ment of Co-operation and Development would send invitations soon to homeland leaders, asking them to have representatives on the committee.

EXACT TERMS

He made it clear that he did not know what the exact terms of reference of the committee would be.

'As a concept, I thought it challenging,' he said.

'The concept of a constellation of states in Southern Africa had been referred to,' he said.

He doubted whether states to the north would be attracted by the idea, for South Africans had first to put their own house in order.

Dr Phatudi emphasised his opposition to blacks losing their South African citizenship.

He said Mr Botha had mentioned that ways and means were being sought for a broad South African citizenship.

● P W Botha amazes Chief Sebe — See Page 3.

Hansard

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Corporation for Economic Development

*10. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether the Corporation for Economic Development was permitted to be the main shareholder in an insurance company [the name of which has at Mr. Wood's request been supplied to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply].

(2) whether the services offered by the company could not be obtained from private enterprise if not, why not.

(3) whether consideration was given to the effect which the new company will have on the business of existing companies if not, why not, if so, why was the company formed?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(3) Yes. Need existed for a Black orientated company and the effect which the new company will have on the business of existing companies is expected to be negligible in financial terms in the initial stages.

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PM's call on homelands

W. Argu (101) 16/2/80

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has proposed the appointment of a joint committee of experts 'to iron out a common approach' for South Africa and the black homelands.

He has also raised the possibility of the homelands being accommodated in a confederation.

The proposed committee will consist of experts

from South Africa and the homelands and its objective will be to draft a joint statement of intent for the future which will be considered by the respective governments.

The proposal was made by Mr Botha when he met the seven leaders of non-independent homelands in Cape Town yesterday.

He emphasised that his Government was not intent on pressing any homeland to become independent. It did, however, believe that homelands should exercise

their right of self-determination on the one hand, while co-operating on matters of common interest on the other within the ambit of a constellation of states.

Mr Botha told the leaders he appreciated the fears blacks had over loss of South African citizenship. He gave the assurance that proposals are being studied thoroughly by a Cabinet working committee in an effort to solve these problems within the framework of a

constellation of states in the form of a confederation.

Those who were interviewed after their separate meetings with Mr Botha said they were not clear on the committee's terms of reference. But they all believed it would deal with constitutional matters.

The KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said he had the impression Mr Botha saw this committee as 'an alternative to a national convention.'

Some of the homeland leaders were impressed with Mr Botha's general approach: 'He did not try to force us into anything,' said the Kangwane leader, Mr E J Mabuza.

However, none of the homeland leaders interviewed were prepared to commit themselves to supporting the proposed committee at this stage.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said the committee had the flavour of a national convention. But he believed that urban blacks, should also, serve on it.

Botha's new offer to blacks

CAPE TIMES 16/2/80

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THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in Cape Town yesterday that a "joint committee of experts" was to be appointed to iron out a common approach for South Africa and the black national states.

The committee would consist of experts from the Republic and from the homelands, he said in a statement released after discussions with homeland leaders.

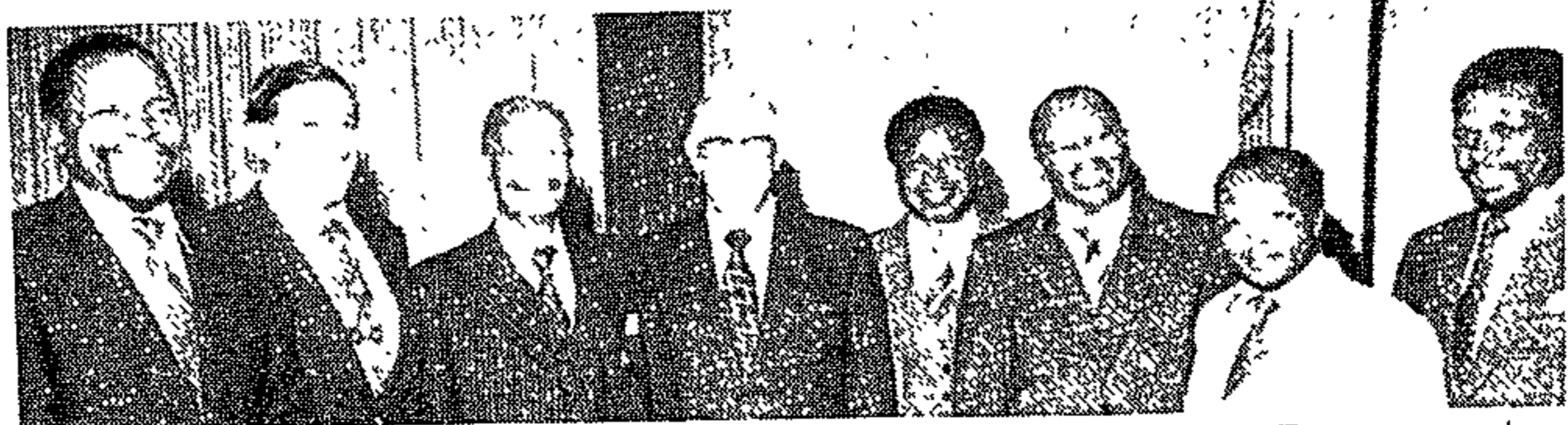
"Its objective will be to draft a joint statement of intent for the future which will be considered by the respective governments," Mr Botha said.

The homeland citizen issue was being studied by a working committee of the cabinet to solve the problem within the framework of a constellation of states in a form of confederation.

According to the statement, Mr Botha gave black leaders a progress report on what had been achieved since the idea of creating a constellation of Southern African states was launched.

"The South African Government is not intent upon pressing any black national state to become independent," he said. "The government believes, however, that black states could exercise their right to self-determination on the one hand, while co-operating on matters of common interest on the other, within the ambit of a constellation of states."

Other points put at the meet-



The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, met the homeland leaders in Cape Town yesterday. Attending the meeting were, from left, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Chief Lennox Sebe of Ciskei, Mr E J Mabuza, chief executive officer of Kangwane, and Mr S Skosana, chief executive officer of Kwa Ndebele.

ing:

- Private initiative should not exploit or use unethical practices when dealing with black national states.

- The private sector required assurances against nationalization in national states.

- There was a need for rationalization of development corporations for the black national states.

- Investigations had begun into the feasibility of establishing a small businesses promotional organization.

- Special importance should be attached to black manpower training to cope with the expected economic upsurge in South Africa, which would have favourable effects on the national states too.

Mr Botha said he appreciated the fears and apprehensions of blacks on the citizenship issue.

- Sapa

Homeland reaction,
page 2

Optimism after Ministers meet

From STAN MZIMBA

PORT ST JOHNS — There is optimism about the future of a constellation of Southern African states after high-powered talks here at the weekend.

Foreign Affairs Ministers from Transkei, South Africa, Venda and Bophuthatswana met behind closed doors for nearly four hours on Saturday morning.

South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said he had found a general feeling of enthusiasm about the concept of a constellation of Southern African states.

He said there had been agreement on the idea that attention should be given to a form of confederation of states, each maintaining its political autonomy.

Mr Botha said he was "extremely encouraged" by the talks.

Another optimistic statement came from Bophuthatswana's Foreign Minister, Mr M. Molotloa, who said the principles of the constellation issue were accepted but details had to be finalised first.

He quoted from President Lucas Mangope's independence day address. "Politically we are independent but economically we are interdependent."

However Mr Molotloa said the idea was still being "canvassed".

Judging from a brief warm conversation with Mr Molotloa, I gathered that his country seem to be having no teething problems from the aftermath of accepting independence.

The country seems to have benefitted by learning from mistakes made by other homelands and neighbouring states.

On the Quail commission, Mr Molotloa asked: "Was the commission necessary? Independence for Ciskei will be theirs and it is for the Ciskeians to decide whether they want it or not."

The Minister said they refused to meet members of the commission who had visited Bophuthatswana.

Mr Molotloa said Bophuthatswana was keeping a low profile as far as international recognition was concerned. He however revealed that they have offices in both London and Washington and general contacts around the world.

Venda's Foreign Minister, Mr S. Ramabulana, said constellation ideology had been delayed.

"We have been waiting a long time for the implementation of such an

ideology.

Mr Ramabulana said his country was seriously considering establishing diplomatic ties with Transkei.

Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, chaired the meeting.

In a joint statement issued by Mr Koyana after the meeting it was announced that meetings of this kind would be held at regular intervals.

Although Mr Koyana made no direct statement on the constellation issue, Transkei's President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, told a large crowd at Encocho last August, his government would give serious consideration to such an idea.

He said the future of Transkei bristled with difficulties because of the refusal of the United Nations to recognise Transkei's independence.

Mr Koyana said the South African and Transkei delegation would meet for an hour of bilateral talks after the conference on matters of common interest between the two countries.

The delegation was entertained at a banquet held in a local hotel where more than 150 guests turned up.

"The choice of Port St Johns as the venue of this conference was perhaps symbolic. Before Transkei obtained independence some high-ranking personalities in the South African Government vowed that Port St Johns would never become part of 'Transkei,'" Mr Koyana told delegates.

After the four-hour conference the party had an informal lunch at a local restaurant.

Later in the evening the contingent of dignitaries paid a courtesy call to Premier George Matanzima, at his holiday cottage.

42.

they had to leave. Labour bureaux were established in 1953 to facilitate the co-ordination of labour flow. The unions containing information about an individual's place of residence, employment status, and tax payments had to be produced upon demand by any policeman. During the 1960s the average annual number of convictions for convicts of the pass laws was double that during the 1940s (see table).

By the indignities of arms felt particularly bitter. Party years previously a pass had successfully ward off punishment in a march of 2 laws until by 19 600000 such to arrested a township and to can to leave her to a school the court the had submitted any refusal that did overnight had not agreed to have it as consent. Therefore no

continued to two years imprisonment while the emergency act.

There were further controls too on occupational mobility. The extension of the colour bar to secondary industry was used to ensure that the colour-barred recovery order was not up to a third of the primary industry and also a part of the white social security system to restrict jobs in times of economic downturn. But the Act, though written on by members of the department, passed long after the provision of pass which has melted and the evidence suggests that as the economy continued to expand, legal barriers to black advancement in manufacturing, as opposed to mining, were insignificant compared

social controls. But to (1967) 20 of (1967) 200 (1967) 1, 1000 the channels by which a society grows in self awareness and understanding. National from fundamental nature than the nature of race and nations are the consequences of the South African Act (1950) which transferred control of African schools from churches and provincial governments to the department of Native Affairs (later Bantu Affairs). There were essentially two components in the new thinking. One was the desire to have a syllabus more related to the needs of the economy. The other, more dominant, consideration

Black leaders' wishes: PM invites their co-operation with experts' panel

By PATRICK LAURENCE
 BLACK leaders operating within the homelands system have told the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that most blacks preferred a future South Africa with a system of one-man, one-vote within a single state.

But blacks would be prepared to "look at other alternatives", the Chief Ministers of seven homelands told Mr Botha in a joint statement a year ago. It was to this statement that Mr Botha responded last week when he invited the Chief Ministers to co-operate with a "committee of experts" to draw up a joint declaration of intent "on the political future."

The original "statement of intent" by the black leaders

was signed by: Chief M G Rutherford of KwaZulu, Mr E J Mabuza of KaNgwane, Mr T K Mopell of Qwakaqwa, Professor H W Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu (the convener), Dr C N Phatudi of Lebowa, Chief L L Sebe of the Ciskei, and Mr S S Skosana of KwaNdebele.

The original statement included five principles, which were either "non-negotiable" or desirable. They were:

- Preference for a unitary state as a first option, but qualified by a willingness to consider "other alternatives";
- Non-negotiable rejection of independent "black homelands";
- Non-negotiable abolition of statutory race discrimination in any form;
- Non-negotiable dismissal of the 1913 and 1936 Land Act as a basis for the division of land between white and black;
- Retention of South African nationality and the right to a South African passport as a "non-negotiable prerequisite";
- Maximum economic and educational aid for blacks to compensate for "unequal opportunities in the past";
- Emphasising South Africa's potential for prosperity, and leadership in Southern Africa,

and warning of the dangers of violence and bloodshed, the original statement pressed for "immediate, purposeful, initiative-seeking action".

Negotiations, it said, should be started "with the least possible delay" and include coloured and Indian leaders.

Asked yesterday why Mr Botha had apparently taken a year before responding to the black leaders' statement of

intent, Mr Neville Krige, of the Prime Minister's Press Secretariat, referred to Mr Botha's tour of the black 'homelands' last August.

Told that some black leaders had expressed disquiet at Mr Botha's decision to see them individually instead of meeting them collectively, Mr Krige repeated a statement Mr Botha had made on television.

In the statement, Mr Botha

said he would have been quite happy to have met the Chief Ministers collectively, but he had not done so because they had not asked for a joint meeting. He would, however, meet the jointly next time if they wanted.

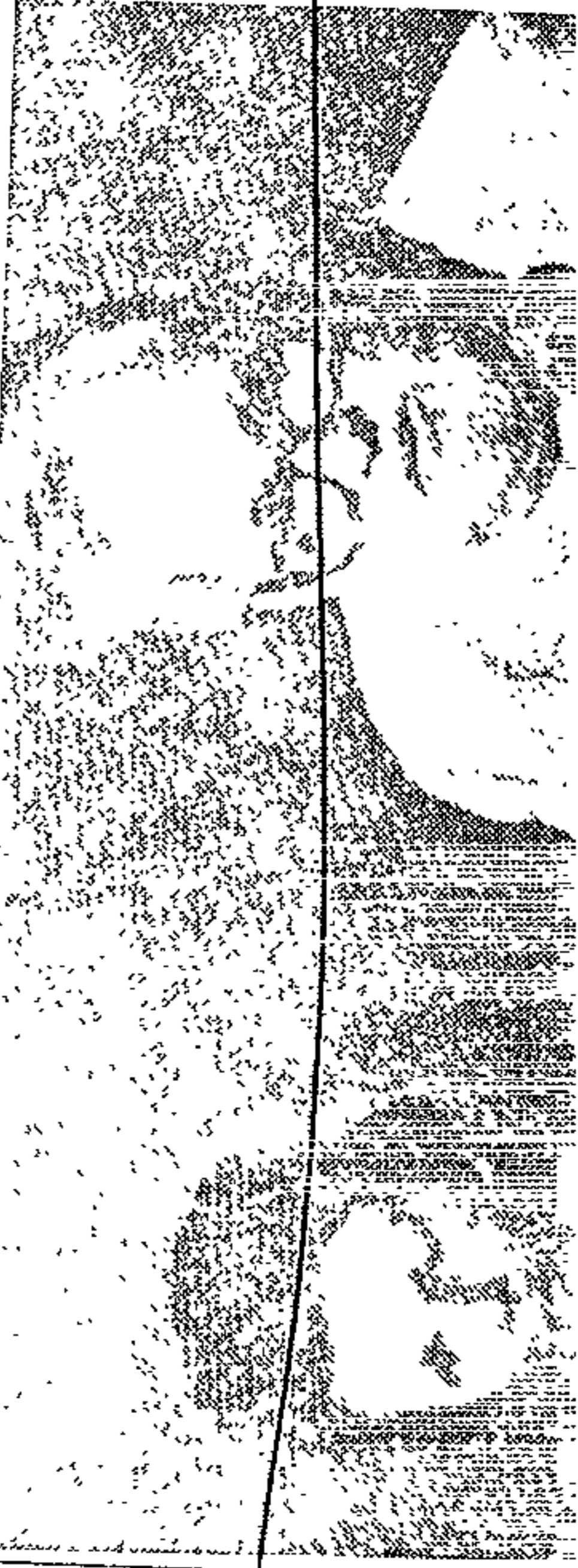
The convener of the original Chief Ministers' meeting, Professor Ntsanwisi, has been quoted as saying Mr Botha was manoeuvring to deprive them of the initiative by inviting them to participate in drawing up a declaration of intent when they had already submitted one.

Professor Ntsanwisi could not be reached for comment yesterday.

SWA

churches
 welcome
 Chand

Fund is
 opened
 to save
 Dinn



To the Point's
 new editor also

'Conservative'
 By BRUCE STEPHENSON
 THE new editor of To The Point magazine is to be Mr Dave Williams, once Press sec-

D. DSP 19/2/80

Summit pledge on contact

UMTATA — A joint statement about the weekend's summit conference between the foreign ministers of Venda, Bophuthatswana, South Africa and Transkei was released here yesterday by Transkei's Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana.

The statement said the respective governments

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were aware of the forces threatening peace and stability in Southern Africa and were determined as a group to resist and stop all attempts from the outside to interfere in their affairs and impose solutions on Southern Africa by force.

"Together they will bend all their efforts to further socio-economic

progress in their countries and Southern Africa as a whole.

"Bearing in mind the overriding importance of current events in Zimbabwe Rhodesia on the future of Southern Africa, the four governments will keep in close contact with one another on developments," the statement says. — DDR.

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Hansard Questions 3 (138) 20/2/80

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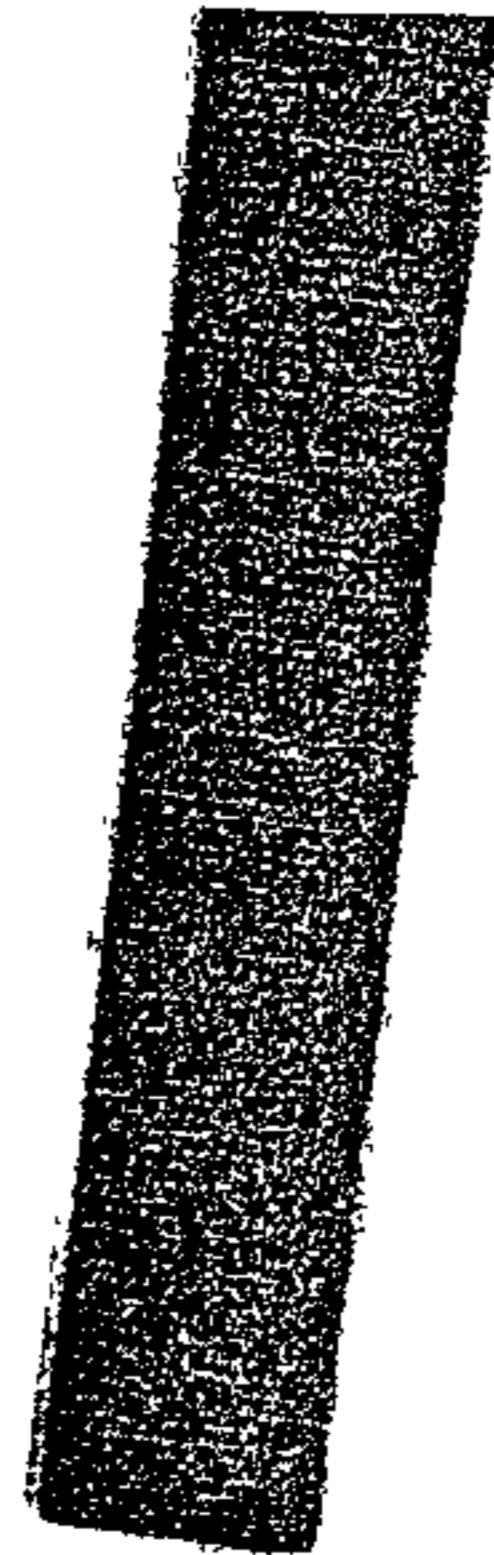
Blacks removed to Black states from urban centres

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

How many Blacks were removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres during 1979?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Durban	—
Pietermaritzburg	—
Pretoria	272
Johannesburg	3 152
Cape Town	71
East London	1 323



Hans and 3 Questions Col. 153/154 21/2/80

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Double-session system

204. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) How many schools (a) in South African Black states whose governments have not taken over education services and (b) in the White areas operated under the double-session system during 1979.
- (2) (a) how many (i) classes, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved in each region and (b) in which standards did this system operate?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) (a) None
- (b) 1 425
- (2) (a)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Northern Transvaal ..	772	29 278	386

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Southern Transvaal ..	868	28 437	434
Johannesburg	None	—	—
Orange Free State ...	1 000	28 620	500
Natal	612	19 339	306
Cape	194	5 755	97
Total	3 446	111 429	1 723

(b) Sub-standards A and B.
 Statistics as on the first Tuesday of March 1979.

Bid to find if Griquas 'have own identity'

RDM 22/2/80

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154

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government has appointed a committee of investigation to find out whether another ethnic group, the Griquas, is entitled to its own identity.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn.

Mr Steyn said the Cabinet had approved the appointment of an interdepartmental committee to investigate "the desirability or necessity for the Griquas to have and retain an own identity".

The committee had been appointed following representations from members of the executive council of the Griqua National Conference and other Griqua leaders in connection with the recognition of "an own

group identity for the Griquas"

The group pushing for the recognition of the Griquas as a separate group was headed by Mr Andries Stockenstrom le Fleur, but this was opposed by another group, headed by his brother, Mr Eric le Fleur.

At the last census, where no provision had been made for people regarding themselves as Griquas, 13 000 people had claimed Griqua identity.

Some Griqua leaders had claimed that there were as many as 400 000 Griquas in South Africa.

The committee would investigate the demographic distribution of the Griqua people and the new census would make provision for people identifying themselves as Griqua.

Mr Steyn said the Griqua

people were concentrated at Krantzhoek, near Plettenburg Bay, in Griqualand East, in Griqualand West and the Orange Free State.

"There are certain elements in the Griqua community who wanted to be recognised as a separate ethnic community," Mr Steyn said.

In support of this, it had been pointed out that there was a Griqua culture and the people had their own church, the Griqua Independent Church.

Other leaders who were in favour of the move were the Rev J Kanyile in Kimberley, and a Mr Paulsen and a Mr De Bruyn in Griqualand East.

The committee will be headed by a former deputy secretary of coloured relations, Mr J F Mentz. The other members are: Prof G D J Duvenhage of the University of the Western Cape, Mr J L Pretorius, Deputy Secretary of the Interior, and Mr W S Grobbelaar, the director of rural areas and settlements in the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

Asked why no Griqua or coloured people had been appointed to the committee, Mr Steyn said: "This was at their request. They will give evidence as witnesses, but they won't serve on the committee. They feel it should be an independent committee".

Mr Mentz said the committee's inquiry would take at least three months.

The committee invited interested people and bodies to submit any representations. Such people should contact The Secretary, Private Bag 9058, Cape Town.

SA CITIZENSHIP

Government rethink

SA nationality could soon be conferred on citizens of the already independent homelands

This move could come as part of a formula to make the concept of independent homelands more acceptable to those who would be citizens of these homelands.

The prospects of such government steps are mentioned in the Quad Commission report. The report says the commission understands that the SA government is rethinking its approach to the nationality and citizenship status of blacks who live in

meeting one another and resolving the citizenship issue.

The Quad Commission suggests the crucial part of the new formula would be to apply SA nationality to citizens of existing homelands (which would not represent a change in their status), citizens of existing homelands that take independence and citizens of the already independent homelands.

"This change could clearly confer benefits on Ciskeian and other SA blacks, even though it might in itself be a negation of the SA government's existing attitude which is that the homelands are fully independent", the report adds. "The adoption of such a formula by the SA government might well have the effect of perpetuating the non-recognition by the international community of the independence of the former SA homelands."

It could also tie in with the constellation of states proposals.

Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development George Morrison said he could not comment, as he had not read the report.



Ciskei's Sebe . . . some hope on the citizenship issue

SA as well as in the former and present homelands.

"We were told that a policy statement on such a new approach would be made at about the same time as our own report was published," the Quad Commission says.

While no public statement has been made in this regard yet, Chief Lennox Sebe, of the Ciskei said after meeting Prime Minister P W Botha last week that Botha had made a statement to him about citizenship. He did not elaborate, but said the fact that the matter had been discussed "means we are on good ground to

R1 000m
spent on
black^{RDM}_{23/2/30}
states (101)

THE ASSEMBLY - A total of R1 008,7 million had been spent during 1978/79 on the socio-economic development of the black states, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to a private members' motion asking the Government to continue building on the positive steps already taken to promote good relations between white and black in South Africa, he said it was common knowledge that those states had maintained a better economic growth rate than other comparable states in Africa.

With regard to housing, Dr Koornhof said R240-million would have been spent by the Development Trust in the 10 years ending on March 31, 1980, for the erection of 70 000 houses with the accompanying infrastructure. An amount of R107-million for 77 000 black houses would be spent from Community Development funds in the corresponding period. The South African Development Trust was also developing 51 towns in the black states.

Dr Koornhof said during 1979 a total of 3 368 blacks had attended training courses presented by his department. The needs for 1980 had already been assessed and it was estimated that 10 000 would attend the same course this year.

The Department of Co-operation and Development placed a high premium on the elimination of factors which troubled race relations. - Sapa

Hansard 4 Question Column

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26/2/80

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Department of Co-operation and Development
173 Mr. D. E. Nugent asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many State owned farms in a county of 100,000 acres of Clakheart, and located to be located in the vicinity of Clakheart, were let as at 1 January 1979, (a) to whom and (b) at what rental in each case;

FEBRUARY 1980

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- (2) whether all the tenants were the original owners, if not, how many tenants were not the original owners;
- (3) whether all tenants were subject to the same conditions of lease; if not, what were the differences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The Department of Co-operation and Development has not at its disposal any information of State owned land which is being leased.
- (2) and (3) Falls away

Hansard

4 (239)

28. 2. 80

101

Total production of Black States
R. A. F. STUART
Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the value of mineral production of the Black States in each of the years 1977 and 1979?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

	Value of total production 1979
Black States	R 1 522 267
Comabulu	R 17 749 213
Kingstane	R 332 401
Chibi	R 55 049 876
Lehoya	R 733 453
KwaZulu	Nil
KwaMkhalaba	Nil
Qwaqwa	R 1 120 500
Venda	

(Note: With reference to Venda figures are only until date of independence—12 September 1979).

THE HOMELANDS ⁽¹⁰⁾ 4/29/2/80

Bits everywhere

Just 50km north-east of Pretoria, and sandwiched between one of seven pieces of land making up BophuthaTswana, and two blocs of the eight or so that is Lebowa, lies South Africa's 10th designated homeland, KwaNdebele.

It has as yet no seat of government, but has moved, politically, from the status of a territorial authority (stage one of homeland progression to independence) set up in 1977, to the attainment of a legislative assembly (1979) in terms of the Black States Constitution Act of 1971.



CAD's Hartzenberg . . . buying land for years yet

According to a source at the Bureau for Economic Research (Benso), "KwaNdebele is not identifiable as one area and there is no information about it at all."

Once consolidated, however, and as the map now looks, the "emerging state" will be the 35th land entity (not counting adjacent areas of the same homeland) that goes to make up the 10 homelands.

The basis of the land set aside for SA's "independent black states" is the 1936 Bantu Trust and Land Act. Based on this Act, government proposals in 1975 allocated just over 17 m ha for the homelands.

By the end of 1978, the Prime Minister informed the House of Assembly last year, the SA government had spent over R350m on land purchases under the 1936 legislation. The quota of land acquired

was 5 685 075 ha, of which just over 4,1m ha had been purchased, the rest being State-owned land. A total of nearly 1,5m ha, made up of outstanding quota, compensatory and State-owned land still had to be acquired, the PM said.

That leaves nearly 10 m ha still to be transferred at an estimated cost of some R3 000 m rand at today's prices. As Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Ferdie Hartzenberg, has said: "Within the confines of the 1936 Act, it would take 10-15 years to buy out, with the capital available, the remaining land to fulfil the pledge made over 40 years ago."

The map of South Africa is therefore not only a patchwork, but a cartographic nightmare. Nobody knows precisely how many chunks make up the homelands at any time, since their shape will continually change over the next few years as government steps up its consolidation plans.

Port St Johns, for instance, was transferred to Transkei in 1978. It appears likely that the ThabaNchu bloc of BophuthaTswana, separated from Mmabatho by 400km of white SA, will be exchanged for Mafeking. It is possible too that the corridor between Venda's two chunks will go black — a relatively easy geographic consolidation compared to, say, KwaZulu which is scattered along the Natal coast in about eight major pieces.

Although it is not government policy to exceed the 1936 land quota unnecessarily, the PM told Parliament when he set out the guidelines for the consolidation committee, the 1975 proposals would be implemented as soon as possible. The priority is the economic development of the homelands, geared to political stability and state security.

"Consolidation must not be considered from a geographic point of view only, but in particular, too, from the point of view of the consolidation of nations as well as the economic consolidation of states," said PW Botha.

The Borders of Particular States Extension Bill, currently before Parliament, will enable the State President to proclaim the transfer of land defined in the appropriate schedule to sovereign and independent states.

This is land in relation to Transkei (farms in the districts of Mount Currie, Elliot, Maclear, Indwe, Queenstown), BophuthaTswana (farms in Vryburg, Taung, Kuruman, Mafeking, and in the Transvaal districts of Warmbaths, Brits, Rustenburg, Swartruggens, Marico, Delareyville, Thabazimbi, Mdtjana) and Venda (farms in Messina and Soutpansberg).

To what extent land is to be transferred to the self-governing homelands, Ciskei, Gazankulu, Kangwane, Kwazulu, Lebowa and QwaQwa (23 separate blocs between them), remains to be seen. It could be a determining factor in their willingness to opt for "independence."

blas

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DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R 374 29 Februarie 1980

WYSIGING VAN ITEM 27 VAN BYLAE I VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE SWART STATE, 1971 (WET 21 VAN 1971)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 37A (2) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), bepaal ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, hierby, dat die bepalings van item 27 van Bylae I van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 3 van 4 Januarie 1980, op 29 Februarie 1980 in werking tree in—

- (i) die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die Ciskeise Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 118 van 21 Mei 1971 ingestel is;
- (ii) die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die Lebowa-Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 156 van 30 Julie 1971 ingestel is;
- (iii) die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die Gazankulu-Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 148 van 1 Julie 1971 ingestel is;
- (iv) die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die Owaqwa-Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 225 van 1 Oktober 1971 ingestel is;
- (v) die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die KwaZulu-Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 70 van 30 Maart 1972 ingestel is;
- (vi) die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die KaNgwane-Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 214 van 16 September 1977 ingestel is; en
- (vii) die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die KwaNdebele-Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 205 van 14 September 1979 ingestel is.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling. (Lêer F53/41)

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 374 29 February 1980

AMENDMENT OF ITEM 27 OF SCHEDULE I TO THE BLACK STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 37A (2) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby determine that the provisions of item 27 of Schedule I to the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), as amended by Proclamation R. 3 of 4 January 1980, shall come into operation on 29 February 1980 in—

- (i) the area in respect of which the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 118 of 21 May 1971;
- (ii) the area in respect of which the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 156 of 30 July 1971;
- (iii) the area in respect of which the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 148 of 1 July 1971;
- (iv) the area in respect of which the Owaqwa Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 225 of 1 October 1971;
- (v) the area in respect of which the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 70 of 30 March 1972;
- (vi) the area in respect of which the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 214 of 16 September 1977; and
- (vii) the area in respect of which the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 205 of 14 September 1979.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development. (File F53/41)

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 3

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

15036

STUD NO SURNAME

FIRST NAMES

COURSE

REGISTRATION

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RAR (ACADEMIC)

UGET

Why black fingerprints

RDM 11/3/80

are 'essential'

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government has explained why a fingerprint record is necessary only for blacks.

In the annual report of the Department of Co-operation and Development, which has been tabled in Parliament, the Government said it was "absolutely essential".

And it announced a comprehensive population registration system for the "autonomous" black states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

The fingerprint record was necessary, said the report, "because so many blacks, unlike whites, coloureds and Indians, cannot be identified by name alone and, furthermore, do not reside at permanent addresses for long continuous periods, with the result that identification by means of fingerprints is the only infallible method that can be used."

"So, for instance, it was possible during the year under review, for fingerprint experts from the reference bureau to assist in the identification of voters during the recent election in South West Africa."

"It can be stated that this service made a positive contribution to the success of the election."

The report also disclosed that sophisticated telefacsimile equipment had been acquired, and transmitters would be in-

stalled at all the larger district offices to make it possible for fingerprints to be transmitted telephonically.

"In respect of those offices where transmission sets have already been installed and who make enquiries regarding the identity of a person, the bureau is able to furnish a telephonic reply on the same day, thus obviating delay or inconvenience."

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was also studying the possibility of electronic fingerprint classification.

"A further field in which the reference bureau made a positive contribution during the past year, is the creation of a comprehensive population registration system for autonomous Black states."

"As a first step, officials assisted in the planning of a system for Transkei which would enable them to utilise their population register for various administrative purposes as well as for the processing of identity documents on a fully mechanised basis."

"Attention was also given to the training of Transkeian workers to enable them to perform the various tasks on their own in future," the report said.

After implementation in Transkei, the scheme had been extended to Bophutatswana and Venda.

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DEAN

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

100060L HUGS HENRY CAMPBELL 110317 URANA III A98 5 100060L

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

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13130

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

STU13-9 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 3

86 85 84 83 82 81 80 79 78 77 76 75 74 73 72 71 70 69 68 67 66 65 64 63 62 61 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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Land report not ready this month

CAPE TOWN — The Van der Walt commission of inquiry into the consolidation of the homelands will not be able to complete its work by the end of this month as originally anticipated.

This was announced yesterday by the chairman of the commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt.

However, the commission hopes to complete its work and submit its proposals to the Cabinet by the end of the current parliamentary session.

"The commission wants to draw attention to the fact that the proposals concerning border adjustments to the Republic of Bophuthatswana are already with the Cabinet

and as progress is made with other national states interim reports will be submitted to the Cabinet," he said.

The commission had done everything in its power to complete its work by the end of March, as requested by the Cabinet, but as a result of the extent of its work, the commission had informed the Cabinet that it would no longer be able to complete its draft proposals by the end of the month.

Good progress had been made and the regional committees would indeed report by the end of March and the central consolidation committee would handle the proposals of the regional committees during April.

PC.



MR VAN DER WALT ready this session.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
1025211	DAVOLI	PETER HARRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(57)	4
077201P	ANDREWS	DAVID SPIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	(56)	4
101148U	WASKIN	WELAWE ANN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	(54)	5
101875J	DOBBS	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	(52)	4
114604I	COOKE	JOHN GEORGE	404204	GERMAN IIA (HALF-COURSE)UP	(51)	4
115418E	PLUPIDO	ODILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II UP	(50)	4
			911201	MATHS IIA (HALF-COURSE)UP	(55)	4
			911103	MATHEMATICS IB	(41)	5
			004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	(57)	4
			603301	ROMAN LAW II	(63)	4
			114201	MEDICAL HISTORY I	(50)	4
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	(60)	4
			902201	ASIAN LANGUAGES I (HALF-COURSE)	(63)	5
			106301	ECONOMICS III	(58)	5
			114317	DWA IIA III	(53)	4
			107301	ENGLISH III	(53)	5
			117301	POLITICAL SCIENCE III	(53)	4
			802151	HISI & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IABS	(58)	5
			105103	GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL	(58)	5
			102302	AFRIKANS EN WEDERLANDS IIIIF	(58)	5
			106301	ECONOMICS III	(51)	4
			910101	STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	(24)	4
			910108	STATISTICS I (HALF CRSE)	(34)	4
			911201	MATHEMATICS IIA (HALF-COURSE)UP	(55)	4
			102101	AFRIKANS	(50)	4
			107301	ENGLISH III	(67)	4

UJCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
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PAGE 1

13030

CAPE TIMES 15/5/80
Warming on
influx control

JOHANNESBURG. -- If the serious social and welfare problems
recommendations of the Rickert Commission on influx control were fully implemented, they would drive a wedge between urban and rural blacks, according to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.

In a document submitted during a meeting with cabinet ministers in Cape Town last week and released here yesterday, Assocom said it agreed with the commission that the uncontrolled migration of blacks to urban areas would give rise to

However, it feared that the measures proposed by the commission -- and now being implemented -- would not solve those problems, and were likely to lead to further distortions in the labour market and to other economic and socio-political problems

Unemployment

They were likely to result also in substantially-increased unemployment in the rural areas and black states

"This factor is of particular significance in Natal because the borders of that province encompass the whole of the black state of Kwazulu," said the document

Assocom wishes to stress the dangers of increased poverty and unemployment in this particular homeland. The problem is not one merely of the control of migrant labour, but of the economic stability of the entire Republic and associated black states."

Recognized

The commission had recognized that "sustained and purposeful attempts will have to be made to create employment opportunities in the black states and adjoining areas if the migration of black labour from these states to existing metropolitan areas and other industrial centres, and the concomitant social cost and problems, are to be obviated."

Assocom emphasized, however, that the creation of additional employment opportunities should be accorded top priority by the government and could not remain solely the responsibility of the governments of the various black states, which were not qualified administratively or financially to cope with it. -- Sapa

Call to end bureaux

JOHANNESBURG. -- The black labour bureaux should be dissolved and official employment services established for all race groups under one government department, the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa has said.

This is recommended in a document submitted to certain cabinet ministers during a discussion with Assocom in Cape Town last week. The document's contents were released here today.

In the document, Assocom says the Rickert commission had suggested that the black labour bureaux should still fall under the control of the administration boards acting as agents for the Department of Manpower Utilisation

"These proposals run counter to the stated goals of the commission to avoid discriminatory measures, and are somewhat at variance with the recommendations of the Wiehahn commission which envisaged that the control of all labour matters would be given to the department regardless of race -- Sapa Reuter

Consolidation report out this session?

101

RD 3/3/80

CAPE TOWN — The consolidation proposals affecting non-independent and independent black states would probably be finalised and made known before the end of this parliamentary session, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, announced yesterday.

In a statement he said the Cabinet had asked the Van der Walt Commission

investigating consolidation to give special attention to the border adjustments considered necessary for Venda, Transkei and Bophuthatswana and to investigate them in isolation.

The commission had asked that its findings be announced simultaneously with the exception of the position of Mafeking, which would be announced on an ad hoc basis. — PS.

KwaZulu unemployment danger emphasized

NM 13/3/80

Assocom hits at Riekert report

JOHANNESBURG — If the recommendations of the Riekert Commission on influx control were fully implemented, they would drive a wedge between urban and rural blacks, according to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.

In a document submitted during a meeting with Cabinet ministers in Cape Town last week and released here yesterday, Assocom said it agreed with the commission that the uncontrolled migration of blacks to urban areas would give rise to serious social and welfare problems.

But it feared that the measures proposed by the commission — and now implemented — would not solve those problems and were likely to give rise to further distortions in the labour market and to other dangerous economic and socio-political problems. They were also likely to result in substantially increased unemployment in the rural areas and black States.

'This factor is of particular significance in Natal because the borders of that province encompass the whole of the black State of KwaZulu,' the document stated.

Assocom wishes to emphasise the dangers of increased poverty and unemployment in this particular homeland, which abuts on to Mozambique. The problem is not one merely of the control of migrant labour, but of the economic stability of the entire Republic and associated black States.'

Assocom said the creation of additional employment opportunities should be accorded priority by the Government and could not remain solely a responsibility of the governments of the various black States, which were not qualified administratively or financially to cope with it.

The document also stated that the present system of black labour bureaux should be terminated and official employment services established for all race groups under one Government department.

It said the Riekert Commission had suggested that black labour bureaux should still fall under the control of the administration boards acting as agents for the Department of Manpower Utilisation, so effectively maintaining the complete separation of employment services on a racial basis. — (Sapa.)

STUD 101
 17300 HIGHER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP
 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 YEAR : N/A
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 PAGE 1
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ENTRANTS	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1		111702	BOOK SELECTION	UP (53)

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

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UOST

33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

White farmers 'want to stay'

Argus 14/3/80

(4) (101)

Parliamentary Staff

THE lone Progressive Federal Party member in the Senate, Senator Eric Winchester yesterday appealed to the Government to allow white farmers on land earmarked for homeland consolidation to remain on their farms with the option of being bought out at a later stage.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill in the Senate, Senator Winchester said that many farmers did not want to leave their farms built up over a lifetime and would prefer to stay on if they could be given assurances that they would be bought out at a later stage if they so desired.

Parliamentary Staff

The Bill, which completed its passage through the Assembly earlier in the session, seeks parliamentary approval for the transfer of land to other states by way of a proclamation by the State President.

It also seeks to transfer the obligations of the South African Government in respect of the white-owned land to the black state concerned.

Senator Winchester said that many farmers would be only too happy to stay if they could be assured of retaining the option to be bought out if things did not work out.

He said that the black homelands were also keen for whites farmers to stay in order to maintain the productivity level of the farms concerned.

However, such farmers would also have to be given fixed assurances that they would not lose their South African citizenship once their farms were included in another state.

Senator Warwick Webber (NRP, Natal) said it was important that land required for the consolidation of the homelands should be transferred as soon as possible.

This was both in the interest of the farmers

concerned and in the interests of the black homelands.

Senator Webber asked the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, whether the Bill signalled the end to the consolidation issue or were there likely to be further demands from the black states in the future.

Senator Webber said that the uncertainty surrounding the consolidation issue had caused considerable insecurity in areas such as Mafeking and East Griqualand.

'The Government must give these people undertakings and assurances and let them know where they stand,' he said.

Replying, Mr Wentzel said that he did not think that the black states would make demands for further land consolidation because this had already been fixed in terms of the 1975 agreement.

He said that all land earmarked for consolidation was bought out by the South African Land Trust and then handed over to the respective black state.

The situation could not be allowed to exist where a farmer's land could be consolidated in another state before it had been bought out by the trust.

Land 'nibblers' still a threat

DID a thrill of horror run through the Senate yesterday as Senator Warwick Webber (NRP, Natal) used some loaded terminology only too reminiscent of the Rhineland, the Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia in the 1930s?

It appeared not. Senators gave no indication of being haunted by the tramp of Xhosa, Venda or Tswana jackboots. Nothing seemed further from their minds than an Anschluss with Lesotho or Botswana.

Senator Webber was asking the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Jacob Wentzel, if he had been given an undertaking by the leaders of now-independent homelands that the 1975 consolidation plan reflected 'the last of their territorial demands.'

Political Diary by Graham Linscott

The phrase was also a favourite with Herr Hitler as he nibbled away at Europe.

Under discussion was the Boundaries of Particular States Extension Bill, which provides for white land earmarked for homeland incorporation in terms of the 1975 consolidation to be transferred to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda after independence.

But Mr Wentzel was unable to give Senator Webber a cast-iron guarantee that even more land would not eventually be transferred to these territories — and this is currently one of the most sensitive issues in the National Party.

As anybody knows, Transkei has been mak-

ing rather persistent demands over the years for East Griqualand, which it apparently regards as its own Sudetenland.

Mr Wentzel made it clear that still more land could be handed over once the present Van der Walt Commission completed its work. Any alteration of boundaries beyond the 1975 arrangement would be by negotiation between South Africa and the state concerned.

He seemed to wince as Senator Webber cried: 'So they're still not safe?' — presumably referring to white farmers on the periphery of the 1975 de-termination.

There was no point in speculating, Mr Wentzel said.

RIEKERT REPORT

Damning the pass

This week influx control and the Riekert Commission report have received a thrashing from both Assocom and the Black Sash.

Assocom has released a document commenting on Riekert, which was submitted to the government last week. It emphasises the economic ramifications of "streamlining" influx control as outlined in the report. And at the Black Sash's 25th annual conference, the political rider was provided - although the economic aspects were not ignored.

On influx control, the commission argued that the social costs resulting from the abolition of influx control would outweigh the economic benefits. On this Assocom agrees. But it does not believe "the recommendations of the Riekert Commission on influx control, even if strictly implemented, will have any real impact on the migration of blacks to the major urban areas in search of employment. It believes that it is likely that there will be an increase rather than a decrease in the incidence of unlawful employment.

In fact, the recommendations "are likely to result in substantially increased unemployment" in the homelands and so-called independent black states

Assocom emphasises the need for attaching top priority to creating additional employment in the homelands, which, it says, "cannot remain solely a responsibility of the governments of the various black States."

Assocom points out that linking influx control to accommodation and jobs, which Riekert recommended, has been used in the past, in addition to restricting accommodation to reverse the flow of Africans into urban areas. It says: "The failure of such policies is generally accepted."

On recommendations made by the commission for alleviating the housing shortage, Assocom says "it does not feel competent to comment," but urges government to consider urban migrants when formulating policy on African housing in

urban areas. Taking this further, a report compiled by Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash warns that SA will follow the same path as Zimbabwe - meaning an extended "liberation" war - unless government does something about African grievances on influx control.

Despite all the promises of change, pass laws are being applied more stringently than ever before, says the report

The Black Sash report is highly critical of the Wrah labour bureaux and influx control offices. It accuses Wrah and Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) officials of increasing "rudeness, arrogance and authoritarianism" in the past year.

Assocom urges government to reconsider the total repeal of the 72 hour curfew provision

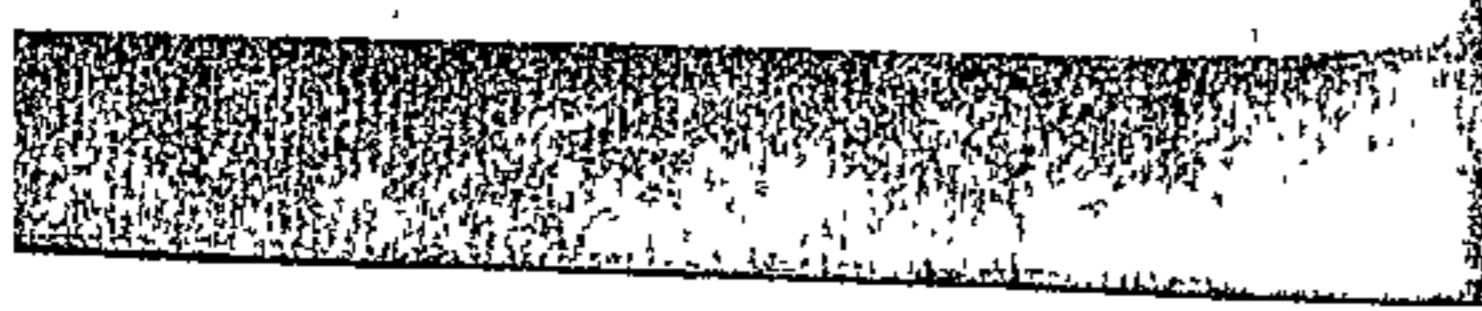
However, if the 72-hour prohibition goes, another punitive measure must replace it, if the pass laws are to be enforced

Aspects of the commission report that Assocom is in favour of are relaxing restrictions on African businessmen in urban African residential areas and on the employment of blacks with greater skills in "white" areas. In addition, it is largely in favour of recommendations on training of African workers

266 101 324

2

14/3/80



CT. 15/3/80 (E)

Checkers massive thrust to tap black spending power



By PAUL DOLL
Financial Editor

IN one of the biggest expansions in its history, Checkers is gearing for a R70m growth phase over the next five years which will not only enhance its market position as the largest supermarket chain in the country but more significantly give it a vast share of black consumer spending.

Dr Bob Harvey, chairman of Checkers, told me this week that the group is moving heavily into the black consumer market. Checkers can already boast tripartite agreements with KwaZulu and Bophuthatswana with major growth envisaged in these homelands and its recent deal locally which led to a Checkers and private Coloured business men linking has given the group powerful access to the Coloured areas.

Clearly, Checkers is ready for further steps in this direction. Harvey is tight-lipped

about its future plans but he admitted that the group has already guided its expansion into the Coloured areas as well as into the townships. The movement of the group's program should not be seen as a sign of a black consumer market.

Checkers is a company which has been successful in tapping the black market.

Harvey would like to see white business owners opened up to all types of buyers. He says that before the 1970s, black consumers had to have some experience of the modern supermarket environment and the Checkers group of big department stores had to be able to handle

the new types of goods available. Harvey says that the group has been successful in this regard.

Harvey says that the group's partnership agreements with the Coloured areas and the townships are a sign of the group's commitment to the black market.

to make a market for the black consumer. Harvey says that the group is committed to this goal.

Harvey says that the group is committed to the black market and is one of the few companies in the country which has done this. He says that the group's first black consumer was in 1968 and that the group has since then been committed to the black market.

The R70m growth phase over the next five years was a conservative estimate, but the amount of growth will be ploughed into new stores which will hinge on the success of the swing could well turn the odds the smaller and less expensive stores and away from super stores or even hyper.

Which even if the trend moves, Checkers are not in the forefront and this outcome is a very definite determination on the part of the group which has been reflected in the group's now both in price and in quality and keenness.

This new determination has occurred before the start of the year-termant by the group's commitment. Harvey has no doubt that the group's commitment to the black market is a sign of the group's commitment to the black market.

in the past. As a result, Checkers has a strong reputation for supporting the black market. Harvey says that the group's commitment to the black market is a sign of the group's commitment to the black market.

Harvey says that the group is committed to the black market and is one of the few companies in the country which has done this. He says that the group's first black consumer was in 1968 and that the group has since then been committed to the black market.

Harvey says that the group is committed to the black market and is one of the few companies in the country which has done this. He says that the group's first black consumer was in 1968 and that the group has since then been committed to the black market.

Further down the road, Harvey is planning to expand the group's operations into the Coloured areas and the townships. Harvey says that the group's commitment to the black market is a sign of the group's commitment to the black market.

With net profit margin of 30 percent, Harvey says that the group's commitment to the black market is a sign of the group's commitment to the black market.

Urban blacks 'a separate entity'

Angus 18/3/80
(231)
(101)

Political Staff
THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has put beyond doubt that urban blacks will now be treated as a separate entity. Mr Botha's clarification of the status of the urban blacks follows considerable

confusion, inside and outside his own party, about what he meant in a speech he made in Cape Town 10 days ago about the Council of States (Stateberaad). It was reported at the time that Mr Botha had

said that whites, Indians, coloured and urban blacks would be represented on the council. However, in an interview with the National Party mouthpiece, the Burger, today, Mr Botha said the Council of States

would be the body which would be used by sovereign states which participated in the constellation of Southern African states for deliberations.

'Each member-state would be sovereign and independent and one will not be able to make laws or decisions for another,' he said.

'It (the council) will have to do with the constitutional future or a national convention.

'The blacks will be represented through their national states (homelands) on the Council of States but blacks who live outside the national states and cannot be accommodated in a national state will participate in the council within its framework.'

STUI3-9
 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 YEAR 1:1

AS AT 29 02 80
 PAGE 1

12010

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)												
19101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)												
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)														

UJET

68 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2

'Escape from reality' on urban blacks

Political Correspondent

THE idea that the social, economic and political development of the urban blacks should be accommodated in the homelands was 'a dangerous escape from reality,' a Stellenbosch professor said last night.

Addressing the junior rapportryers of Somerset West, Professor Christof Hanekom, Professor of social anthropology at the University of Stellenbosch, said that people who made such statements were in 'a fool's paradise, covered in ideological dust.'

Professor Hanekom said that in the working out of a new constitution for South Africa it was necessary to keep in mind the political needs of blacks who could not be accommodated in the homelands.

ALTERNATIVE

If the chances that still existed in this field were missed the only alternative would be escalating political unrest with disastrous results for white and black.

In 1979 there were more than nine-million blacks in white areas of which six-million were in the cities and towns.

South Africa had to continue existing in the interest of white as well as black. This was an attitude that was gaining momentum in white politics.

An attitude of political co-operation was also perceptible in black political circles.

JOCT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
130556C	CAILLIES	EDUARD SEPHARANS	116120	DRAMA I	F
154249M	COPILOU	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I	F
156762U	KRUSAL	HEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP (50)
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I	UP (50)
154826P	DAWELS	ANDRE GUILLIO	116120	DRAMA I	F
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS					5
DEAN					
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

13110

20/3/80

Providing jobs is top priority — Wassenaar

101

SOUTH AFRICA'S top current priority should be to provide employment opportunities, the chairman of Sanlam, Dr A D Wassenaar, said in Cape Town yesterday.

He told the company's annual meeting that unless we have speedy and imaginative action huge socio-political problems could await us.

Dr Wassenaar said the economy was healthy, and the prospects of sound growth were the best in years. It was extremely important, however, that the current gold earnings should be seen purely as a windfall to be utilized for the long term benefit of South Africa in projects such as meaningful consolidation and development of homelands and further energy projects to make us as independent as possible from imported fuel.

He welcomed government action to make the economy freer and to offer the largest possible scope to private initiative.

"This shift of emphasis on growth in the private rather than in the public sector to my mind is one of the most significant economic developments in many years."

In conjunction with this I welcome the great value government attaches to the extension of opportunities for in-depth and sustained consultations on matters of policy between the authorities and the private sector.

The new economic development programme approach was an important advance. It clearly focused attention on the most important impediments of our economy. The problem of unemployment, particularly among the black population, cause grave concern.

The recommended trends towards a more important role for the private sector, less direct taxes, better utilization of manpower and intensified export effort must be actively pursued.

I myself think that we should go even further.

I welcome the implementation of the Wehahn and Riekerk commissions aimed, inter alia, at raising the level of training of employees and to achieve increased mobility of workers between sectors, professions and regions.

In this way we shall be able better to utilize our manpower as a production factor and in doing so promote the competitiveness of labour intensive as against capital intensive production methods.

"Making available capital at a cost which better reflects the real position of supply of and demand for capital will certainly help to improve the cost ratio of labour in relation to

that of capital. In view of this, the further recommendations of the De Kock Commission are being awaited with great expectations. I hope particularly that they will lead to steps for establishing a broader and active capital market in South Africa.

It is my opinion that the utilization of labour too, should be promoted by suitable fiscal measures. In this regard I propose that the tax benefit should depend not merely on the absolute size of the capital investment but should be related also to the number of employment opportunities created.

Further, I believe that by stimulating enterprise a very important contribution can be made towards creating more employment opportunities.

It was imperative that impediments and administrative red tape should be removed and that small enterprise should come to its own.

More should also be done towards black family planning and by developing the homelands more rapidly.

It is further, vitally important to exploit the agricultural potential of the homelands as the basis of economic growth in these regions. In this way the maximum employment opportunities can be created with the limited capital available. Dr Wassenaar added — Sapa

STUD NO 10000

SURNAME

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACILITY ARTS

YEAR : N/A

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

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SYMBOL

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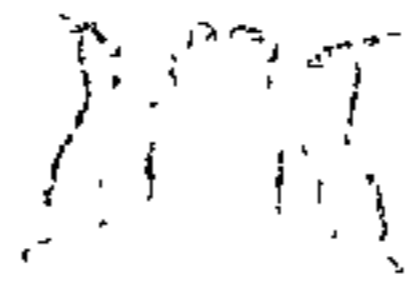
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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

ising prices

Year	Price
80	100
79	100
78	100
77	100
76	100
75	100
74	100
73	100
72	100
71	100
70	100
69	100
68	100
67	100
66	100
65	100
64	100
63	100
62	100
61	100
60	100

UJET



STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 177]

PRETORIA, 21 MAART 1980

177, 603

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 56, 1980

VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE PROWINSIE TRANSVAAL VIR DIE DOEL VAN WERKSTELLING DEUR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST

Nademaal die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hierby by besluit van albei Huise van die Parlement om te is as grond wat ek tot Oopgestelde Gebied verklaar in gevolge artikel 2 (4) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936);

So is dit dat ek kragtens artikel 2 (4) van genoemde Wet hierby verklaar dat die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan Oopgestelde Gebied is en by die Bylae van genoemde Wet gevoeg word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Knaapstad, op hede die Sewende dag van Maart Eenduisend Negenhonderd-en-ogtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE A

PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

A. Distrik Letaba, Gebied 82.

Omskrywing.—Die gebied bestaande uit die volgende eiendomme: Gedeelte 6 van die plaas Pretoria 24 KT, Gedeelte 3 van die plaas Calais 31 KT, Gedeeltes 7, 8, 19, 20, 57, 61, 62 en 63 van die plaas Nationaal 9 KT, restant van Gedeelte 14 en Gedeeltes 21, 26, 8, 43 asook die restant van Gedeelte 12 van die plaas Toul 72 KT.

B. Distrik Messina, Gebied 83.

Omskrywing.—Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Neltox 92 MT, Zisaan 31 MT, Truida 76 MT en Pelham 112 MT.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 56, 1980

DECLARATION OF OPENED AREA OF SECURE LAND IN THE PROVINCE OF TRANSVAAL FOR THE PURPOSES OF EMPLOYMENT BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Whereas the area described in the Schedule hereunder has been declared to be an Opened Area of Secure Land in terms of section 2 (4) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936);

It is hereby declared that the area described in the Schedule hereunder is an Opened Area of Secure Land in terms of section 2 (4) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936).

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria, this Seventh day of March Nineteen Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

On behalf of the State President-in-Council:

G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE A

PROVINCE OF TRANSVAAL

A. District of Letaba, Area 82.

Description.—The area comprising the following portions of land: Portion 6 of the farm Pretoria 24 KT, Portion 3 of the farm Calais 31 KT, Portions 7, 8, 19, 20, 57, 61, 62 and 63 of the farm National 9 KT, remainder of portion 14 and Portions 21, 26, 8, 43 as well as the remainder of Portion 12 of the farm Toul 72 KT.

B. District of Messina, Area 83.

Description.—Portion 2 of the farm Neltox 92 MT, Zisaan 31 MT, Truida 76 MT and Pelham 112 MT.

FRANKRIJK

No. P. 50

Krachten des wett. d. 24. Juni 1927
van de Secret. Administr. d. 1. Juli 1927)
1927), bevestig. d. 1. Juli 1927)
Minister van de Secret. Administr.

101

Chief Commissioner

Area

Table with 2 columns: Chief Commissioner, Area. Includes entries for Western Transvaal and Witwatersrand with detailed district and farm listings.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. R. 516 21 Maart 1980
WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES PEDDINGSBAADJIE
REDDINGSUITRUSTING, 1968

Die Minister van Vervoerwese het Krugters artikel 356 van die Handelsoepvaartwet, 1951 (Act 57 van 1951), die Regulasies in die Bylae hierby afgevaardig.
BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae teens uit die samehang andere blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Republiek" die Regulasies betreffende Reddingsuitrusting, 1968, afgekondig by Goewermentstemmingswysing P. 141 van 2 Februarie 1968, soos gewysig by Goewermentstemmingswysing R. 917 van 9 Mei 1975 en P. 206 van 21 November 1975.
2. Regulasie 30 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang

"30. REDDINGSBAADJIE

a 'n Reddingsbaadjie wat ingevolge hierdie Regulasies aan boord van 'n vaartuig gebou word moet—

(1) in die geval van 'n reddingsbaadjie wat vervaardig is in die Republiek of in 'n land waarvan die regering nie 'n kontrakterende regering Krugters, die Internasionale Konvensie vir die Bevordering van Menslewens op See, 1960, is nie voldoen aan die vereistes van Deel I van Bylae 10 indien die bedoelde reddingsbaadjie bedoel is vir 'n persoon met 'n massa van 32 kg of meer, en aan die vereistes van Deel II van genoemde Bylae indien die bedoelde reddingsbaadjie bedoel is vir 'n persoon met 'n massa van minder as 32 kg, en

(2) in die geval van 'n reddingsbaadjie wat vervaardig is in 'n land waarvan die regering nie 'n kontrakterende regering is, voldoen aan die vereistes wat daardie land by wet voorgeskryf het vir reddingsbaadjies aan boord van vaartuie wat in 'n bepaalde land geregistreer of geplaas is.

3. Bylae 10 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende Bylae vervang

"BYLAE 10

(REGULASIE 30)

VEREISTES VIR 'N REDDINGSBAADJIE

Deel I.—Reddingsbaadjie vir 'n persoon met 'n massa van 32 kg of meer

(1) 'n Reddingsbaadjie vir gebruik deur iemand met 'n massa van 32 kg of meer moet behoudens die bepalinge van paragrafe (5), (6) en (7) van die vereistes in paragrafe (2), (3) en (4) uiteengeit, voldoen.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. R. 516 21 Maart 1980
AMENDING TO THE LIFE-JACKET REGULATIONS, 1968

The Minister of Transport Affairs has, in terms of section 356 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act 57 of 1951), made the following amendments in the Regulations hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, the expression "the Regulations" means the Life-jacket Regulations, 1968, promulgated by Government Notice P. 141 of 2 February 1968, as amended by Government Notice R. 917 of 9 May 1975 and P. 206 of 21 November 1975.

2. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 30 of the Regulations.

"30 LIFE-JACKET

A life-jacket kept on board a vessel in accordance with the Regulations shall—

(1) in the case of a life-jacket supplied in the Republic or in a country the government of which is not a contracting party to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, comply with the requirements of Part I of Annex 10 if the life-jacket is intended for a person of a mass of 32 kg or more, and with the requirements of Part II of the said Annex if it is intended for a person of a mass of less than 32 kg; and

(2) in the case of a life-jacket supplied in a country the government of which is such a contracting party, comply with the requirements prescribed by law for life-jackets on vessels registered or licensed in that country.

3. The following Annex is hereby substituted for Annex 10 of the Regulations:

"ANNEX 10

(REGULATION 30)

REQUIREMENTS FOR A LIFE-JACKET

Part I.—Life-jacket for a person of a mass of 32 kg or more

(1) A life-jacket for use by a person of a mass of 32 kg or more shall, subject to the provisions of paragraphs (5), (6) and (7), comply with the requirements set out in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4).

VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED VAN SEKERE GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN VERKRYGING DEUR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST

Nademaal die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan by besluit van albei Huisse van die Parlement omskryf as grond wat ek tot Oopgestelde Gebied kan verklaar ingevolge artikel 2 (4) van die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936):

So is dit dat ek kragtens artikel 2 (4) van genoemde Wet hierby verklaar dat die gebied omskryf in die bylae hiervan Oopgestelde Gebied is en by die Eerste bylae van genoemde Wet gevoeg word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Agt-en-twintigste dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negenhonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Deputy State President-in-Council:

G. J. KOORNHOF.

DECLARATION AS RELEASED AREA OF CERTAIN LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Whereas the area defined in the Schedule hereto has by resolution of both Houses of Parliament been defined as land which I may declare to be Released Area in terms of section 2 (4) of the South African Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936):

Now, therefore, by virtue of section 2 (4) of the said Act I hereby declare the area defined in the Schedule hereto to be Released Area and to be added to the First Schedule to the said Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twentieth day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

101

S	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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BYLAE		SCHEDULE	
PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL		PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL	
Gebied 82, distrik Potgietersrus.		Area 82, District of Potgietersrus.	
Omskrywing.—Gedeelte 1 en Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Zwartland 301 I.R.		Description.—Portion 1 and Portion 2 of the farm Zwartland 301 I.R.	
STUD NO	SURNAME	STUD NO	SURNAME
1018242	HACK		
1154740	HAPPER		
1143345	CLAGGONS		
1030696	LFALIN		
1005444	LEWIS		
0944400	MAYO		
1022544	WILLIAMS		
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS		7	
DEAN			

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No. 61, 1980

VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED VAN SEKERE GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN VERKRYGING DEUR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST

Nademaal die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan by besluit van albei Huise van die Parlement omskryf is as grond wat ek tot oopgestelde gebied kan verklaar ingevolge artikel 2 (4) van die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust -en grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936);

So is dit dat ek kragtens artikel 2 (4) van genoemde Wet hierby verklaar dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan 'n oopgestelde gebied is en by die eerste Bylae van genoemde Wet gevoeg word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sewen-entwintigste dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

TRANSVAAL

Gebied 78, distrik Pelgrimsrus.

Omskrywing.—Die plase Waterval 273 KU en Inyaka 267-KU.

No. 61, 1980

G.G. 2/3/80

6891

DECLARATION AS RELEASED AREA OF CERTAIN LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Whereas the area defined in the Schedule hereto has by resolution of both Houses of Parliament been defined as land which I may declare to be a released area in terms of section 2 (4) of the South African Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936);

Now therefore, by virtue of section 2 (4) of the said Act, I hereby declare the area defined in the Schedule hereto to be a released area and to be added to the First Schedule to the said Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-seventh day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

TRANSVAAL

Area 78, District of Pilgrim's Rest.

Description.—The farms Waterval 273 KU and Inyaka 267 KU.

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE
105104	LATIN I	F (39)	153982A	1
117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (50)	1565290	1
014101	PSYCHOLOGY I	ABS (28)	153547Z	7
102101	AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F (44)		
107101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F (39)	156638B	7
102101	AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP (50)	157915X	1
107101	PSYCHOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	SNX		

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

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101

No. 5 H. van strek 1980 1 M van bete 61 E 197 E

No. BII 103 VC RI V.

ou VC m: d: k:

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No. 57, 1980

VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE PROVINSIE NATAL VIR DIE DOEL VAN VERKRYGING DEUR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST

Nademaal die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan by besluit van albei Huise van die Parlement omskryf is as grond wat ek tot Oopgestelde Gebied kan verklaar ingevolge artikel 2 (4) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936);

So is dit dat ek kragtens artikel 2 (4) van genoemde Wet hierby verklaar dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan Oopgestelde Gebied is en by die Hierste Bylae van genoemde Wet gevoeg word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sewende dag van Maart Tienhonderd Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

PROVINSIE NATAL

Gebied 78, distrik Pietermaritzburg.

Omskrywing.—Die gebied bestaande uit die volgende eiendomme:

Gedeelte 1 en die restant van Gildown 13600, Onderverdeling A van 10 van Plessis Lager 1509, Onderverdeling A van 15 van 32 en 33 van Plessis Lager 1509, Onderverdeling C van Plessis Lager 2594, Onderverdeling 5 van B van 29 van Plessis Lager 2597, restant van B van 29 van Plessis Lager 2597, restant van 29 van Plessis Lager 2597, Onderverdeling 6 van A van 29 van Plessis Lager 2597, restant van A van 29 van Plessis Lager 2597, Onderverdeling 25 van Perseel 31 van Plessis Lager 1452 en die volgende gedeeltes van Onderverdeling 19 van 32 en 33 van Plessis Lager 1509 naamlik, Onderverdeling 51, 52, 53, 54, 1 van 55, restant van 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 1 van 63, restant van 63, 64, 65 en die restant van 19.

86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	70	68	66	64	62	60	58	56	54	52	50	48	46	44	42	40	38	36	34	32	30	28	26	24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0
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No. 57, 1980

DECLARATION AS RELEASED AREA OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE PROVINCE OF NATAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Whereas the area defined in the Schedule hereto has by resolution of both Houses of Parliament been defined as land which I may declare to be Released Area in terms of section 2 (4) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 13 of 1936);

I now, therefore, by virtue of section 2 (4) of the said Act I hereby declare the area defined in the Schedule hereto to be Released Area and to be added to the said Schedule to the said Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Seventh day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

PROVINCE OF NATAL

Area 78, District of Pietermaritzburg.

Description.—The area comprising the following properties:

Portion 1 and the remainder of Gildown 13600, Subdivision A of 10 of Plessis Lager 1509, Subdivision A of 15 of 32 and 33 of Plessis Lager 1509, Subdivision C of Plessis Lager 2594, Subdivision 5 of B of 29 of Plessis Lager 2597, remainder of B of 29 of Plessis Lager 2597, remainder of 29 of Plessis Lager 2597, Subdivision 6 of A of 29 of Plessis Lager 2597, remainder of A of 29 of Plessis Lager 2597, subdivision 25 of 21 of Plessis Lager 1452 and the following portions of Subdivision 19 of 32 and 33 of Plessis Lager 1509 namely, Subdivision 51, 52, 53, 54, 1 of 55, remainder of 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 1 of 63, remainder of 63, 64, 65 and the remainder of 19.

29 02 80	PAGE 1	13110
SYMBOL		
F	3	155656C
UP (50)	1	154249M
UP (50)	1	162343K
	3	154826P
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)		

Expert slams 'myth' of lazy black farmer

101
RDM 27/3/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE view that black men dislike agricultural work and refuse to do it, is dismissed as a myth by the South African-born scholar, Ms Merle Lipton, in an exchange with two members of the Tomlinson Commission.

The Tomlinson Commission, which provided the blueprint for the policy of "black homelands", has influenced white attitudes — or confirmed white prejudices — towards blacks as farmers ever since it was first published in the 1950s.

Ms Lipton, who has worked with the Royal Institute for International Affairs and who has done extensive research into peasant agriculture, challenges the Tomlinson Commission's portrayal of black farmers as inefficient compared to their white counterparts.

In estimating the maize output of black farmers, the Tomlinson

Commission did not take account of the maize which was eaten in the green stage before harvesting, she says in an article in the latest issue of *Social Dynamics*.

She contends that if this factor were included, the Tomlinson estimate for the output of black farmers would have to be increased by 50% — and the view of the supposed inefficiency of black farmers revised accordingly.

"Correct comparison of maize yields would show a much narrower difference in performance (between black and white farmers) than is generally believed," she writes.

"Moreover, the difference in their relative efficiency is further narrowed if account is taken — as it should be — of the enormous difference in the inputs available to black and to white farmers respectively."

Ms Lipton then contrasts the "subsidies, tax advantages,

cheap credit, market and technical facilities lavished on white farmers" with the "extreme discrimination against black farmers in the provision of land, financial and technical facilities, and access to markets."

In his contribution, Professor J H R Bisschop, one of the commissioners, says "Our Bantu considered (agriculture) to be women's work and beneath their dignity."

Ms Lipton, rejecting his view as a myth, asks why, if blacks are so adverse to agricultural work, do they form the backbone of the labouring force on white farms?

Professor F R Tomlinson, the chairman of the commission, says the "sad picture" of black agriculture would not change, even if his original estimate of maize produced by black farmers for home consumption was raised by 50%.

R15m (101) RDM
for land consolidation 27/3/80.

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY. — A R70.5-million increase in Government spending on the non-independent homelands has been planned for the 1981 tax year. The increase will bring total Government spending on homelands to R434 655 000 during 1981.

Senator Horwood proposed an additional R15-million to the R74-million already allocated for the consolidation of the black states.

He said the R89-million to be spent on consolidation would represent a 41% increase on the spending in 1980.

The extra R15-million was allocated out of the surplus of R296-million in the 1980 financial year.

In the draft estimates of expenditure, an amount of R217-million was set aside for the "development of black areas towards self-determination" while a further R217.7-million was set aside for "assistance to governments of self-governing black states".

Under the provision for assistance to the black states, the Ciskei will get R72.5-million (an increase of R17.7-million), Gazankulu R37.6 million (up R11.5-million), Kangwane R17.1-million (up R5.8 million), Kwandebele R13.4-million, KwaZulu R184.8 million (up R26.4-million), Lebowa R86.7-million (up R17.6-million) and QwaQwa R9.6-million (up R4.7-million).

Under the Foreign Affairs vote provision of R22-million has been made for Bophutha-Tswana under a 1977 law and R38-million for Venda under a 1979 law.

The amount payable to Transkei was not included under the 1976 law which gave the country R113.5 million last year but under a general provision of "technical and other assistance", where R117 638 060 has been budgetted. This indicates an increase of R109.3 million.

This may mean that the level of assistance under this provision for Transkei will remain at the same level as in 1980.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
1623241	STEFAN	JOCSELYN-WEILA	116113 116117
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS			1
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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN SPEECH & DRAMA	YEAR :	N/A
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UCT

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1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

Training move welcome, but...

POST 28/3/50 (101)

THE KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has said he welcomed the emphasis on training blacks to take their place in the economy as mentioned by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, in his budget speech in Parliament.

However, the amount of R240-million set aside for the purpose was "far from adequate."

Although he did not have a comprehensive picture of the Budget, he thought it would have been a good idea if more money set aside for im-

migrants was ploughed into black training.

"I would have liked to know how much of the gap was bridged. This to me is a crucial area which, if it was bridged, could almost guarantee peaceful change in South Africa.

"It would further be seen as real change as distinct from what people see as cosmetic changes."

"In financial terms I have no idea how much will be spent for black housing, education and acceleration of homeland development and consolidation. While all these things are very welcome as a concrete expression

of the Government's intent, the disparities between what is done for whites, the privileged group, and blacks as the underprivileged, will determine the extent to which blacks can interpret these gestures as evidence of a real process of meaningful changes in South Africa.

"After all, we blacks face a backlog," the chief said. He described the R5,50 increase per month on pensions for blacks as "ridiculous."

At this moment in history the complete bridging of pension benefits for all race groups was the only thing that could satisfy blacks. That was the only kind of action which could bring about peaceful change in South Africa.

For example the bread price was being increased from April 1. "That is a real April Fool's decision," the chief said. This affected blacks, the most underprivileged group in the country. Most black pensioners, for example, would have to pay the same price for bread as white pensioners." — Sapa.

Homeland backings sparks criticism

Post

9/4/80

101

By PILL MIMKULU

BISHOP BARNABAS LEKGANYANE, leader of the Zion Christian Church (ZCC), has come under strong criticism for calling on his followers to accept homeland governments.

Addressing more than two-million people who had converged on the church headquarters at Morija over the Easter weekend, Bishop Lekganyane said it was not for the individual to judge whether the law was just or unjust.

He also said his church fully supported homeland governments, chiefs, local authorities and "our mother-state, South Africa."

Rev Teboogo Moselane of the Anglican Church said that though the Church is the conscience of the people, it should not fall their conscience by being irresponsible by supporting an unjust policy, which apartheid is.

Father Moselane said: "The Church must be above politics. If the Church involves itself in politics then the Church gets confused because it will not be able to speak the truth. In the Bible the only time when the Church supported the government was during the time of St Paul when the Roman government was a benevolent government."

"But right throughout the Bible and even during Christ, no church authority supported an unjust government. The resurrection of Jesus was a victory against the state."

He said that if a sect which accepted bishopric as a hereditary position, then the Church became confused — and I pity the Church in such situations."

Dr Motlana said it was very depressing for a man of the cloth to adopt an almost purely party political attitude by saying he supported a policy which was oppressive and divisive. This policy was separate development.

"It behoves a man of his standing not to make a statement that he supports a policy that is abhorrent to the majority of the people," said Dr Motlana.



Bishop Lekganyane



Rev Teboogo Moselane

112

FM 11/1/80

101

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103

DR MARTIN VAN DEN BERG

On condominiums

The Quail Commission recently published its study on the feasibility of independence for Ciskei. The Commission mooted the idea of a condominium, a multiracial political economic structure that would incorporate the Border area and Ciskei. In an appendix, Dr Martin van den Berg, president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, recommends a multiracial economic structure which would, however, remain part of South Africa. He discusses his views with the *F.M.*

FM: How did the idea of a condominium originate?

Van den Berg: It is difficult to pinpoint when the idea originated and developed. Possibly we started playing around with the idea after listening to witnesses in East London. We had a lot of discussion among ourselves. I also heard the idea in discussion groups on South African political trends and developments in which I had participated from time to time prior to the commission taking evidence.

Do you believe that the condominium is applicable to other regions of SA?

Well, frankly I do not want to give any view on that, not because I haven't got a view, but because I think that East London is presently the first priority. However, when the idea of a condominium has been mooted it has been thought of as a possible way of giving urban blacks more of an equal opportunity and a vested interest in the economic system. I do agree with the aim but I do not want to express myself more on the method. In the case of East London my appendix in the commission sees it as a method of ensuring a better economic future not only for the urban black around the city but for Ciskei and Transkei. So I think that whatever the priorities might be, and whether in fact it is a workable solution for the rest of South Africa, East London has a unique case for this type of development. It is also in keeping with the government's policy of developing homelands and generating economic growth.

Are you saying that economic growth can be achieved through more integration of the various parts of that particular region?

I feel that East London has certain infrastructural investment which is not

fully utilised at the moment. On the other hand we have Transkei and Ciskei, the former independent and the latter still to decide, and it seems to me that it is necessary to work out a deal whereby it becomes advantageous for both these areas to utilise the infrastructure available in East London. Duplication will be costly. The incorporation of East London by either Transkei or Ciskei won't be to their advantage because if one of them incorporates the city the other would not use it. I am thinking of a multiracial geographic region, with a specifically delineated border, and all dis-



Dr Martin van den Berg . . . spelling out what a condominium is all about

criminatory laws and regulations done away with in the form of property ownership, job opportunities for all without reservations, and so on. This does not completely preclude segregated residential areas. But obviously there will also be some mixed residential areas. This multiracial region must remain under South Africa.

If the economic factors in the Eastern Cape are such that it is desirable for

the area to work together, does this not apply more to the PWV, for example?

I have views on that and I think it is a pertinent question. But after spending almost two years on a commission for a specific region I want to see something accomplished there first. If it is successful there then it will be relevant evidence when we come to consider the problem for the rest of South Africa.

Do you regard the condominium as more of an economic than a political solution?

It recognises certain political situations and then tries to do the very best that can be arranged in the economic sphere. The political situation is not necessarily that of independent homelands. It could be of SA, independent homelands and those still self-autonomous. In that framework the idea of a condominium makes sense. My suggestion in the appendix has less political content than that of the commission. In my case, the condominium would be like that of a municipality, a local government. Everybody living in the area will have the same vote on local matters. But when it comes to national politics the various groups — whites, Transkeians and Ciskeians — will exercise separate votes for their national governments or self-autonomous states.

Your suggestion is that of a Common Market with local non-racial autonomy?

I describe it as a multiracial economic area where there is free competition. That will also help whites who are presently apprehensive about independence for the homelands. Their stay moreover will serve as a catalyst. The condominium will also provide considerable training grounds for blacks in entrepreneurship, skills, etc. It will be more attractive to overseas companies who might have political reservations in investing in South Africa itself. A multiracial economic area will allay their fears of being involved in racial discrimination as practised in South Africa. I should state that consolidation or incorporation of East London by either Transkei or Ciskei will not be beneficial to either and might actually turn the city into a ghost town if it becomes a part of any of the homelands. It is solely on bread and butter issues that I support the idea of a condominium.

We detest homelands!

Post 101 10/4/80

SIR — Allow me to express my bitter feelings through POST. When will the South African Government stop dividing us? We are tired of being stripped of our South African citizenship. We abhor and detest any step which gives birth to illegitimate homelands.

This type of diabolical move results in no small measure of confusion and it shall, by no means bring an answer to the South African Government's problems.

The only solution to this problem is to transform the present unjust system into a just society where a man's skin will no longer be the determining factor in evaluating his human dignity.

No man shall be oppressed forever — in fact, oppression is a permanent flop, the seed of destruction contained in its earliest flowering. We are highly moved by the Government's dirty tactics and the effect has gone beyond the scale of tolerance.

Now we have become victims of influx control. We are harassed and humiliated. Now what am I expected to do? I hate to be engulfed in a homeland and am unwanted in what is called South Africa, despite the fact that by virtue of my birth, I am a South African citizen.

I appeal to whoever is concerned, to either give people who are not interested in homelands and are not qualified to stay in South Africa, passports to go anywhere out of this sickening Republic or else you will soon be talking about troubled waters under the bridge.

What you expect and what you will get are two different things.

PETER SPARLER

Letters to the Editor

AT THE POST OFFICE

type of investment	current annual interest rate	allowed maximum investment	tax-free income	invest
fixed-period paid-up shares	10% (guaranteed for five years)	no maximum	percentage ranging from 100% to 33 1/3% depending on taxable income of investor	five to
indefinite-period paid-up shares	9 1/2%	no maximum	as above	indefinite
special tax-free indefinite-period shares	8%	R10 000 per taxpayer, that is, husband and wife together	R800 a year	indefinite
subscription shares	7 1/2%	R150 000 per person at maturity	in full	indefinite
fixed deposits: more than twelve but less than twenty-four months	9 1/2%	R250 000 unless the Registrar's permission to exceed this amount is obtained	nil	varies; twelve months maximum
fixed deposits: more than twenty-four to sixty months	9 1/2%			month
special savings accounts (not more than one withdrawal a month)	8% on daily balance	R15 000 per person	nil	indefinite
savings accounts	3 1/2% on daily or minimum monthly balance	R15 000 per person	nil	indefinite
State-aided home-ownership savings scheme (limited to persons whose incomes do not exceed R7 200 a year)	11% (including 2% subsidy payable on redemption)	R6 000 per person	in full	indefinite
Post Office savings bank (current account)	5% on daily balance	R10 000 per person per year (R4 000 earns R200 a year)	interest up to R200 a year per person	indefinite
Post Office savings bank certificates (R100 units)	8% on daily balance	R20 000 per person (R10 000 earns R800 a year)	interest up to R800 a year per person	indefinite

AT BUILDING SOCIETIES

NM 11/4/80 (101)

'Betrayal'

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Mulder warns of 'a second Rhodesia'

BETHULIE—Prime Minister P W Botha's statement that no black State in South Africa would be forced to become independent was the greatest betrayal perpetrated so far against the country's whites, Dr Connie Mulder, the leader of the National Conservative Party, said here last night.

Dr Mulder said that if the Government acceded to Ciskei's demand — that it would accept independence on condition that Ciskei citizens retained

their South African citizenship — a second Rhodesia would be created in South Africa.

'Fauresmith is the test ground for Mr Botha's policy. People elsewhere will not say you have voted for that good conservative, Mr Flippie Olivier (the NP candidate in the Fauresmith by-election), but for Mr P W Botha. Here you have an opportunity to bring him to a standstill if you do not vote for his policy'

The National Party clearly thought that it could win the goodwill of blacks by concessions and cringing. However, blacks saw concessions as weakness, and because they always chose the stronger side, would rather work with the communist enemy than with whites.

The logical consequence of the flight from discrimination as espoused by Mr Botha was the throwing open of the Free State to Asians, Dr Mulder said. — (Sapa)

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West Indians.

Fiscal and Monetary Policy in South Africa, Third Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Fiscal and Monetary Policy in South Africa (The Franssen post-war period, 1946 to 1968 SARBOB, Sept 1970)

Africa during the African Government (SARBOB) Sept 1969

with African Journal

(Economics)

Councillors say NO

MAMELODI community councillors yesterday condemned the presence of homeland representatives at their monthly meeting.

But the Pretoria Commissioner, Mr C N J Welman, pointed out that homelands' representatives are allowed to attend such meetings — provided a nominee has a letter of appointment. He said a nominee is allowed to participate in the meeting but has no powers to vote — according to the Community Councils' Act.

A Gazankulu Representative, Mr O K Mbhalati, had a letter of appointment and was present at the meeting held at the local administration board offices yesterday.

Arguing at the meeting Mr A Kekana said such nominees should not attend council meetings because they are representing the interests of the homelands.

"What we are fighting for is to improve the life in townships. What can a man whose interests are for homelands do for the townships?" Mr Kekana asked.

D.J. Smit and B. de Swardt and Inflation, C also. The Evolution of Economic Brian Kantor (op The application of especially at R.J. Ball and Peter H.G. Johnson : Essays on Inflation

D. E.

A.J. Swartz : Why money matters. LBR, Oct 1969 (Photocopy)
A.B. Cramp : Does money matter, LBR, Oct. 1970 (Photocopy)
Comment by Friedman and reply by Kaldor, LBR, Oct 1970 (photocopies)
Nicholas Kaldor : The New Monetarism, Loyds Bank Review (LBR) Oct 1970
Erich Schneider : Automatism or Discretion in Monetary Policy : Banca Nazionale, June 1970 (Photocopy)
David I. Fand : Some Issues in Monetary Economics, Banca Nazionale de Lavoro Sept. 1969 (photocopy)
The Role of Monetary Policy : American Economic Review, March 1968 also in his 'Optimum Quantity of Money' Chap. 5
Milton Friedman, The Quantity Theory of Money (op cit.)
A Theoretical Framework for Monetary Analysis, Journal of Political Economy, March - April 1970 (also photo copy)
6. How much does Money Matter
W.F. Laird : The Changing Views on Debt Management, p. 508, Smith and Teigen (ibid)
W.L. Smith : The Maturity Structure of Interest Rates in Smith and Teigen (ibid) p. 502
W.T. Newlyn (ibid)
B. Kantor (op cit)
R.A. Musgrave : Public Finance, chaps 22 - 24
b. The maturity Structure of Interest Rates
5a. Money and Debt Management
Joseph Aschheim : The Contrast between Commercial Banks and Financial Intermediaries in William Hamovitch (ed) 'Monetary Policy.
Warren L. Smith : Financial Intermediaries and Monetary Controls, p.232, Brainard Chap. 3 and 4
D.D. Hester and Tobin (ed) (ibid) especially articles by Tobin and and James Tobin (eds) : Financial Markets and Economic Activity chap. 1 also in Smith and Teigen (ibid) Chap. 1
James Tobin's 'Commercial Banks as Creators of "Money" in Donald D. Hester

I'LL JOIN PW'S TALKS - CHIEF

104 101 347 5 Post 10/4/80

Nats have
S Post 13/4/80
abandoned
* apartheid
-- Buthelezi

From Page 1

the latter should protest about the exclusion and demand involvement.

Chief Buthelezi defended his continued support for dialogue through Government-created channels such as community councils, saying these could be used for the benefit of the black liberation struggle in South Africa.

"The black man can do battle on the very fronts designed by Pretoria," he added.

One council could be joined to another so that the very structures of division were turned into mechanisms of unity.

Blacks who decided to stay in the country had a duty to join the political liberation struggle based on democratic principles.

"Whites, whether on the left or right, enjoy infighting within black South Africa.

"Let us stop this and get on with the liberation struggle," Chief Buthelezi said.



Chief Buthelezi . . . prepared for talks.

KWAZULU'S Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he is prepared to serve on Prime Minister P W Botha's proposed council of states — the body at which leaders of a "constellation of states" (including independent homelands) would meet to discuss matters of "mutual concern".

Chief Buthelezi, speaking to over 8 000 Inkatha members at Vosloorus, Boksburg, yesterday, said that the National Party had abandoned its belief in apartheid, and announced that he had come to the East Rand for a mandate on whether to accept or reject Mr Botha's invitation to join the council.

He also hinted strongly that Inkatha would participate in the coming community council elections.

Under Mr Botha's proposals for the council of states urban black people participating in the council are to be treated as a separate group from rural black people, a move which observers believe is in line with the Nationalist Government's attempt to create an urban black elite.

Mr Botha has also said that although black, white and "brown" people would meet in the council to decide on matters affecting South Africa, the Government did not envisage a system of one man, one vote as black people "would suffer under such a system".

National identities would be preserved, he said.

Speaking at yesterday's meeting, Chief Buthelezi said two fundamental questions had to be answered before he could decide: Would Mr Botha's move enable blacks to assert democratically within the national interest and would such a committee hasten the formation of a national convention, which was necessary for a return to democracy in South Africa?

He said blacks could outwit whites. They could do that in community councils, as in fact Inkatha had already done in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

He said: "I say to you, do not be ashamed to enter the fray at the level of community councils. I can see blacks pouring their strength into the community council system of South Africa and so joining one council to another, so that the very structures of division are turned into a mechanism of unity."

He said he saw no reason why community councils individually could not become members of the South African Black Alliance.

"Those who adopt a total non-co-operative stance towards the South African Government are living in a fool's paradise.

"They themselves will one day have to enter into dialogue or discussion, unless there is a military over-

throw of the government — if they want to be relevant that is," Chief Buthelezi said.

He and other black leaders he had spoken to rejected the idea of military success against South Africa as unrealistic.

However there were white decision-making bodies considering the future of black people and

To Page 3

Homelands — a way of redistributing wealth ^{CT, 16/4/80} (101)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Government spending on consolidating the homelands was a unique step in the world which amounted to a redistribution of wealth, Mr Barend du Plessis (NP Florida) said.

Resuming his second reading speech in the budget debate, Mr Du Plessis said the millions that South Africa was spending on consolidation gave many the opportunity to own land and develop capital.

He challenged the opposition's chief finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, to give a clear indication whether the PFP stood for a welfare state

with its exorbitant taxes. The opposition should also explain its taxation policy.

If the opposition was not in favour of a welfare state, it should join the government in urging greater self-sufficiency in society in order that welfare spending could be concentrated on truly needy cases.

The opposition should stop making a political football of the aged and its attempts to cast the government in the mould of a bully who had no care for the elderly. The economic cake had to be shared many ways and the opposition should indicate from which sec-

tor — the teachers, the police, or the nurses — money should be taken away to fulfil other demands.

Mr Schwarz had made the point that the Budget had not looked after the man who earned R50 a week or less. But had he forgotten about the massive food and transport subsidies, the 20 percent decrease in the tax rate, the raising of the tax threshold and the concessions to employers for the provision of employee housing?

The Budget, Mr Du Plessis said, was excellent and would go down in history as an exemplary one. — Sapa

eight fish, four more than each could catch on shore. He will not tolerate four men (counting himself) on board because the average (which each gets) on board would fall from 8 to 7.5 and he would have less fish—even though the social total would increase. The fourth would enable six more fish for a net social gain of two over the total if that fourth person had stayed on shore. The self-interest of the boat controller here prevents a larger social catch. Indeed, if we changed the rules and allowed all those who are on board to decide whether any more will be allowed to come on board, the outcome is the same. The first three would not admit any more, because another person reduces the average to be shared by all from 8 to 7.5.

This is a characteristic problem of socialist firms: "workers" control the enterprise and share the net income equally, and newcomers are admitted only by permission of the existing group. This is also a common danger in many labor unions and professions; longshoremen, electricians, musicians, doctors, lawyers, and a vast host of other professions admit new members only by permission (through certifying boards) of present members.

Instead of a boat yielding fish, imagine a college yielding earning power from knowledge and

Control, Property Rights, and Incentives

Now we come to the point of interest: How many people will be allowed on the boat and who gets the increased output?

On a social maximum output (no-waste) criterion the optimal number of fishermen on the boat is four or five. (There could be five, since the marginal product, four fish, with a fifth crew-member on the boat would exactly offset the lost marginal product, four fish, from the shore. For arithmetic convenience we shall arbitrarily take the larger crew size whenever there is this equivalent double possibility.) The no-waste social-maximum output rule is to enlarge the boat crew until the marginal product on board decreases to that on shore. (When people aren't fishing, they sleep, eat, rest, and bask in the sun. Only fish are produced and consumed.) In Figure 8-1 the marginal social gains are the areas of plus signs in the first four marginal-product bars.

Of 14 fish is divided will be important, as we shall see.

Share and SH
with Control
In our first
boat disco
persons c
board will
cover wi
for then t
and each



101

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

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Vol. 178]

CAPE TOWN, 16 APRIL 1980

[No. 6948

KAAPSTAD, 16 APRIL 1980

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 785.

16 April 1980.

No. 785.

16 April 1980.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 30 of 1980: South African Citizenship Amendment Act, 1980.

No. 30 van 1980: Wysigingswet op Suid-Afrikaanse Burgerskap, 1980.

New probe into black citizenship

(101) Political Staff

18/4/80.
THE ASSEMBLY. — A second committee has been appointed to investigate the controversial black citizenship issue.

This is the latest development in the Government's attempt to eliminate one of the main stumbling blocks preventing certain homelands — who insist on retaining a form of South African citizenship — from taking independence.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced last year that this "delicate" issue was being investigated by a departmental committee.

Now the Minister of Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has appointed three academics to advise the Government on citizenship in the context of a constellation of states, with special reference to travel documents of people from independent homelands whose passports were not recognised internationally.

Members of the committee are Prof Charles Nieuwoudt of the University of Pretoria, Prof J J Cilliers of the University of Port Elizabeth, and Prof Willem Olivier of the University of the Free State.

EDITORIAL OPINION

101

Key to consensus

The South African Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, spoke very frankly, when he opened a session of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly, about situations threatening peace, good order and stability in this country.

There are serious threats, which he underlined, and we agree with that it has never been more important than it is now that bridges of friendship must be built between the various population groups in South Africa.

Even more important, of course, was the Minister's reminder that it is not sufficient merely to build bridges. "We must cross these bridges together," he said.

That is what co-operation and consensus is all about.

The Minister referred to "various nations" that comprise the total population of the land we all live in and he reaffirmed his government's adherence to the principle of self-determination for each of these nations.

This principle has already been followed through to constitutional finality in three specific cases, namely in Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, where separate, sovereign statehoods have been achieved.

But even in independence these new states recognise the need to

relate to South Africa, particularly in the sphere of economics.

And with the dangerous pressures in Southern Africa as a whole described by Mr Le Grange there should be military interdependency as well.

There must be unity, perhaps through a constellation of states as envisaged by the South African Government, but a mere political accommodation of that nature will not be sufficient unless there is also unity of purpose at all levels of human contact.

This will happen only when there are no deterrents whatsoever to crossing bridges together, no hang-ups among people of different races, no imbalances in the social, economic and political structures.

Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, reminded Mr Le Grange of one gross disparity of life in this country. South Africa, he said, had an economy of abundance and a society of unemployment and want.

Constraints militating against development and prosperity led to grievances and to battle lines being drawn, he said.

He put his finger on South Africa's greatest need — a total dismantling of all legislation that prevents any individual, let alone any nation, reaching full potential.

LAND REFORM

THE fact that the homelands could cost more than the R3 000 million predicted by the chairman of the Commission, Mr Hennah, is a possibility.

This startling fact came following the news that the Commission will present its report to the cabinet during the first week in July.

It is believed that one of the draft plans to be included in the Commission's report could cost as much as in excess of R3 000-million.

The price drops dramatic alternative plans which would reduce the amount of land to be awarded to the black states.

Initial moves which would have reduced the cost by simply redrawing boundaries and not expropriating white farmers, had run into headlong opposition of organized labour in South Africa.

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Handwritten notes:
100
Zuma
Ruff/Ro

Argus 23/4/80

300 000 (101)

(27)

moved to homelands

Political Staff

DURING the past 10 years the Government has moved 304 919 blacks in an attempt to achieve the National Party ideology of separate homelands.

And to resettle the displaced blacks the Government bought 802 369 ha of land at a cost of more than R227 million between 1970 and 1978.

This was disclosed by Dr Piet Koornhof in reply to questions by Mr Horace van Rensburg MP (FFP, Branson).

On top of this, last year's Budget showed the Government planned to spend R69,3-million on consolidation while a further R89-million has been budgeted for this year.

The Government will spend a total of

R385 million over 10 years.

Dr Koornhof gave Mr van Rensburg a detailed breakdown of each area and how many blacks had been moved but added that the number of whites moved is not available.

In the Transvaal 141 219 blacks were moved, in Natal 64 391, in the Cape 56 832 and in the Free State 49 504 between 1970 and 1979.

In 1970 the Government moved a comparatively low number of blacks - 17 032 - but over the years the number has built up reaching a peak of 62 379 people in 1977 with 60 437 moved last year.

Dr Koornhof pointed out that people moved included registered tenants as well as squatters.

'Spirit of revolution being prepared'

Argus
24/4/80
239 101

BY breaking representative institutions — like the Senate, provincial councils, and even the Coloured Representative Council — the 'spirit of revolution' was being prepared, Professor Marinus Wiechers, a top constitutional lawyer said last night.

Sharing the platform with Dr Ntato Motlana at the session of the SAAK constitutional conference, Professor Wiechers, of the University of South Africa, said there was in South Africa an abundance of legal, political and social institutions that could be built on.

He said blacks should be given representation in local government and 'the very special institutions' — the provincial councils.

'BETRAYED'

Also the Senate, 'betrayed' in the 1950s when it was used to deprive coloured people of the direct vote, should be brought back as a representational body.

He said the problem of representation — including that which was 'feared most': One man one vote — should be tackled honestly and with courage.

The basic constitutional issue was that sovereignty resided in Parliament, and

it was 'almost unbelievable' that the constitutional system could be changed radically by one act of Parliament, with an ordinary majority of one.

DECOLONISING

He said that after independence was gained from Britain, the Government began a 'very classic' decolonisation of its own people, as blacks were assigned to various territorial units.

The ultimate step in this was the gaining of independence of Transkei, but now this process of decolonisation had come into very serious problems.

He argued that the process had now stopped and that solutions not based on decolonisation were being sought.

'CAP IN HAND'

In response to a later question by Professor Wiechers, Dr Motlana said he did not share this optimism about the end of the process.

He said he believed the Ciskei was under strong pressure to accept independence.

There was a drift towards de facto independence — if not de jure — due to pressure on homeland authorities when they went to Pretoria 'cap in hand.'

Backyard men to show wares

(166) Post 24/4/80

GROUPS of small black backyard industrialists and manufacturers will exhibit their products at Milner Park, Johannesburg, from May 28 to 29, the Industrial Committee of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce has announced.

● The value of mineral production, excluding platinum, in each of the black states (homelands) in South Africa in 1979 was: Gazankulu R1 452 267; kaNgwane R17 749 213; Ciskei R832 401; Lebowa R56 949 856; KwaZulu nil; QwaQwa nil; and Venda R1 136 509.

● Venda figures are only until date of independence, September 13, 1979.

● No half cent coins were minted by the South African Mint last year. A total of 10 001 386 R1 coins were minted and 65 602 000 1c coins.

● Figures released by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers (NAAMSA) show that the sale of passenger cars during the first quarter of this year increased by eight percent over the same period last year. Last month almost 17 700 new passenger cars were sold which was 11,9 percent more than in February.

Percentage of foreigners in the domestic market

8 650	9 109	9 371	9 550
629	654	602	623
519	533	664	759
1 286	1 371	1 419	1 344
299	323	337	362
1 158	1 195	1 146	1 104
1 075	1 114	1 153	1 197
926	965	1 009	1 026
2 758	2 954	3 041	3 135
1973	1974*	1975*	1976*

1. Inskulende netto besteding van
 Private verbruiksbesteding
 Private consumption expenditure
 Miscellaneous goods and services
 Diverse goedere en dienste
 Recreation, entertainment, education and
 Ontspanning, vermaak, opvoeding en kult
 Transport and communication
 Vervoer en kommunikasie
 Medical care and health expenses
 Mediese versorging en gesondheidsuitgawe
 Furniture, equipment and household opera
 Meubels, toerusting en hopende huishoud
 Rent, fuel and power
 Huur, brandstof en krag
 Clothing and footwear
 Klerase en skoersei
 Food, beverages and tobacco
 Voedsel, drank en tabak

Teen konstante 1970-pryse

At constant 1970 prices

6 893	7 757	8 633	9 465	10 977	12 785	14 787	16 658
552	604	683	748	800	884	958	1 103
398	462	513	579	665	764	1 013	1 219
984	1 140	1 286	1 432	1 692	1 953	2 304	2 612
226	259	278	301	328	370	421	476
924	1 036	1 119	1 228	1 405	1 611	1 740	1 889
870	975	1 131	1 292	1 472	1 653	1 839	2 055
684	781	878	932	1 089	1 297	1 504	1 675
2 255	2 500	2 745	2 953	3 526	4 253	5 008	5 629
1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*	1975*	1976*

PRIVATE VERBRUIKSBESTEDING
 Teen heersende pryse

PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
 At current prices
 R millions

Evidence of clamp on work seekers

RDM 30/9/80.

(101)

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

EVIDENCE of a Government clamp on the recruitment of homeland blacks for city work is growing.

The "Mail" understands that mining industry recruiters have now experienced recruitment "problems" in KwaZulu and other homelands.

Labour observers believe a clamp on rural recruiting is one of the consequences of a change in Government approaches to influx control as a result of the Fiebert Commission report.

The report recommended a tightening of influx control by giving job preference to blacks already in the cities and by imposing heavy fines on employers of "illegal" work-

ers. Observers expect the well-known increase in black rural areas.

The major recruiting problems stem from a new regulation which demands that blacks who hold temporary admission certificates may not be recruited for city work. These certificates are held by people waiting for valid passes.

The new rules have meant that the Black S.A. has suggested that "thousands" of people could be affected by the change.

Department of Co-operation and Development officials have denied that their regulations are in force. They say they have been withdrawn pending redrafting and added that regional labour officers have been instructed not to apply

them. However, the labour officer at Alice in the Ciskei recently confirmed that the officer was still applying the new regulation. The experience of mining recruiters in other homelands are also evidence that it is being applied.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines has confirmed that the influx problem has been experienced as a result of the new regulations. But he added that the mines and the Government have now agreed that blacks who hold valid employment certificates (PEs) could be recruited even if they held only the temporary admission certificates.

The E.P.A.s are given to local miners who have recently completed a contract on the mine in an attempt to encourage them to return. The mines have an over-supply of labour and are recruiting only workers with E.P.s.

So the agreement does not enable homeland blacks who have not worked in the cities

before to be recruited.

The mines recruitment officer recently admitted that there has been a drop in rural recruitment. After the new regulations are implemented, rural recruitment certificates would not be issued for urban work here.

Mrs Sheila Dungey, director of the Black S.A. in Alice, said yesterday that there were some 1000 people waiting for valid passes. She said the new regulations should have been introduced since they had been introduced. She could have been doing more to ensure that only homeland blacks who had passed their tests would be recruited.

She said she had learned recently that workers who had passed their tests were being recruited at homeland recruiting offices.

While reference to temporary admission certificates do not indicate whether the holder has paid taxes and insisting that only holders of reference certificates recruited could be a way of enforcing the

Date for report on consolidation

(101) RDM 30/4/80.

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Commission on Co-operation and Development would hand its report on the consolidation of national states to the Cabinet in the first week of June, the commission's chairman, Mr Hennie van der Walt (NP Schweizer Reneke) said yesterday.

The preliminary report would be finished by the end of next month, Mr Van der Walt said in debate on the Prime Minister's Vote.

Land ownership remained one of the most sensitive issues and the subject should be approached with circumspection so that feelings were not inflamed.

Questions that had to be answered were whether South Africa could still afford conventional consolidation and what consolidation would mean to economic progress in the black states and the rest of South

Africa.

It was part and parcel of the African situation that land would always have to be set aside for blacks even if a system of one man, one vote were to be introduced.

There was cause for concern that private initiative had as yet not assumed a meaningful role in the black states.

All should be done to get private initiative going in these states and an international development bank could be invaluable in the process.

Mr Van der Walt said the Opposition wanted to move away from statutory discrimination without shouldering the responsibility of preparing the people for the abolition of discrimination.

The Government viewed discrimination in a much broader context than statutory discrimination. — Sapa.

'Bank for black states is needed'

101
158
RDM 20/4/89

THE ASSEMBLY. -- Plans for the establishment of a multinational development bank to assist the homelands were important, and the bank should give preference to helping these territories, the Prime Minister said yesterday.

Such a bank should be under a good directorship and should give attention to granting loans for development as well as other loans to those states.

The idea of his Carlton Centre talks with business leaders was to see how the private sector could assist in the development of the black states.

"But we must go further and be prepared to establish permanent secretariats to consider how co-operation can be further promoted," Mr Botha said.

His visit to the homelands and Soweto were not aimed at creating expectations among those people but to acquaint himself with their problems.

What was needed was a coordinated plan for the economic development of these states. For this to be a success, however, the assistance and co-operation of the black leaders was essential.

The private sector should also have guarantees that their businesses would not be nationalised by black leaders.

Mr Botha said he had personally conveyed this message to black leaders. — Sapa

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The area of land set aside for four million black people in terms of the original 1936 Land Act was totally inadequate for the 20 million black people of 1980, the Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He was delivering his department's policy speech, where he revealed 126 persons in the Ciskei were forced to share one hectare "compared with the average 25 persons per hectare in greater South Africa".

He said. "The present consolidated Ciskeian state carried the highest density of human population of any part of South Africa, which does not make it any wonder that land is our greatest concern and priority."

Representatives of the Ciskei Government on the Southern Regional Land Consolidation Committee had made favourable recommendations to the Van der Walt Commission in regard to additional land areas, he said.

"Unfortunately, it is not possible for me to be more specific as the recommendations are presently under consideration and remain highly confidential."

He said an event of outstanding significance last year was the handover to the Ciskei of 55 000 ha of land in the South Peddie district.

"The land in question has proven high potential and is, consequently, to be

Xaba: black land area is inadequate

NY 6/5/80 (101)

developed under economic agriculture with meaningful participation by selected Ciskeian farmers," Mr Xaba said.

"Some of the area will be allocated to the chiefs and tribal authorities of the Peddie district but the bulk will be developed for commercial pineapple and beef production once funds are made available."

He said it was anticipated that the total area, once fully developed, would offer some 7 500 job opportunities.

He expressed unhappiness about the "invidious comparison" made between land occupied by black people and that occupied by whites.

"It is inferred, with disparagement, that

Ciskeians are unable to make effective commercial use of land under proper systems of management," he said.

He said he intended to put an end to the "invalid and derogatory accusations".

"My department has already demonstrated its ability to promote successful commercial agricultural development and will continue to do so again and again in both the South Peddie, Frankfort and other areas."

The development of the South Peddie area would demand a total of some R5 to R8 million over the next three years, while development of the Keiskamma River basin would require some R50 million over the next 10 to 15 years - - UDR.

AA 4/1/78
Govt spent

R25 m. (101)

on land (101)

CAPE TOWN -- The South African Government has so far spent R25 million buying out white-owned properties in Transkei since independence in 1976.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, when he replied to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (PFF, East London North).

Dr Koornhof said the South African Development Trust had spent R3,1 million in Umtata, R1,3 million in Butterworth; R9 million in Port St Johns; and R11,6 million in the rest of Transkei.

Although Mr Malcomess asked how many properties were involved in the purchases, the Minister did not specify any figure.

Asked how many properties still had to be purchased, what the cost would be and when the purchases would be completed, Dr Koornhof said "As all properties have not yet been offered for sale to the South African Development Trust it is not possible to furnish particulars." -- PC

30 7/5/80

Tutu slams Botha's 12-point strategy

HAMMANSKRAAL — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha's 12-point strategy was really a "slightly disguised apartheid" for it was a reformulation of National Party principles, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said here yesterday.

Addressing the SACC's annual conference, he said the government was aware of international pressure against the "blatantly unjust and racist ordering of society and so we are perceiving a change of tactics."

He said. "There is going to be a move away from racial discrimination as evidenced by the registration of black unions and the lifting of job reservation determinations

"South Africa is being asked to believe she is facing a total onslaught from outside - communists from the East and liberal-inspired from the West.

"The way to counteract this is by the total strategy which is outlined in the Prime Minister's 12 point-plan.

"We are being turned into little Nats to perpetuate white minority rule because anyone opposing this is labelled a traitor who has no patriotism and is part of the total onslaught

"We are really being asked to protect exploitative capitalism and assist in our own oppression and exploitation."

Bishop Tutu said the government was prepared to give many and substantial privileges and concessions to certain blacks in the urban areas who were being co-opted to form "a buffer between the white capitalist haves and the black have nots".

Those who did not qualify to remain in the "core community" would be condemned to the outer darkness

He said the Riekert Commission report which



BISHOP TUTU

appeared to represent a significant step forward in liberalising influx control was now seen as in fact "an evil instrument of injustice and oppression.

"It has relegated and is relegating many to starvation and death in the unproductive homelands. Is it the final solution to the political crisis of South Africa?"

"Blacks who don't qualify must go and starve and die in resettlement camps.

"Quite callously, huge concentrations of human beings are being moved from pillar to post just to satisfy an ideological blueprint. The church must do more than just talk. The survival of South Africa is at stake."

Bishop Tutu said the church must oppose total strategy with all the fibre of its being for the sake of South Africa. — SAPA



8/05/80 AR 4/15



Dr Koornhof

'It's time for ⁽¹⁰¹⁾ package deals'

Piecemeal offers are out, says Koornhof

THE white man's demand for separated sovereignties was a non-negotiable principle in all future negotiations between the Government and black leaders, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told the Assembly yesterday.

The Minister also said the time was rapidly coming to negotiate further constitutional development as a 'package' deal between the Government and the various self-governing black communities.

Speaking in the debate on his budget vote, Dr Koornhof said it was of the utmost importance and should be noted that the advantages contained in such a constitutional 'package' could definitely not be offered piecemeal or as single entities.

Some black leaders had fears of fragmentation if they should agree to the white man's demand for separated political sovereignty by accepting independence.

While they wanted to be part of the large and strong image of South

Africa, there was not much at present to provide an explicit guarantee of this when they accepted independence.

A constellation or confederal system, however, would meet this desire of the black leaders.

One overriding requirement of a successful joint development unit was a separated sovereign authority in accordance with internationally recognised standards.

'LOGICAL'

Dr Koornhof said the ideal of a constellation of Southern African states was a logical development, but at the same time it provided the highest test for those who sought peaceful co-existence.

Besides the fears of black leaders and communities, there were, however, three overriding priorities sought by them in any model for Southern Africa.

These priorities, which should be met as far as practically possible, were:

- Removal of statutory discrimination, with the retention of identity and rights in an area of their own,
- Meaningful participation in the South African economy, and
- Maintenance of a broader South African identity in addition to their own citizenship and travel documents. This meant a type of confederal identity and travel documents.

CONFEDERAL

This meant that as soon as the one non-negotiable principle of separated sovereignties had been complied with, a system could be created under which the constitutional and other needs of the black peoples could be met on a confederal basis.

Dr Koornhof said that for urban black people a body could be created through which they could make their contribution within the constellation of states.

Parliamentary Staff

Van der Walt urges rapid development (10/1)

THE chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Henric van der Walt (MP Schweizer Reneker) stressed the urgent need for the development of the homelands. "We have great respect for what has been achieved but I cannot over-emphasize what still has to be done to get them off the ground," he said. There were a tremendous number of shops in the homelands but in 1970 it had been found that 41% of the black buying power had drained to the white areas simply because blacks did not have the necessary confidence in their own businessmen.

DD 8/5/80 (101)

Invest in homelands plea

PORT ELIZABETH — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, last night called on the private sector to help the government develop neighbouring states, including the former homelands, by investing in them.

Opening the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut here, Mr Botha said the government would continue to make investment attractive.

He hoped to make further announcements soon about the possible establishment of a Southern African development bank and rationalised development corporations in which the private sector would have to be a proper partner.

"As far as I am concerned there are still other



MR BOTHA

spheres in which we will have to work as a team in future."

He said there were three reasons why South Africa had to be circumspect about its economic

relations in Southern Africa:

- The various countries in the region had built up a special relationship of economic interdependence and its violation would lead to disruption.

- South Africa, like other countries, had a special interest in the improvement of the economic development of the whole subcontinent, particularly because of the benefits it could provide.

- South Africa could not be insensitive about the big difference in the level of economic development between itself and other countries on the subcontinent which tended to strain relations and could hamper the establishment of a Southern African constellation of states. — DDC.



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

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

Piet promises less pain in separation

ADM. 8/5/80

101 136 256

By HELEN ZILIE Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Government was committed to scrapping "hurtful and unnecessary discrimination" but separate group areas, separate schools and sovereign ethnic governments remained non-negotiable in terms of National Party policy, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on his vote yesterday, Dr Koornhof hit out at critics who said the Government's reform initiatives had ground to a halt.

South Africa was undergoing a process of "profound reform" and anyone who said last year's initiatives had become bogged down, did not know what was happening around him.

In a 10-minute speech, Dr Koornhof:

Announced administrative changes to lessen the amount payable by blacks on the 50-year lease plan. A

capital amount would not have to be paid on the infrastructure or services of a property bought under the scheme.

Said the experiment underway in Bloemfontein and Pretoria, to scrap the 72-hour restriction on "illegal" blacks in urban areas, would be evaluated after six months, and the Government would decide on the matter.

Insisted strongly that the Government was planning a system of dual citizenship within a future confederation of states. Blacks and whites would have identity and travel documents of confederal areas to which they belonged as well as a "wider South African identity".

Made it clear that homelands would have to take independence before a confederation of states could come into being.

Said he had received the report of the Durban Commission investigating the removal of "boobies and unnecessary discrimination",

but could not reveal details yet.

Changes would be made within the framework of the Prime Minister's 12-point plan and separate schools, group areas and autonomous ethnic authorities were non-negotiable.

Repeated the Government was trying to find a "more effective, humane and non-discriminatory" method of urban control.

Said the Government was considering an umbrella law to govern a constellation of states in which urban blacks would have a direct say.

Mrs Helen Suzman (DPP Newbton) asked why urban blacks were still being prevented from moving between different urban areas. The Cabinet report had recommended this be stopped and the Government had accepted it.

In reply, Dr Koornhof said: "Please be patient and be a little positive. You can accept that we have honourable goals."

Table with 3 columns: Internal, External, and a blank column. Rows contain numbers: 15, 13, 9, and 'ami-ers' initials'.

NOTE CAREFULLY

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

WARNING

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

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



HOMELANDS

Let's live together

FM (101) 9/5/80

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Government is involved in a major rethink on the homelands which would avoid the billions of rand that would be needed for consolidation and moves towards economic validity.

This could reverse the rigid policy set by Dr Hendrik Verwoerd in the early Sixties. And the new guideline will be economics rather than racial politics, similar to Gatsha Buthelezi's proposals for Natal.

No longer are the homelands being seen as entities to stand on their own. They are rather being seen in terms of economic regions that will include developed areas which are part of "white" SA.

Suri

An indication of the new approach was given to the FM in an exclusive interview by Hennie van der Walt, Nationalist MP for Schweizer Reneke, and chairman of the Consolidation Commission

Firs

"It is no longer a question of just drawing lines," he says "The whole economic development of the black states is at stake. Before, it was a matter of extending land, buying it up and handing it over. But in the framework of the constellation of states concept, the whole question of land might not be all that important"

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Van der Walt explains that a future possible confederation might boil down to redistributing certain powers on a regional basis. "From that point of view," he adds, "the whole economic structure of SA will have to be looked at on a regional basis. A certain portion of land might very well fit in a regional economic structure without being consolidated to the rest of that black state. It could still be a viable regional economic affair with the benefits going to the black state. The old concept of only drawing lines is, I believe, not possible any more."

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Van der Walt's approach means that it would be possible for established towns and cities, with established industries — such as Pietersburg, East London, King William's Town, and even Durban — to be associated with adjacent black areas in a viable economic unit. Up to now, government's thinking has viewed the future development in stark terms only. A town like Pietersburg would either have had to be incorporated in a black homeland — or a separate, twin black city would have had to be established nearby to cater for the homeland's needs. The new approach means this wasteful second alternative would be removed.

And there seems to be no reason why the condominium idea mooted by the Quail Commission for the Ciskei could not

also become accepted government policy in terms of Van der Walt's approach. Such a move could also involve already-independent Transkei, Venda, and Bophutha-Tswana. They could be drawn back into a future South African confederation, drawing on established economic development and contributing their skills and raw materials to this. This would remove the problems created by the lack of international recognition.

Van der Walt says, too, that there will have to be concentration on labour-intensive industry in the homelands. "We need to create 229 000 new jobs a year in the black states over the next 10 years. It is part and parcel of our instructions (in the Consolidation Commission) to look at the economic development of these black states."

Here, too, Van der Walt is moving away from pure racial politics in the direction of development based on economic reality. Adding millions of hectares to the homelands will achieve little in the way of development — but using that money on the encouragement of labour-intensive industry will achieve much.

The commission is due to file an interim report on Qwaqwa, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda next week. A report has already been submitted on BophuthaTswana. A report on proposals for Ciskei, Transkei, Kangwane and Kwa-Zulu is expected early next month.

These reports, containing a number of alternative proposals, are submitted to the cabinet and are secret. Cabinet proposals are expected during August, and up to the end of the year. Once evidence has been heard on them, the commission will submit a final report on consolidation of all the homelands to the cabinet which could lead to legislation early in next year's parliamentary session.

Development of the *whole* of SA along sound economic lines would be welcome indeed. After decades of trying to twist the economic facts to fit the apartheid theory, government might just be on the brink of doing the opposite — twisting the apartheid theory to fit the economic facts. Let's hope so

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Financial Mail May 9 1980

Any candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Schlebusch proposals denounced in homelands

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9/5/80

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Several homeland leaders have slammed the proposals of the Schlebusch Commission's interim report as "sowing the seeds of renewed hostility" and "disastrous."

Commenting on the report tabled in Parliament yesterday, Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa said: "It is a stupid arrangement instead of abolishing apartheid they are entrenching it even further."

"The new proposals will sow the seeds of renewed hostility and this is the weakness of the whole thing."

The interim report recommends the formation of a State President's advisory council with only coloured, Indian, white and Chinese participation. This council will merely "liaise" with "the black council of South African citizens."

The leader of the coloured Labour Party, Mr

David Curry, said his party would boycott the President's Council.

In Ulundi kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gasha Buthelezi, said he would have welcomed the appointment of the State President's Council "as an interim step" if it had representatives of all races serving on it.

He said, however, that the present proposals already accepted by the Government did not appear to be a step towards a national convention, which was ultimately the only way to solve the country's problems.

Chief Buthelezi again said a moratorium on constitutional experiment was vital because he feared "we may precipitate an atmosphere of confrontation between black and white with disastrous results."

He said: "The fragmentation of race groups on

racial lines under these proposals sows seeds of racial conflicts between race groups."

He would discuss the report further with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. At present he did not feel qualified to comment on details of the report.

Earlier Chief Buthelezi had accused Dr Koornhof of proposing "raw, unadulterated white baasskap" by insisting that separate schools, residential areas and separate sovereign ethnic governments were non-negotiable cornerstones of Government policy.

He said it was important to understand that blacks would simply not accept a formula foisted on them by governments they did not elect.

The Chief Minister of Qwa Qwa, Mr T K Mopeli said: "This is no solution in South Africa as long as the race problem is concerned. No answer can be found without the participation of the black community."

South Africa is merely making things more difficult for herself, blacks all over the country will not be satisfied with the conclusions."

BOYCOTT

The national chairman of the coloured Labour Party, Mr David Curry, today voiced his "outright rejection" of the constitutional changes proposed by the Schlebusch Commission.

He said his party would boycott the President's Council. He also urged white opposition parties to "think very carefully indeed" before deciding whether or not to serve on the council.

Mr Curry said the proposals did not mean any movement to a point where no change can take place."

"By entrenching these things in the constitution, the Government will make it more difficult to negotiate."

Mr Curry's primary objection was that "blacks are excluded."

In addition the President's Council would not have credibility in the eyes of the coloured people because they did not have the right to choose their representatives.

Finally, Mr Curry objected to the "artificial increase" in the National Party's majority in Parliament.

"We still want to negotiate with the Government on constitutional change," he concluded.

"Our proposal is a unitary structure of one man one vote."

The leader of the Freedom Party, Mr Otakk Wilhe Afrika, said he would have been "much, much happier" if blacks had been included on the council, but he rejected the Labour Party's boycott decision, saying he would use every platform given to me to bring about the freedom of my people."

Mr Y S Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party and a member of the Indian Council, said he was disappointed because Africans were not included in the President's Council envisaged by the Schlebusch Commission.

Mr Virgil Bonhomme, the Natal leader of the Labour Party, said: "The days of nominated advisory councils are out. We will have nothing to do with them."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Reality is here, not there

To people in this part of the country, who live with the reality of a Government's authorities all striving to bring order to the chaos, the debate in Cape Town about new constitutional arrangements seems remote.

How the South African Government acts on the recommendations of the Schlebusch Committee will, of course, affect the lives of us all and they, therefore, need careful consideration. However, at this moment in time there is far more real interest here in whether there can be real progress for the Ciskei and the so-called "white-occupied" area following the latest discussions between Chief Minister, Chief Leungu Siba, and the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koopman.

Ciskei has shown through determined leadership that it is not prepared to accept independence unconditionally. The main areas of debate at this stage are land, finance and citizenship.

Ciskei is in a strong bargaining condition, considering South African Government awareness that until Ciskei becomes independent and other homelands follow suit, the grand concept of an eventual constellation of South African states will be delayed.

The South African Government also has a heavy price, not the least of them its continuing respectability towards independent Transkei, where its Minister of Finance, Mr Pieter Mulder, fairly admitted this week that budgetary self-sufficiency cannot yet be reached without grants-in-aid from South Africa.

All these situations directly affect the economic progress and prospects of the whole region. As we said earlier this week of Ciskei, its problems are those of the South African section of the region as well. We could add to that by saying Ciskeian problems also affect Transkei, a Transkeian problem, essentially affect all the people of this side of the Transkei-Kei River boundary.

Whether or not the South African Senate gives way to a President's Council, whether or not 20 more nominated members join the House of Assembly, whether or not a Council of Blacks is created in an advisory capacity to the central government, Transkeians, Ciskeians and the people of the Border and Northern Cape will still need a specially tailored social, economic and political dispensation to allow them to cooperate beneficially.

(101) (343) (245)
Erab accused of
RDM 15/5/89
homeland bias

Staff Reporter

A DAVEYTON Community Councillor has accused the East Rand Administration Board of showing more interest in the development of the homelands than in townships under its control.

The accusation was made on Tuesday when the council, at its monthly meeting, considered a report from Mr S J van der Merwe, Erab's chairman.

In his report, which was tabled before the council, Mr Van der Merwe said his board had donated a technical high school to Lebowa and the homeland government had decided to name the school after him.

A grant of R400 000 from the Department of Co-operation and Development had made the donation possible and he hoped the school would be completed during the current financial year.

Mr Van der Merwe also disclosed that during the 1976/77 financial year Erab received R1 870 000 for the development of Lebowa.

Other funds for the same

purpose were R1 404 000 (1977/78), R1 338 000 (1978/79) and R1 100 000 for the 1979/80 financial year.

"The activities of the board at Lebowakgomo are seriously limited by the shortage of funds. The amounts are decreasing in spite of rising costs," he said.

Reacting to the report, Mr Tom S Boya, a member of the council, said "our board seems to have more interest in the homelands than in townships under its control."

"We are unhappy that the board has donated a technical high school to Lebowa when we have nothing."

"It is unfair and we call upon the board to stop spending our monies for the development of the homelands. Let the homelands help themselves," Mr Boya said.

The board was also criticised for "overlooking Daveyton" in its provision of houses for townships under its control. Councillors claimed that the township had the biggest housing shortage in the East Rand

How land consolidation hits the young farmers

THE SENATE. — It was a disturbing fact that 39% of South African farmers were older than 55 years of age, the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, Senator Herman Oelrich, said yesterday.

Speaking to a motion that the Senate go into committee on

Estimates of Expenditure, he said young men were no longer interested in becoming farmers as they could find more remunerative employment in the cities.

One of the largest contributing factors to this tendency was the uncertainty created through consolidation of land for the black homelands.

Young farmers simply were not prepared to build up farms while the fear existed that they could be expropriated for consolidation.

Dr A J Visser (NP) said the farming sector of South Africa

was not creating riches but was a very important source of labour opportunities.

He said 40% of economically active Blacks were employed on farms.

Investment in the farming sector had, however, decreased during the past two years

Farmers also had to cope with inflation which was South Africa's No. 1 enemy.

Training blacks on farms was the only solution. It would serve to create productivity and to minimise operational costs. —Sapa.

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amidst some acrimony.

The rate 9.96% for 15 years, has shocked the market, says one expert. It's considered to be excessive in view of Escom's 9.64% for 25 years and can only add to the current psychology of anticipating higher interest rates and withholding funds indefinitely. And Escom itself appears to be rumbling with discontent about the effect of the rate on its primary marketing strategy.

However, the CED is obviously a different class of borrower to Escom. It's a relative newcomer and its paper is not readily marketable. As an organisation whose sole function is to assist with the economic development of the homelands, it may suffer from a degree of political suspicion. And although its total issued share capital of just over R200m is owned by the government, it does not have the kind of state guarantee enjoyed by Armscor and UCOR. This does not necessarily imply a security risk since the CED has the theoretical borrowing status of the parastatals and municipalities, its paper is therefore semi-gilt edged.

There's also an historical factor. The CED made its debut last year with a R10m loan issue and raised the money only after three separate attempts.

But the banks handling the issue, Standard Merchant and Finanshank, insist that it isn't simply a case of taking no chances with an unproven borrower in a difficult

market. On the face of it, they argue, a 30-point spread above Escom's 9.64% may seem over-generous. But the Escom loan should be seen in terms of the R85m issue they originally submitted and then withdrew, not the R50m for which they eventually came in. On a straight linear projection based on 9.64% for R50m, the rate

for R85m would have been closer to 10%. And the time differential between the CED's 15-year loan and Escom's 25 years has minimal relevance in terms of the yield curve - they're both long-term loans.

Most important perhaps there are suggestions that Escom had to call on its risk underwriters, the last line of defence, to make up its loan shortfall, so the 9.64% was still too fine.

Clearly CED's issuing houses are determined to see *this* loan succeed. As they put it, the art of the climbing market is to be bold enough to pitch at a rate where demand and supply actually meet.

FM 23/5/80
CAPITAL MARKET 101
What's in a name?

The Corporation for Economic Development, a phoenix that developed from the ashes of the Bantu Investment Corporation, has come to the market for R12m.

Assocom disposed to constellation

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

THE Prime Minister's concept of a constellation of Southern African States has been broadly endorsed by the Association of Chambers of Commerce, which says in a policy statement that bold and positive action is needed — and desirable.

Conditions for the success of the concept will depend on two principal factors:

• **Economic prosperity:** This in the long run is indivisible both within South Africa and the Southern African region.

• **Political stability:** This in the circumstances of South Africa and the region as a whole is a prerequisite for business confidence.

Assocom notes that there is an interdependence between economic performance and political stability.

The achievement of both political and economic goals requires the active participation of private enterprise in the widest sense to give all racial groups a stake in the system.

Every effort must be made to meet the reasonable aspirations of the underprivileged groups in society. Promises, however, must be tempered by a realistic appraisal of available resources and what can be achieved in a limited timespan

Asked at a news conference what were the reasonable aspirations of the underprivileged groups, Mr Raymond Parsons, executive director of Assocom, defined these as "legitimate aspirations to improve their quality of life and to give all race groups a say in a future political framework".

Mr Parsons stressed that expectations should not go beyond South Africa's resources.

Outlining the action required, Assocom says that recently introduced socio-economic policies must continue to be followed. This means that by raising the growth rate, business confidence will be strengthened, private investment will

be stimulated and new job opportunities will be created.

Further progress will have to be made to phase out racial discrimination particularly on the economic, educational and labour fronts. This action must be taken by both Government and the private sector.

A necessary step will be ensuring that there is consultation and negotiation with the effective and recognised leaders of all racial groups in the interest of political stability.

Any new political framework should entrench that the basic economic unity of South Africa is maintained order to ensure the long-term viability of the economy.

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101

STREETS WILL GO BACK

Speaking at the House yesterday, Mr. George Brown, Minister of Finance, said that the Government was prepared to buy up the streets of London which had been sold to private owners during the war. He said that the Government was prepared to buy up the streets at a price which would be fair to the owners and to the public. He said that the Government was prepared to buy up the streets at a price which would be fair to the owners and to the public.

Mr. Brown said that the Government was prepared to buy up the streets at a price which would be fair to the owners and to the public. He said that the Government was prepared to buy up the streets at a price which would be fair to the owners and to the public. He said that the Government was prepared to buy up the streets at a price which would be fair to the owners and to the public.

The Government is prepared to buy up the streets at a price which would be fair to the owners and to the public. He said that the Government was prepared to buy up the streets at a price which would be fair to the owners and to the public. He said that the Government was prepared to buy up the streets at a price which would be fair to the owners and to the public.

A restriction on white ownership would be discussed, said Mr. Brown. He said that the Government was prepared to buy up the streets at a price which would be fair to the owners and to the public. He said that the Government was prepared to buy up the streets at a price which would be fair to the owners and to the public.

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**New name
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 planned for
 black areas**

Political Staff
 THE term used to describe the traditionally 'black' regions of South Africa is again to be changed. Once they were known as tribal trust lands, or reserves, then as Bantustans, then as Bantu homelands and then as black states. In terms of a Bill published today they would be called national states. Sources in the Department of Co-operation and Development said today that the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, or a deputy would explain the reason when the Bill was debated in Parliament. One source said it had been felt that the term 'black states,' introduced in 1978, was not fitting.

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UCT

Koornhof wants to hold back on constitution

Political Staff

DR Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development says he is to ask the Cabinet to hold back legislation to give effect to the new constitutional proposals.

The announcement follows a meeting with four black homeland leaders in Cape Town yesterday at which reservations were expressed about the recom-

mendation that only white, Indians, coloured people and Chinese should serve on the advisory President's Council with a separate council being formed for blacks.

However, it is not clear whether Dr Koornhof is to ask the Cabinet today to hold back legislation affecting the President's Council and the black council or on the black council alone.

It is unlikely that the Government, which wants to move ahead as quickly

as possible with the recommendations, will delay legislation establishing the President's Council.

Government spokesmen have previously said that it was unlikely in any event that legislation to establish the black council would be submitted to Parliament this year.

Dr Koornhof was not available for comment today to clear up the confusion.

LEADERS

Dr Koornhof yesterday met Professor Hudson Ntswani of Gazankulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of Qwaqwa and Mr Enos Mabusu of Kangwane. He will meet the other three homeland leaders next week.

The Minister said after the meeting that although the leaders had expressed reservations about the constitutional proposals they would discuss the matter with their respective governments before giving a reply on what their stance would be.

Meanwhile the Cabinet was expected to consider the final legislation today for the establishment of a President's Council.

The legislation is likely to be considered by the Nationalist parliamentary caucus tomorrow before being introduced in Parliament next week by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch.

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Black Argus 28/4/80 Council ⁽²²⁷⁾ ⁽¹⁰¹⁾ faces delay

Political Staff

THE Government is to go ahead with legislation this year to establish an advisory President's Council, but might delay the formation of an advisory Black Council.

After an earlier announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof after a meeting with homeland leaders this week, there was confusion as to whether the Government planned to hold back on legislation establishing the President's Council.

In an interview today, however, Dr Koornhof said that he would be asking the Cabinet only to delay legislation forming the Black Council, which has been recommended by the Schlebusch Constitutional Commission.

Dr Koornhof said no decision had been made at yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

Reservations about whites, Indians, coloured and Chinese serving on the President's Council with a separate council for blacks were raised by homeland

leaders at Monday's meeting.

Dr Koornhof said after Monday's meeting that he would ask the Cabinet to delay legislation until further discussions had been held with leaders.

It was not clear, however, to what legislation he was referring.

Meanwhile Dr Koornhof said no decision had been made by the Government on whether to give Kwazulu its 'blessing' to go ahead with a commission proposed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi which would investigate the economic and political future of Natal and Kwazulu.

After initial rejection of the commission by two Natal Nationalist backbenchers and a qualified rejection by the Prime Minister talks were held by Chief Buthelezi and Dr Koornhof.

At the meeting between the Chief and Dr Koornhof, it is understood that tentative agreement was reached, but Dr Koornhof would have to receive Cabinet approval.

Post 28/5/80

Double towns for double people plan

101

CONSOLIDATION of many white towns into homelands may be averted through the creation of "double towns" in which blacks and whites live separately, but exploit economic opportunities jointly, according to some Government thinkers.

The Government is investigating how to let economic development in large white towns, such as Bronkhorstspuit, East London, Pietersburg and Tzaneen, benefit both "white" South Africa and the homelands."

An important line of Nationalist thinking is that the consolidation of white towns into the homelands should be averted wherever possible. However, at the same time, the economic opportunities in and around these towns should be enjoyed by all races.

Great emphasis is placed on residential areas for the various races being kept separate.

POLICY PLANNERS

Some influential Government policy planners believe it will be possible to treat such "double towns" as single economic units. It is being pointed out that many of these towns already have viable infrastructures which provide a good basis for further growth.

The proceeds of taxes levied in each region could be shared between South Africa and the neighbouring homeland on a pro rata basis.

Some Government sources suggest that this whole approach will enable blacks and whites to make joint use of such resources and facilities as dams, rivers and harbours.

Last week, the Government announced the creation of a new growth point on a site north of Bronkhorstspuit. It will provide for "parallel and synchronised development of white residential areas, industrial areas and black residential areas."

The residential area for blacks will fall inside the KwaNdebele Homeland and at least a portion of the industrial and commercial area will be included in the homeland as well.

Cabinet told to wait by Dr K ⁽¹⁰¹⁾

DR PIET KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development, wants the Cabinet to hold back legislation on the new constitutional proposals.

This follows a meeting with four black homeland leaders in Cape Town.

Reservations were expressed on the plan for only whites, Indians, coloureds and Chinese to serve on the advisory President's Council with a separate council for blacks.

It is not clear whether Dr Koornhof was to ask the Cabinet to hold back legislation affecting the President's Council and the Black Council or on the Black Council alone.

It is unlikely that the Government, which wants to move ahead as quickly as possible with the recommendations, will delay legislation establishing the President's Council.

SPOKESMAN

Government spokesmen have previously said it was unlikely, in any event, that legislation to establish the Black Council would be submitted to Parliament this year.

Dr Koornhof was not available for comment to clear up the confusion.

He met with Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of QwaQwa and Mr Enos Mabusasa of Kangwane on Monday.

He is due to meet the other three homeland leaders next week.

The minister said after the meeting that, although the leaders expressed their



Dr Koornhof

Post 28/5/80

MILK
TECHNICAL

Govt wants black land developed

THE SENATE. — The government was not only concerned with purchasing land for homeland consolidation, but was also striving to ensure the continued realization of the full potential of such land, the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J Wentzel, said yesterday.

Speaking during the budget debate, he said certain agricultural concepts and economic principles were not yet fully understood by blacks. "We must try to transplant these white ideas to the black people."

The government had to see to the future development of and re-settlement of people on, the land purchased for consolidation. Ways would have to be found of allowing productive farmers to expand the productivity of their farms, in cooperation with the authorities of the black state concerned.

Senator Henry du Toit (independent) asked the minister not to close the so-called safety

corridor — the Marico strip — between Botswana, Bophuthatswana and the Republic when considering consolidation.

If this strip were kept, Bophuthatswana could still be consolidated in a meaningful manner into two units instead of six. The strip would be a safety-belt against infiltration from Botswana.

Senator Daniel de Jager (NP) asked the minister to consider making more land available for Soweto. He said people who had grown up there would in future not want to live elsewhere.

Senator Eric Winchester (PFP) said the government had a duty to protect and bolster moderate black leaders.

"Give them the power to be seen to be doing something for their own people. If this is not done, they will be replaced by people who will not speak to the government." — Sapa

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whole of that area is overstocked and overgrazed. Moreover, this is not a one year phenomenon which can be forgotten as soon as the drought is broken.

In the short-term, the owners of the animals will lose valued assets and some will be forced to move with the remnants of their herds to find enough drinking water and dry roughage to keep them alive. Yet in the longer run, the ecological consequences of soil erosion are more disturbing. Scientists have calculated that as many as 400m tons of soil are washed down our rivers in an average year. When heavy rains follow a prolonged drought, the loss is even greater.

Anyone who flies over the patchwork of black and white farmed areas in the eastern half of southern Africa can see for himself that, although white landowners are not blameless, the homelands and reserves are the worst affected.

Studies show that different rivers can transport anything from 100 to 600 tons of soil a year per square kilometre of catchment area. The Umkomas River, for example, is estimated to carry away no less than 75t of soil each day during the rainy months of February and March from every square kilometre of its badly overgrazed catchment area.

Downstream, the same eroded soil adds to a second ecological nightmare. River estuaries and dams are being silted up at an alarming rate, to the detriment of fish (which forfeit their breeding grounds) and the Department of Water Affairs (which loses storage capacity). Silt is such a problem on the Caledon River, for instance, that one third of the capacity of the Welgedacht Dam was lost only three years after it had been built.

Stock farmers, and particularly black stock farmers, ought to keep fewer animals. Everybody knows that. Yet in spite of half a century's worth of exhortation, subsidies, prosecution, and cajoling, the majority are in no better mood for destocking than they were when the agricultural scientists first took notice of the problem in the 1920s and the authorities

HOMELAND FARMING FM 30/5/80 Drought disaster 101

Individual estimates suggest that as many as 150 000 cattle will die in KwaZulu this winter as a result of the drought. That represents more than one head in 10 out of a total count put at 1.43m. Comparable numbers of animals could be doomed in other homelands and independent states.

In trying to keep their legs pointing in the right direction, roughly 3.5m head of cattle, 3.5m sheep and 3m goats compete for a sparse supply of grazing in those parts of SA and its erstwhile homelands that are farmed by blacks. Almost the

first attempted to stem it in the 1940s. The underlying reason is that individual farmers are operating in a legal and economic environment which divorces

their own interests from those of the community at large. The optimum stocking rate, in terms of the long run productivity of the veld, is

much lower than the best stocking rate from the short run view of each of the graziers who occupies it. Within limits, overstocking improves

short-term cash flow at the expense of long-term viability. In the white farmland areas of the Republic, where individual land ownership gives the farmer a direct

interest in both, the majority of farmers stock at a rate somewhere between the level which will maximise their immediate income and that which promises to maximise the future value of the land. The battling and inept farmers of Calitzdorp and the southern Free State, for instance, are more likely to overgraze than the well established ranchers of Vryburg. While the former are searching desperately for cash flow, the latter are more likely to be concerned with the enhancement of their balance sheets.

No trade-off

In the black areas, there is no comparable trade-off. Where communal grazing is practised, none of the occupants reaps a direct capital gain or suffers a direct capital loss whatever happens to the veld. So there is no incentive for anyone to stock at a rate below that which secures the maximum short-term production of meat and milk. Yet that is only one aspect of the problem. Today, few blacks look to their cattle as the prime source of income. They go to the mines or sugar farms for cash flow. Their animals are then savings. They treat their herds in much the same way as a white family man treats his deposit account or share portfolio. Animals are sold when money is needed for an expensive purchase, or transferred as part of a marriage settlement. The income is handy, but is not the overriding consideration in making the investment. Hence the owners are not motivated to reduce stocking, even to the level at which short-term production would be maximised. They simply keep all the animals they can hold on to.

The disadvantages of communal grazing have long been recognised by policy makers, who are trying hard to find politically acceptable ways of changing the homeland land tenure laws.

Savings on the hoof

But the authorities have done next to nothing to wean rural blacks from the habit of keeping their savings on the hoof. Indeed, by pursuing inflationary macro-economic policies they have probably aggravated a problem that might otherwise have solved itself. A cow is a good hedge against inflation and, for the majority of rural blacks, the only one available today.

There will be no possibility of a solution to the associated problems of rural poverty, overgrazing and erosion until such time as the government ceases to inflate the currency. In the meantime there is an urgent need for a new inflation-proofed savings medium which will give rural blacks a fair chance of earning a real return on their capital. The true black capitalists of this country have over-invested in livestock to the tune of perhaps R100m to R300m. If only to keep our top-oil out of the Indian Ocean, that money needs to be put to better use.

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Report homes in on black poverty

~~247~~ Pretoria Bureau (101)
POVERTY in the homelands is highlighted in a report compiled by the bureau of market research at the University of South Africa and released in Pretoria yesterday.

The report, compiled by Professor Piet Nel, also emphasises the need for homeland consolidation and economic viability.

It says household expenditure in the homelands represents as little as 8% of total household expenditure in South Africa, Transkei, Bophutha'Tswana and Venda — though 35% of South Africa's black population lives in the homelands.

Although whites made up only 16,6% of the population, they accounted for 65% of household spending in 1975.

Blacks represented 71,2%, but their household spending came to only 24,8% of the spending for the period.

The figures, the report says, emphasise the importance of whites as consumers and demonstrate the wide income gap

between the population groups.

But it emphasises that certain markets in white metropolitan areas depended entirely on "non-white" consumers for a real growth rate between 1970 and 1975.

Food was by no means the most important item on which whites spent their money.

In 1975, 16,2% of white household spending was on food, while housing and electricity made up 19,8% of the bill.

But food purchases made up 40% of black household spending in the same year. Corresponding figures for coloureds and Asians were 35,3% and 31,1% respectively.

The next biggest expenditures among coloureds and Asians were for housing and electricity. For blacks, clothing and footwear followed food on the household budget.

But the report says concern about food price increases "is further negated" by a fall in the importance of food in the spending patterns of all groups between 1970 and 1975.

NATIONAL RURAL TRUST FM 6/6/80 (101)

Back to the land

To date the accent of SA's planning strategies has been on urban development. Now a new organisation, the National Rural Trust (NRT), to be launched at the end of this month, plans to implement rural reform through the establishment of national development programmes.

Widespread poverty in SA's rural areas means the move is necessary, long overdue and to be welcomed.

Rural-urban migration is a world-wide phenomenon resulting, the Trust believes, from an urban bias in national planning strategies and consequent neglect of rural areas. The NRT will attempt to deal with the problems of an inequitable distribution of benefits between rural and urban areas — pressure on the land and lack of employment opportunity in rural areas and the resultant population flows to the city that cause increasing pressure on physical and social infra-structure.

Says Vic Allen, director designate of the NRT: "Our prime objective is to create wealth, rather than jobs in rural areas, but obviously jobs are a spinoff — if we don't create 50 000-80 000 jobs in the first year, I will be extremely disappointed."

By providing opportunities for income generation, the NRT hopes to curb population flows from rural areas by encouraging growth and development in these areas. The organisation will co-ordinate financial resources, technology and communication networks and is committed to the development or adaptation of low technology devices to meet local needs and conditions. The emphasis is both on appropriate action and technology. Also, feasibility studies for development projects will be funded where finance is not available.

Four "appropriate technology" designs which could have significant impact on village agriculture, are already off the

drawing boards and ready for immediate application in rural areas. For example, an innovative design allows a semi-skilled worker to construct a windmill with simple, easily-available materials; another is a water pump whose major moving part is an old car tyre.

What could be

The rationale behind the creation of the NRT is a recognition of the tremendous development potential of rural areas and the problems being experienced by them. Says Allen: "We will be formulating planning solutions extrapolating not from what is, but from what could be."

At present 80% of SA's wealth is produced in the main metropolitan areas which constitute only 3% of its total area. "We want to make it easy for people to survive in rural areas by giving them opportunities there and providing them with a realistic choice between life in the city or country. So far no scientific research has been undertaken in delineating the numbers of people who feel more at home in cities than in urban areas. However, a recent report by Professor Laurie Schlemmer of the University of Natal suggests that 68% of migrant Zulu workers in Durban "would prefer to do the work they are doing at present in rural areas." (However, the reason 47% of the respondents gave for wanting to work in rural areas was a desire to be with their families.)

The NRT has an awesome task ahead. With an estimated income of R2m-R3m a year it will obtain most of its finance from private enterprise, farmers and rural people themselves. Although exact methods of funding are not being disclosed until all ends are tied, the *FM* understands the organisation will be modelled on the British National Trust. Government

is definitely *not* involved.

The organisation has been quick off the mark. Already a number of development projects have been initiated. For example, Sentrachem and the Rembrandt Group have undertaken a feasibility study for a R150m project for the development of an integrated chemical and co-operative agricultural industry for the Cape Flats. The project will involve the conversion of Cape Town and Bellville's sewage into methane gas, and derivatives will then be used to fertilise the Cape Flat's sandy wastes. Discussions are also well underway with the government of a neighbouring state as to the viability of the building of fermentation plants for vegetable materials to be converted into industrial-grade ethanol.

Present planning projections indicate that 40 cities and 5m jobs will be required in SA by 2000 — the establishment of the Rural Trust offers some hope for the formulation of a realistic future scenario to cope with these planning problems of city and job creation.

Homeland earnings much lower

CAPE TIMES 10/6/80
Industrial Reporter

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THE 18 PERCENT of the black population which lives in white metropolitan areas spends 45 percent of the total that blacks spend on their households, a study by the Bureau of Market Research at the University of South Africa says.

The tremendous difference in income levels between blacks in the white areas and the rest of the country emphasized the necessity for economically viable homelands, the bureau said.

Turning to black-white comparisons, the bureau found that although whites made up only 16,6 percent of the population, they accounted for 65 percent of household expenditure in 1975. Blacks made up 71,2 percent of the population, but accounted for only 24,8

percent of household expenditure.

Food represented 16,2 percent of white household expenditure compared with 40,6 percent of black household spending, 35,3 percent for coloured people and 31,1 percent for Asians.

Emphasizing the importance of black consumers to the economy, the report found that total real growth in the food market in the five years to 1975 was dependent on black expenditure. In markets including clothing, footwear, fuel and light, cigarettes and tobacco, and reading matter and stationery, the growth rate was fair although there was a decline in real expenditure by whites.

The 2,7-million whites living in ten metropolitan areas paid 72,7 percent of the income tax.

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12/16/88
RDM

Crucial Cabinet decisions will affect millions

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The Cabinet will shortly take critical decisions affecting the lives of millions of black people.

The inter-departmental committee investigating citizenship rights has completed its report and submitted it to the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet

Koornhof, in a ~~brief~~ interview.

Dr Koornhof was approached for comment about reports that many black people were being forced to take out homeland citizenship against their will.

The Minister refused to comment and said the matter was sub-judice until the Cabinet had made its decision.

Dr Koornhof, who said emphatically in January that homeland citizenship should not be forced on anybody, confirmed that the departmental

report had been completed and that it had been submitted to the Minister of the Interior.

"It would be inappropriate for me to comment until the matter has been discussed by the Cabinet and a decision taken by the Cabinet.

"Until then the matter is sub-judice," Dr Koornhof said. In January Dr Koornhof said the Government was considering the issue "in a very serious light", and an announcement could be expected soon.

Now that the inquiry has been completed, it is likely the Cabinet will make a decision on the matter when it reconvenes in Pretoria at the end of next month.

However, this is likely to be preceded by inter-departmental discussions on the matter.

Although Dr Koornhof gave no indication what the Government's decision is likely to be, it seems probable it will opt for a double citizenship system. Such a system will be in line

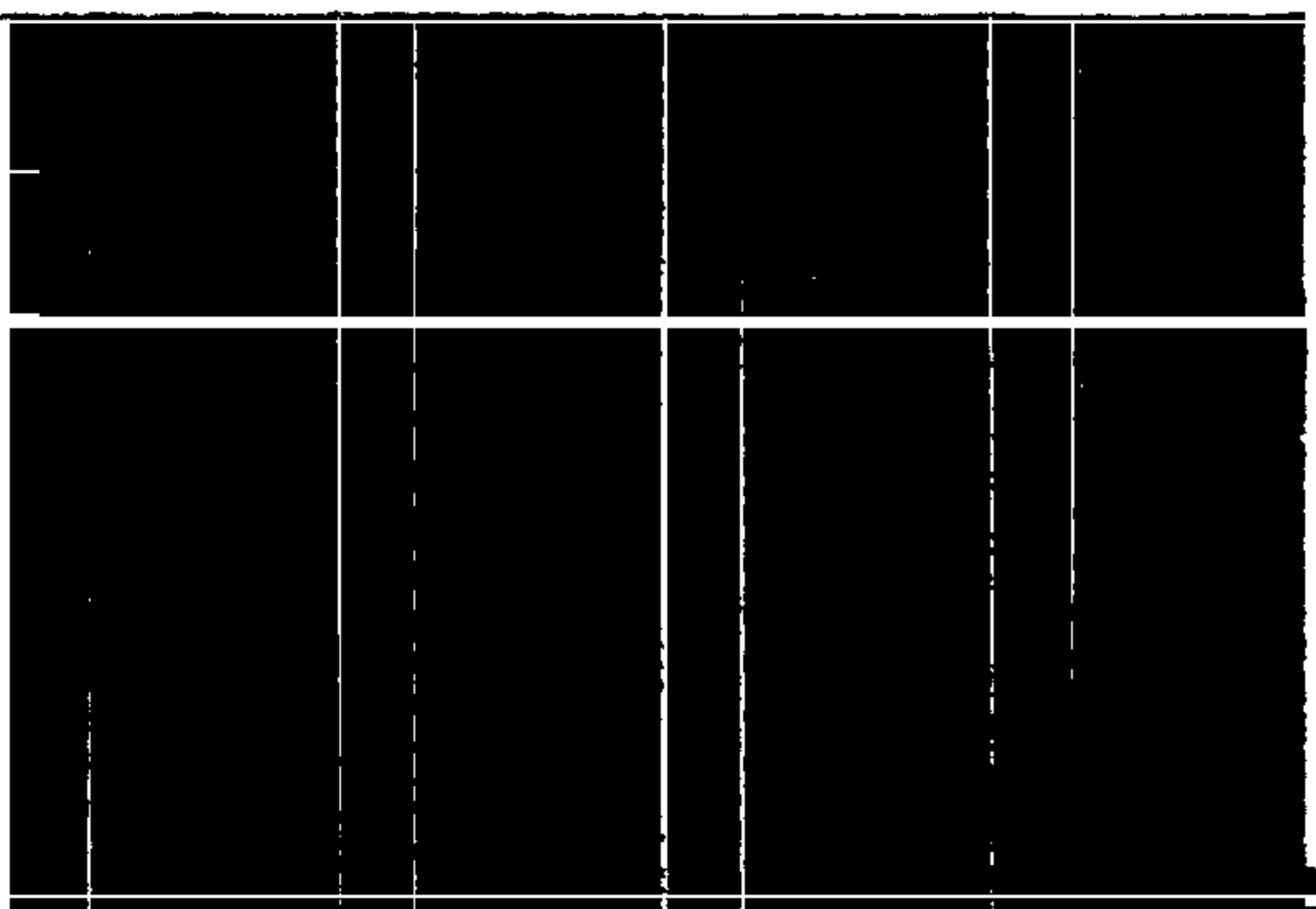
with the calls made by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, who has made it clear he will not seek independence unless his people have a greater South African citizenship.

Previous statements by Ministers and people like the MP for King William's Town, Mr Hendrik Coeizer, suggest that this is in line with South African Government thinking. If this is the case, millions of Transkeians will be able to re-

gain greater South African citizenship while retaining their Transkeian citizenship.

This will enable Transkeians to travel in those countries where their passports are not recognised.

The new system may also mean that blacks will have greater option to take out homeland citizenship, although the Government can be expected to demand that they be linked to one or other homeland.



New work permit rule applies NOT only to teachers

101

JUN 18 1980
The Post

By THAMI MAZWAI

ALL people regarded as citizens of the Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Vendaleland MUST have work permits when they are employed in "South Africa".

This was said yesterday by the Department of Education and Training (DET) as the controversy over the weekend ruling regarding Xhosa, Tswana and Venda teachers continued.

The Johannesburg region of DET has issued a circular that all teachers regarded as citizens of independent homelands must have work permits by August 31.

Clarifying the controversy the Director-General of DET, Mr G J Rousseau, said this only affected teachers who were employed after the three territories became "independent."

This means for Xhosa-speaking teachers the year was 1976, Tswana-speaking 1977, and Venda-speaking last year.

But the statement said this not only affected teachers. "As in the case of any other citizen of another country who wishes to assume duty in the Republic of South Africa — and this does not apply to teachers

only — such a person must obtain authorisation to reside and work in the particular area before an employer can appoint him.

"It is a normal requirement laid down by the Government that such an authorisation be obtained. Teachers can obtain this authorisation through the normal international channels or by approaching the Administration Boards in this regard," Mr Rousseau said.

According to Mr Rousseau, teachers who have resided and worked in the country before their "states" became independent are not affected.

The above clarification now means that not only teachers are affected, but all people by law belonging to an "independent black state" (bantustan), must now have work permits when applying for jobs.

While the statement says those who have resided and worked in the country before independence are not affected, the law conferring independence on the homelands has classified them as citizens of the three "states," and they "cease" to be South Africans.



Mr G J Rousseau . . . director general of DET.

Alarm at DET's new permit move

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A LEADING law academic yesterday expressed alarm that blacks in other professions may also soon be affected by the Department of Education and Training (DET) demand that teachers of Xhosa, Tswana and Venda extraction must now have work permits from their "homelands" to work in "South Africa".

By THAMI MAZWAI

Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said if DET was acting within the law then this could result in the Government enforcing it in other professions.

There are also widespread fears that other Government Departments, Provincial Councils, City Councils and Administration Boards, may equally decide that citizens of "independent" homelands must produce work permits to be employed.

According to township talk nationalist controlled companies and all other businesses and industry may follow suit, or be encouraged to do so.

As reported in Saturday POST all teachers regarded as Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda citizens must get work permits if they are to teach in Johannesburg's black townships. This applies to new teachers and those who have been teaching for some years.

According to the circular, new teachers cannot be employed unless they produce this work permit, and those already teaching must have one by Au-

gust. An official of this region, Mr G White, said the instruction came from Pretoria.

Every Xhosa, Tswana or Venda teacher is affected.

No blacks in the country can escape belonging to any homeland, with Tswanas, Xhosas and Vendas belonging to the independent states. Only Xhosas still have a loophole. They can claim to come from the Ciskei, but this will end should this territory opt for independence. At present those allegedly Ciskeians must have Ciskei citizenship certificates.

In his reaction, Professor Dugard said the DET move was "dangerous" as it "could be applied to other professions and may result in the Government using this to prevent journalists, doctors or businessmen of these population groups from working in Johannesburg without a permit".

But he also said, the law that conferred independence to the Transkei,

Bophuthatswana and Vendaland expressly provided that independence shall not affect the existing rights and privileges of persons who became citizens of these states on independence.

when their homelands become independent, they in effect, cease to be citizens of South Africa, according to the Acts that conferred independence. This means that these rights may only be privileges.

The people become foreigners and like people from overseas, have to get work permits before working in the country (as DET is now insisting). There is no law that bars DET or any other employer from demanding work permits from Transkei, Vendaland and Bophuthatswana "nationals."

Observers have pointed out that as South Africa deported a Trade Unionist to the Transkei a few years ago, other people might be affected by similar actions.

According to speculation a Venda-speaking Soweto doctor might for instance be told to get a Venda work permit.

The fears expressed by Professor Dugard could be real if taken in the spirit of the action by DET. While people do retain their rights in urbs



Professor John Dugard . . . has expressed alarm.

to run a surgery in Soweto. Conditions might then be imposed after permission is granted in Pretoria that the doctor must only run his surgery and not involve himself in South African politics. Dare he defy this order, he is declared "persona non grata" and deported to "his country."

at any time and the journalists told to leave the country. Black journalists of Xhosa, Tswana or Venda extraction may also be told to carry these cards and if they become a thorn in the Government's flesh may be told to leave.

Similar situations have arisen with whites who have been told to pack and return to their home countries if they are not citizens of South Africa. This happens when they criticise South African whites too vehemently.

What lends weight to the fears is that only two weeks ago POST revealed that Tswana, Xhosa and Venda people no more get reference books, but Bophuthatswana, Transkei or Vendaland identify documents when they apply at the pass office.

Same with journalists. Overseas journalists (foreign correspondents) are given special Press cards to operate in the country. These can be withdrawn

While Department of Co-operation officials have said they retain their rights, the demand by DET ties a person even tighter to his homeland.

Dr P J RIEKERT



Are the Government and the Riekert Commission discriminating against the homelands? In these two articles
STEFKRIED HANNIG examines the problem of homeland development. In our first article Dr P J Riekert, the commission's chairman, replies to the commission's critics.

The accusation that the Riekert Commission discriminated against the homelands would be valid if homeland development were neglected, says Dr P J Riekert, the man behind the one-man commission.

The Star asked Dr Riekert to reply to the widespread condemnation of his report for its alleged intensification of influx control.

Dr Riekert replied that his major concern was to avoid "unnecessary and costly duplication of housing."

"What is important is that the unemployed in the homelands are already housed," he said.

"It would be an unnecessary burden on the State and employers to offer them jobs in the urban areas and provide new housing for them when enough workers who are housed are available in the urban areas," he said.

"However, the commission stated as a specific premise that the Government would give high priority to the development of the homelands. "If homeland development were to be neglected, the accusation that the commission discriminated against job seekers from the homelands could be valid." Dr Riekert did not be-

lieve it was being neglected.

The Government had spent nearly R1 000-million on homeland development in 1978, excluding loans to homeland governments or expenditure on consolidation, he said. And the economic growth of the homelands since 1970 had been impressive.

"Nevertheless my feeling is that homeland development should be stepped up considerably in view of the large annual increase in new entrants to the labour market," Dr Riekert said.

Here are the views of other experts.

Dr Tudy Thomas, who has worked with the problems of malnutrition in the homelands for many years, told a meeting in Johannesburg last year:

"About one in four babies faces death in its first

year — usually from hunger or associated disease."

More recently it has been claimed that 50 000 children will die this winter as a result of malnutrition.

Professor Jill Nattrass, an economist at Natal University, cited some statistics in a recent speech:

● Black earnings in the "severely over-crowded" rural areas were nine times less per worker than those in urban areas in 1970. (A survey by Markinor last October indicated that more than half of black households on the Reef had incomes below R170 a month — less than the Household Subsistence Level.)

● In the same year roughly a third of South Africa's population lived in areas where average incomes per head were R100 a year.

● In that year more than 60 percent of men between the ages of 20 and 45 were absent from their rural homes (to work as migrants).

● Migrants left only 30 to 40 percent of their wages for their families.

● All the "black states" put together produced less than three percent of South Africa's (economic) output in 1975.

Economic reality contradicts the Government's separate development strategy, according to another expert.

He is Mr D T du Plessis, a senior economist of the Bureau for Economic Research on Co-operation and Development — a body advising top Government planners.

In terms of employment creation it appeared that it had "not nearly" been

possible to put the Government's strategy into effect, he said.

Indeed, he added, realities indicated that "exactly the opposite" had happened so far.

Only 28,4 percent of homeland dwellers entering the labour market found jobs in the homelands from 1972 to 1975.

Another 36,8 percent became commuters and the remaining 34,8 percent became migrants, Mr du Plessis said.

That was before the recession which left South Africa with unemployment even in the urban areas.

Mr A S Dowle, a colleague of Mr du Plessis, said in another speech that the per capita income of "national states" had increased to R253 in 1975.

Total expenditure on development had increased from 6,6 percent

to 11 percent of South Africa's budget from 1970/71 to 1978/79.

"It's only surpassed by the Defence Budget," he said.

But he pointed out that more than half of the money went towards the development of human potential and the provision of social services — leaving little for the creation of jobs and income.

He said R912-million was needed annually to provide the jobs needed in the homelands in the 1980s. But only R125-million was provided in the 1978/79 budget.

Dr J Adendorff, managing director of the Corporation for Economic Development (formerly Bantu Investment Corporation), said homeland development really began in 1970.

In the first 10 years, up to 1970, only R17-million was spent.

The total number of jobs created by the various development corporations amounted to about 99 000 over the past 20 years.

This financial year about 20 000 jobs were expected to be created with the R168-million in the total budgets and loans of the development corporations, excluding those of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

"Estimates that 250 000 jobs are needed annually in the whole of the South African region appear reasonable," Dr Adendorff said.

"We believe about 130 000 of these must be created in the black states."

HOMELAND

Riekert

replies...

S-TAR
27/6/80

(101)

Homeland leaders to reject black council

By CHRIS FREIMOND
'Mail' Africa Bureau

HOMELAND leaders are expected to spell out their collective rejection of the planned Black Advisory Council when they meet in Johannesburg next month.

All but one of the heads of the seven non-independent homelands have so far rejected the council which, under the new constitutional dispensation, will liaise with the President's Council on which whites, coloureds, Indians and Chinese will serve.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, is withholding comment on the proposed council until after the

meeting which he will convene next month.

He said yesterday that although reaction to the new constitution would be high on the agenda for the meeting, a number of other matters would be debated, including the situation in SA.

Prof Ntsanwisi said in an interview earlier this year that he would make up his mind on the council after studying the proposals.

He said yesterday that he had decided his attitude but would only reveal it at next month's meeting.

The six other leaders of non-independent homelands have all rejected the council.

Earlier this week the

QwaQwa Legislative Assembly affirmed the rejection of the Chief Minister, Mr Kenneth Mopeli.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday that he wanted "nothing to do with it".

The Chief Executive Councillor of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana, said he had never been in favour of the council.

The only acceptable alternative was direct black participation in the President's Council, Mr Skosana said.

The leaders of KwaZulu, Ciskei and KaNgwane as well as a number of influential urban black leaders have also rejected the council.

DEVELOPMENT

Third World solution...

STAR 27/6/80
101

A drastic switch in economic policy could solve South Africa's unemployment and influx control problems. "We need a 'Third World' solution for our 'Third World' problem," says Professor P J Nieuwenhuizen.

South Africa can solve its seemingly insurmountable problems of unemployment and influx control, says a leading economist.

"But existing policies are making things worse," Professor P J Nieuwenhuizen of the Rand Afrikaans University said in an interview with The Star.

"We cannot solve our 'Third World' problem of unemployment in the underdeveloped homelands with strategies devised for highly industrialised economies.

"We need 'Third World' strategies to develop the homelands and unleash the enormous potential of their buying power for the benefit of homeland dwellers and for that of the economy at large.

"Once this has happened there will be no need for influx control."

Professor Nieuwenhuizen said existing Government policies were making the rich still richer and the poor even poorer because:

- Virtually the entire burden of job creation fell on the developed sector of the economy.

- Stimulation of the developed economy had limited results because of the lack of skilled manpower.

- Further stimulation of the developed economy would increase inflation significantly without providing more jobs.

which will create jobs not only in the homelands but even more so in the central economy."

This would be a more rewarding proposition than development aid from a European country to a remote African state which trades with half a dozen or more other countries.

All of the homelands' trade would be with

South Africa, the professor said. Therefore South Africa would enjoy the full benefit of the newly-created market.

"Tax cuts for the 'haves' won't solve the unemployment problem of the 'have nots' in the homelands," Professor Nieuwenhuizen said. "They are more likely to feed inflation.

"Future stimulation of

the economy should be by way of homeland development, unless urban problems such as the housing crisis take precedence.

"South Africa needs a 'Third World' solution for its 'Third World' problem.

"We need a coherent development programme backed by the total commitment of the Government.

"We need roads and

railways to market the agricultural produce of the homelands. We need a small army of experts to disseminate advice and know-how.

"And we need to remove the serious financial constraints of the development corporations which can provide the nucleus for such a development effort," Professor Nieuwenhuizen said.

- Incentives and pressures for the decentralisation of industries were of limited effect in the past and unlikely to have a much greater impact in the future.

- The greater role which Government had accorded to private enterprise would be of benefit only to the developed economy.

"Under the present policies even a far higher gold price, giving us earnings equivalent to those of rich oil producing countries, will not solve our problem," Professor Nieuwenhuizen said.

"Even a political dispensation granting homeland blacks free access to our cities will not provide the jobs that have to be created.

"The solution lies in determined homeland development, backed up by new economic strategies."

The professor said South Africa's "Third World" problem was similar to the international conflict between the industrialised and the underdeveloped countries.

In the world at large this was fast becoming a conflict ranking second only to the East-West confrontation.

In South Africa the problem was threatening to assume even graver proportions because underdevelopment in the homelands was being seen

as the result of a political ideology.

Furthermore, the underdeveloped homelands represented the first line of defence against communist incursions.

"Yet South Africa is in an ideal position to lead the world in the solution of its 'Third World' problem," Professor Nieuwenhuizen said.

"Not only because we have wealth and know-how — but mainly because our 'Third World' lies within our own borders.

"An estimated R83 out of every R100 spent in the homelands comes straight back to the central economy.

"And any development in the homelands creates permanent new markets

Homeland leaders to hold talks

GIYANI — The seven homeland leaders would meet at a Jan Smuts airport hotel on July 19 to discuss the "crisis" in South Africa, the Gankulu Chief Minister, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, said here yesterday.

Discussions would include the Schlebusch Commission's Advisory Council, which had been rejected by homeland leaders.

Prof Ntsanwisi said they would present their solutions to the "crisis" in the country to the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, for his consideration.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedrick Phatudi, said homeland leaders were not going to "indulge in an advisory council that is not multiracial." — SAPA.

Plea for homeland investment 'fails'

(101)

RDM 4/7/80

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

THE Government initiative to encourage private sector investment in the homelands has failed.

This was said yesterday by Dr Johannes Adendorff, managing director of the Corporation for Economic Development (CED).

Speaking at a Pretoria Press Club lunch, Dr Adendorff said the initiatives at conferences last year by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister for Cooperation and Development, and the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, for spreading economic growth to "the furthest corners of our land" had been unsuccessful.

"At these conferences, all agreed and none differed, but to my knowledge - and I am in a position to know - very little has come of this invitation as far as the national states are concerned," Dr Adendorff said.

"Standing shoulder to shoulder at the cash registers, the majority of the business fraternity appears to have perceived no advantage even to itself, in investing in opportunities which exist.

Do they not perceive that a more equitable distribution of economic activity is the main solution to the problems facing our country?"

Dr Adendorff said that about 300 companies had invested in the homelands in the past decade but the big names in South African industry were absent.

"Indeed most of the large undertakings in the national states are foreign-owned.

"Strange as it may seem, most of the development referred to was achieved in a time of economic recession, and it is therefore most disturbing to note that the CED is now receiving fewer applications from industrialists at a time of upswing.

For the proposed Constellation of States to succeed the constitutional development of the national states must be matched with economic development and this can only be achieved if private enterprise exerts its unquestionable influence."

The situation had prompted the CED to start a comprehensive letter campaign to industries in the main industrial areas.

Dr Adendorff prefaced his summing up of the development situation by referring to the economic onslaught against South Africa, characterised by the drive for disinvestment and isolation.

"Do we realise that we - black and white - are in a survival situation? Do we realise that failure would plunge us all of us, into a situation in which all we hold dear would be destroyed?"

He said South Africa would

have to create an average of 313 000 jobs a year over the next 20 years to meet expansion of the black labour force. This would cost R2 500 million at "today's prices".

"These figures indicate that South Africa will, to a large extent, be dependent on foreign capital to provide sufficient employment opportunities, but it also stresses the necessity that the private sector takes a more positive approach towards the development task in the national states as a whole."

Dr Adendorff also emphasised the need for birth control to curb the population explosion, and sex education at schools and family planning was essential.

"I think we should talk of family control, not population control, and I think most homeland leaders would agree with this today," he said.

participation in recognised trade unions or other bodies organised locally or nationally to negotiate labour conditions, with legal recognition. (b) Group participation in such groups organised locally or nationally, but without legal recognition. (c) Group participation in international labour movement. (iii) *Producer's power*. Powers of producers and processors (primary, secondary, tertiary) to affect prices and exchange rates - and so to effectively control income levels - by monopolising markets, withholding or switching resources, and so on. (a) Group participation in such national or local producer's groupings (banks, firms, mining houses, wholesale outlets, etc.) which command monopoly conditions or severely restricted markets. (b) Group participation in such international groupings. (iv) *Consumer power*. Power of consumers to influence quality, quantity, nature and prices of commodities. (a) Group participation in local or national consumer associations. (b) Participation in such international associations (e.g. buying cartels for raw products). In all of these cases, one would particularly aim to estimate the monopoly power available to the group.

5) *Indirect Power*. Indirect access to power through the ability to influence the groups who do have control of the resource distribution decisions and the regulatory decisions arrived at (i.e. participation in 'Informal power structures' cf. [53], pp. 52-53). (i) *National Government*. (a) Social influence - personal connections and friendships of members of the group with the governing authorities and decision makers. (b) Economic influence - economic connectors with the governing authorities and decision makers, including graft and corruption. (c) Information influence - ability to present arguments to the government and public concerning the group's position, in public debates and forums (e.g. at committee meetings or in legislative assemblies, through public media and public meetings). (ii) *Local government*. The same criteria regarding local government and organisation decisions. (iii) *Indirect Economic power*. The ability to influence in this way those who hold economic power (cf. (2) above). (iv) *International*. The ability to influence national and local power through alliances, friendships, and influencing opinion in other countries and in international agencies.

Sabra set to launch white homeland plan

RDH 5/7/80

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By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE PLAN for an all-white homeland will be launched in all seriousness next week when Sabra, the influential pro-apartheid organisation, sets up an association to investigate and promote the idea, a senior Sabra member said yesterday.

Dr Willem van Heerden, a Johannesburg consulting engineer, said the association, which will probably be known as the Oranje Werkers, or the Oranje Werkersbond, will be established on July 10.

In October, a full-time secretary will be appointed to push the concept of "a growing continuous region within the white area in which whites will live and work".

The likely names of the white homeland are Orania or Oranika.

Although there was no certainty about the area in which the homeland would be set up, "the most viable area would be one in which the existing population supports the proposal", Mr Van Heerden said.

"If about 90% of the local population agrees, then only 10% must be replaced. One would then ask those unwilling to co-operate to sell their properties so that it could be bought by people who support the scheme. However, if there are people who do not wish to co-operate, and continue being funny, then one can either choose another place or isolate them until they come to other insights," Dr Van Heerden said.

A likely place for the establishment of the homeland would be in the area around the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam, on the

border between the Orange Free State and the Northern Cape. Once a nucleus had been established, it would be able to grow outwards. "It could reach any size, depending on the support," Dr Van Heerden said. "Eventually it could become the size of a province."

Asked about the position of blacks in the white homeland, Dr Van Heerden said: "Blacks will be allowed to drive through it, or participate in congresses there, or send sports teams. They just won't be able to live or work there."

He continued: "This idea must not be interpreted as pulling back behind walls. We are not frightened. On the contrary, we firmly believe we are a dynamic part of Africa. But we also believe we have a moral right to keep part of our country and live and work there

alone."

Asked whether the scheme enjoyed any support in Government circles, Dr Van Heerden replied. "It has been discussed, and there has been tentative support. However, there has been no discussion just recently, but we don't anticipate any objection. The concept fits in logically with separate development."

A laughing Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, commented: "That is a crackpot suggestion, if ever I heard one. I take it that it will be voluntary, and I doubt whether there will be a rush for applications."

"But if there are people who want to bury themselves in a remote area and deny themselves all the advantages of South Africa's manifold blessings, all I can say is the best of British luck to them."

HOMELANDS

Staying aloof

South Africa's big business is keeping aloof of the "homelands" despite government's appeals and incentives to encourage industrialists to set up shop in those areas.

Lamenting the failure of the private sector to invest in the "black areas," Dr Johannes Adendorff, managing director of the Corporation for Economic Development (CED), confirms that, although "about 300 companies had invested in the homelands in the past decade, the big names in South African industry are absent."

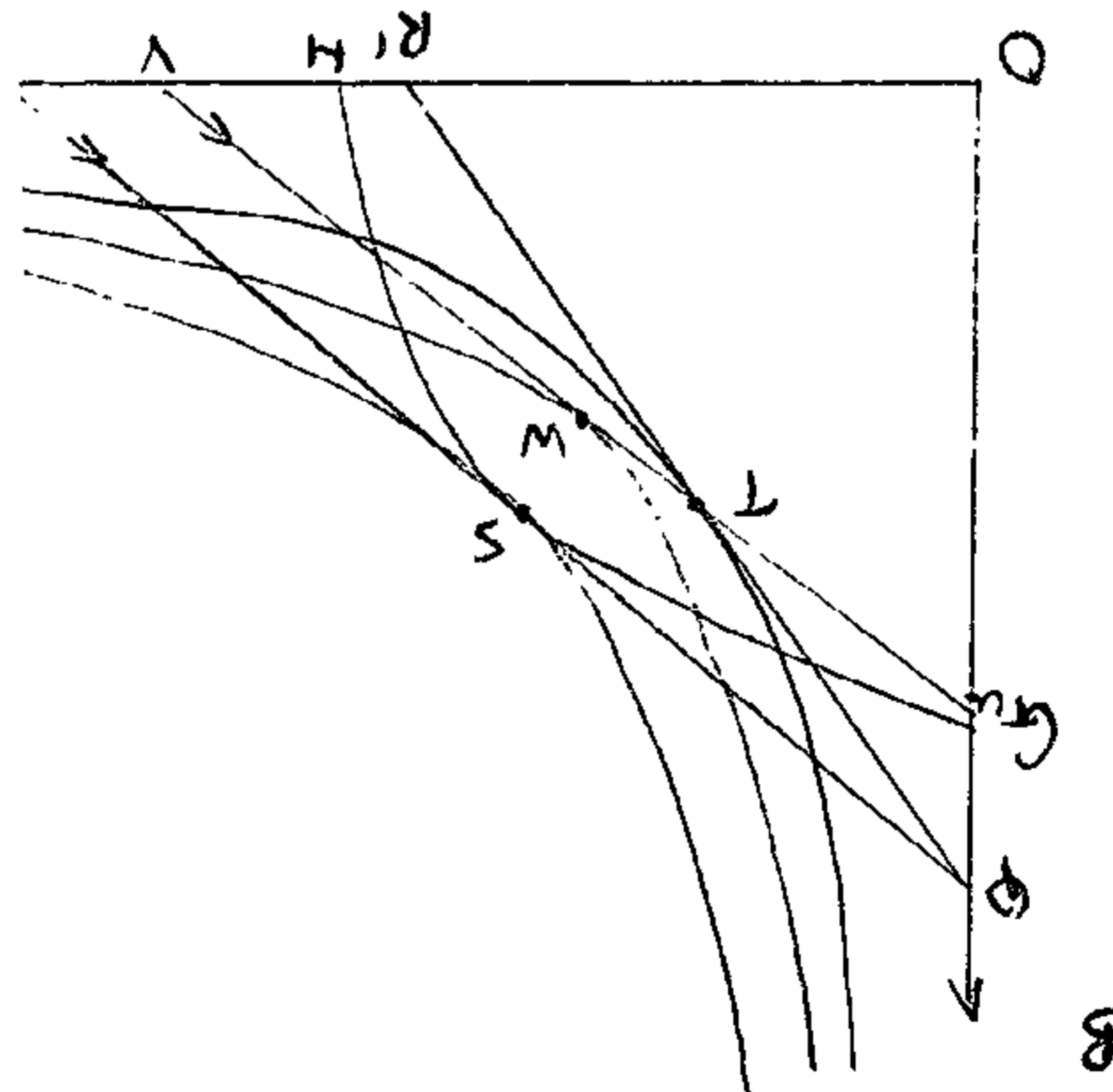
Foreign concerns have certainly made use of the generous incentives provided by the Corporation, which include tax concessions and rail rebates, and this is attested to by the fact that, according to Adendorff, "most of the development referred to was achieved in a time of economic recession." It is "disturbing," he continues, that "the CED is now receiving fewer applications from industrialists at a time of economic upswing".

Though the positions might be "disturbing" and apparently contradictory, in reality it is not so. Recessions call for maximum cost minimisation and the low wages in the homelands coupled with generous investment measures make the homelands attractive for higher returns at that time. Not so during an upswing when the emphasis is on reaching the market speedily to meet competition heightened by increased production. And the premier markets are not located in the homelands.

The implications of a tardy growth rate in the homelands has once again been stated by Adendorff. The number of blacks entering the job market is estimated at 230 000. The average cost of creating a single job is pegged at R8 000 which means that R2,5m will be required annually to absorb the new entrants. The anticipated scenario has become an oft-stated warning on the need to boost investment, especially in the homelands. The urban bias shown by capital and human beings is a factor that even South Africa has to reckon with.

... more responsibility for an external funds is, however, dependent on the course of SA's political development and the insistent tendency of government to establish upon the racial separation of the country might serve as a powerful disincentive and to a large extent, the increase of decentralisation as a result of a crisis, and not a political imperative could provide the major key out of the logjam.

The answer to SA big business' apparent reluctance to establish itself in the homelands is difficult to fathom. Perhaps the late move to come limits the effectiveness of the various incentives developed at home suggested by the prime minister's plea for economic co-operation and development might provide the "big push" needed to "establish more attractive growth points" that could mean the CED playing a more active role in directing the development of the "poorest corners" of the land.



Showdown looms in Kei after ban on DPP meeting

By MARCUS NGANI

A SHOWDOWN is coming between the Transkei Government and the opposition Democratic Progressive Party over next year's general elections.

The DPP's national treasurer, Mr A S Xobololo, feels the prospects of a free and fair election have been jeopardised after the security police refused the party permission to hold an executive meeting.

Mr Xobololo said the party felt so strongly about the matter that if future permit applications were refused they would seek a court order to hold party meetings.

Because of the state of emergency declared by the Government in Transkei, anyone wishing to hold a public gathering in the territory must apply for a permit.

Mr Xobololo said he approached the Umtata magistrate, Mr H van Wyk, who said he had no objection as long as the party got permission from the security police.

Major T I. Tyelela of the security police head quarters in Umtata refused permission, said Mr Xobololo.

"We feel this is unfair in that the state of emergency is intended to curb only student un-

rest. It should not interfere with lawful activities of officially recognised political parties.

"We are now anxiously waiting for reaction from the security police on a series of political rallies proposed by the ruling Transkei National Independence Party for the next few weeks," Mr Xobololo said.

He complained that his party's election campaign programme had been badly disrupted. "We were hoping to formulate our strategy for the election campaign and to compile a tentative list of candidates.

"Time for this sort of planning is running out. This is a serious setback and the Government must take the blame"

The head of the Transkei police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, has denied that the DPP was refused permission to hold its executive meeting.

He said he was absent when a permit to hold the meeting was applied for. Major Tyelela had no authority to issue the permit. "I am the only person who has the final say in such matters," said Brig Ngceba.

He was not prepared to say what his attitude would be towards future requests made by the DPP to hold party meetings. "I consider the merits of each case," he said.

Vast SA aid to stabilise region, not buy friends

STAR
16/7/80
101

South Africa is to spend this year R111,9-million more on development aid to countries in southern Africa than it gave them last year.

In a major drive to promote Prime Minister P W Botha's idea of a constellation of southern African states foreign aid and technical assistance are to be dramatically increased.

Plans have been drawn up in the Department of Foreign Affairs to implement the scheme and concentrate on helping to stabilise the economies of South Africa's neighbours.

In addition to spending R150,6-million on development aid — up from R38,7-million last year — South Africa will continue to pay R60-million in grants to Bophuthatswana and Venda for each of the first three years of those countries' independence.

TECHNIQUES

South Africa has often been accused of using foreign aid to win political friends. The apparent failure of this policy has led to a reassessment and a decision to direct aid towards economic growth.

Accompanied by technical knowhow, the aid programme is seen by diplomats as a means of consolidating stable governments through real growth.

The aid programme is open to all countries on the sub-continent applying for it.

Mr Dion Richter, head of the economic development co-operation section of the Department of Foreign Affairs, said applications would be closely vetted and assistance would be given only to worthwhile projects.

By this he did not mean politically acceptable projects, he said, but rather economically viable ones "It is our aim to establish contacts with our neighbours on a technical level.

"We are prepared to supply the expertise to help neighbouring states to plan their development strategies and increase their own economic independence."

DR FOURIE

He added that the new aid programme was designed along lines favoured by the World Bank and other Western nations.

Plans have been made to draw technical experts from various departments of the Government and the Council for Economic Development.

The programme will be co-ordinated by a committee headed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie.

Called the Committee for Economic Development and Co-operation, its members are drawn from various departments of the Government.

'White homeland' debate sparks verligte protest

Staff Reporter

POTCHEFSTROOM. — Verligte students walked out of an emotional debate on "white homelands" at the ASB congress yesterday.

The idea was vociferously defended by students from the University of Pretoria.

Two members of the University of Potchefstroom's SRC, had earlier introduced a motion rejecting this proposal as "irrelevant and escapist".

During the heated debate that followed:

• The South African Bureau for Racial Affairs, whose members had drawn up the white homeland proposal, were strongly defended;

• The right of whites who wanted to have their needs fulfilled in a "white growth point" were also stressed;

• Several students said that if blacks have homelands there was no reason why whites could not have homelands;

Mr Pieter Fourie, a University of Potchefstroom SRC

member and one of the verligte rebels organising a new non-racial progressive student body, said that people who supported a "white homeland" could not be called Christians.

To loud applause, he was asked to withdraw his statement.

At the end of the debate, the majority of the delegates voted for the rejection of a white homeland. But about a third of the delegates abstained and a number of Pretoria students voted in favour of it.

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Citizenship for blacks to be discussed

101
RDM
18/7/80.

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE contentious issue of black citizenship is certain to be scrutinised closely when the Chief Ministers of South Africa's seven black homelands meet tomorrow to consider their collective response to Pretoria's constitutional proposals.

The citizenship question was highlighted again on the eve of their meeting by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who told an election rally that a Cabinet decision on the matter was imminent.

A report had been received from a committee headed by Professor Charles Nieuwoudt, of the University of Pretoria, which was appointed to investigate the matter in mid-April, he added.

The Chief Ministers of Ciskei, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa, and Qwaqwa have already declared that any attempt to deprive blacks of South African citizenship is "non-negotiable".

A declaration to that effect has already been submitted to the Prime Minister, Mr P W

Botha.

Until recently there were clear hints that Pretoria was looking for a solution in an arrangement which conferred an overall confederal citizenship on all South Africans, including the right to a South African passport.

A policy speech along these lines by Dr Koornhof in Parliament on May 7 was interpreted by the Afrikaans Press as showing how the "non-negotiable" white demand for complete sovereignty over its affairs could be reconciled with the "non-negotiable" black demand that they retain South African citizenship.

Since then the Nieuwoudt Commission has submitted its report, which, in turn, sparked newspaper reports of a "verkrampste" victory within the ruling National Party.

According to newspaper reports, the idea of a common confederal or South African citizenship for all and of separate nationalities was scuttled because of conservative resistance to the common citizenship proposal.

Conservative opposition to the common citizenship propos-

al focused on two fears:

- That it was inimical to white political sovereignty since it gave blacks a constitutional claim to political rights in white institutions, and;
- That its introduction would give South Africa's international enemies an opening to downgrade or even cancel rights enjoyed under the present citizenship.

The conservatives reportedly offered associative citizenship as an alternative to confederal citizenship, under which blacks as associate citizens would enjoy revocable privileges, including South African travel documents, but not rights.

While the Chief Ministers might have been prepared to negotiate a deal on the confederal citizenship, it is extremely unlikely that they will be prepared to discuss associative citizenship.

Their original joint statement said: "Completely separate independent homelands are not acceptable . . . The retention of one South African nationality and of one South African passport is a non-negotiable pre-requisite for the majority of blacks."

Pretoria summit on constellation of states

STAR 11/7/80 (101)

By Sieg Hannig

Another step towards the proposed constellation of states is to be taken next week when the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, meets the heads of government of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

This was announced in Johannesburg last night by Mr Botha in an address to the Institute of Directors at the Carlton Hotel, where he met business leaders last November to launch the idea of the constellation.

Since then, there had been hard work in the private sector and in Government on the application of the ideals involved and progress was being made, the Prime Minister said.

"What we all seek is the promotion of a regional order within which real freedom and material welfare can be maximised."

"Any effort to create the idea that I have dropped this ideal or that I am backtracking from the process that I have an-

nounced is wrong," Mr Botha stressed.

The meeting in Pretoria next Wednesday, at his invitation, was aimed at exchanging views on economic co-operation and development, and other matters concerning relations between the four states, he said.

REVIEW

They would review the present position and progress made.

They would also discuss other actions to promote the prosperity of their peoples.

"Other steps of importance will be announced in due course," Mr Botha said.

In his address, Mr Botha, who also holds the Defence Portfolio, said South Africa was not overspending on armaments and military preparedness to the detriment of economic performance.

Last year, South Africa's defence expenditure had been about 3.5 percent of the national product compared with about five

percent in the United States, 14 percent in Russia, 11 percent in Taiwan and 28 percent in Israel.

"STILL LOW"

During the sixties and the first half of the seventies, defence expenditure in South Africa had varied between about two and three percent of the gross domestic product, Mr Botha said.

After that, it had varied between three and four percent.

While there had been an increase in recent years, the percentage was still low compared with other countries.

Defence expenditure in relation to total Government expenditure had dropped from 22 percent in 1964 to about 12 percent in the seventies as a result of the sharp increase in overall Government expenditure.

Like any other country exposed to an immediate external security threat, South Africa was obliged to stockpile more supplies of armaments than

would be otherwise desirable.

But Government policy of leaving as much production as possible to the private sector was being applied.

About 600 private sector undertakings were involved in armaments production.

South Africa had little choice, given the international arms embargo against this country.

Mr Botha said a modern economy could not function in the absence of political stability, and that this in turn depended on the extent of safeguards against external and internal threats to security.

PM's homeland talks over little constellation?

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, appeared to be opting for an inner or smaller constellation of states designed to solve South Africa's internal political dilemmas, Dr Deon Geldenhuys, of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

Dr Geldenhuys, a senior researcher at the institute, was commenting on Mr Botha's announcement that he is to hold talks in Pretoria next Wednesday with the heads of government of Transkei, Bophutha-Tswana and Venda.

The inner constellation stands in contrast to an "outer constellation" in that it involves "black homelands" which were, or still are, part of South Africa, as well as some form of representation for South Africa's urban blacks.

The outer or greater constellation is a grander project,

which envisages participation by independent black states recognised by the Organisation of African Unity, with the BLS countries — Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — as the immediate candidates for inclusion.

The two constellations are not irreconcilable theoretically. Some observers argue that the inner constellation can be a step towards the outer one. Dr Geldenhuys, however, sees them as mutually exclusive.

He said OAU-recognised black states had "pretty sound objections" to Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda, which would be transferred to the constellation the moment these states joined it.

He pointed out that Southern Africa's black states had already signalled their resistance to Mr Botha's constellation by promoting their own counter-constellation of states at conferences in Arusha, Tanzania, a year ago and in Lusaka, Zambia, last April.

In an already published article on the constellation idea, written in conjunction with a former colleague at the institute, Dr Geldenhuys said of reaction to Pretoria's constellation proposal: "Those favouring it are presently international 'outcasts', (which) creates the impression that a constellation could be a defensive association of pariahs."

But in the article — published shortly after Mr Botha tried to sell the constellation concept to businessmen last November — Dr Geldenhuys said the inner constellation might be used to solve some of the dilemmas of separate development.

"The Prime Minister has admitted that a constellation could resolve the highly contentious issue of black nationality.

"Presumably, homeland blacks — whether in independent or dependent homelands — would become homeland citizens (thus exercising their political rights there) while remaining South African nationals (and thus being entitled to South African passports)."

PM advised to delay constellation

(101) RDM
21/7/80.

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

LEADERS of six South African "black homelands" advised the Prime Minister at the weekend to postpone his plans to establish a Constellation of Southern African States until South Africa's internal problems have been solved.

The advice, contained in a joint statement, came just three days before Mr Botha's scheduled meeting in Pretoria with the heads of government of the independent "homelands" of Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda, which observers see as a first step to setting up the constellation.

The joint statement was issued after a conference near Johannesburg by leaders, or their representatives, from Gazankulu, Lebowa, KwaZulu, Qwaqwa, KaNgwane and KwaNdebele, all of which are still within South Africa.

Their joint statement also made it emphatically clear that the black advisory council proposed by the Schlebusch Commission would not provide a means to resolving South Africa's race problem.

"The concept of a separate black council is totally rejected by the assemblies of all self-governing black states, but not necessarily the concept of a President's Council if it includes blacks."

The conference was convened by Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, who told newsmen that the leaders concerned wished to reiterate that the right of blacks to South African citizenship was non-negotiable.

Any form of dual citizenship which offered blacks a claim to South African passports without the corresponding right to political participation in the central government would be unacceptable, Professor

Ntsanwisi said in response to questions from reporters.

According to some observers, Pretoria is considering a formula by which blacks will be given a status which will entitle them to South African passports but not to rights of political participation in central government legislative machinery.

Under this formula, which is closely linked to the constellation of states proposal, blacks will retain "homeland" citizenship and exercise political rights in "homeland" legislative assemblies.

Professor Ntsanwisi accused the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, of "side-tracking" an earlier request to meet leaders of the non-independent "homelands" with a view to negotiating with them "as a team" for the drawing up of a joint declaration of intent.

The request was made in February 1979 and although Mr Botha had met leaders of non-independent "homelands" separately last August and again in February this year, he had not met them as a team, Professor Ntsanwisi said.

"In view of the critical situation in which we find ourselves today, the leaders will again approach the central government for an urgent meeting with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Co-operation and Development at the earliest possible moment," he added.

Referring to past violence in urban areas and subsequent increases in educational spending on urban blacks, Professor Ntsanwisi said it gave some people the impression that violence brought positive results while non-violent representations were ignored.

● See Editorial Comment, Page 8

Homeland freedom 'could be reversed'

S.M.K.
21/7/80

(101)

By Sieg Hannig

Prospects for a reversal of homeland independence were held out by speakers at a weekend seminar on the Quail Commission which recommended stringent conditions for homeland independence

One of them was Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, who said homeland independence might be contested in court.

He cited the opinion of

an American, based on a Supreme Court judgment in Cape Town, that the Government had no right to alter boundaries without consulting the provinces.

DEMANDS

No group had the right to declare itself independent, and that included those wanting to make the Verwoerd Dam the heartland of "some ridiculous Afrikaner republic," Dr Motlana said.

"In a unitary state like

South Africa everyone of us has every right to every inch of this land."

Another speaker, Mr Richard Proctor-Sims, secretary of the Quail Commission, said demands for an end to the independence of former homelands might not be far-fetched.

"We can at least contemplate in theory, and possibly in practice, that that (independence) could be undone," he said.

He proposed an informal meeting of representatives of all South Afri-

cans along the lines of a national convention.

The results might be very persuasive, he said.

His firm, which provided the secretariat for the Quail Commission, was using its neutral position to help bring about such a meeting, he added.

Professor George Quail, chairman of the commission, said the commission had spelled out "five overwhelming reasons" why independence should be rejected by the Ciskei.

But all South Africans were affected by the arguments presented.

"Had this debate taken place earlier, the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda would not have been proceeded with," the professor said.

Dr Motlana disagreed that the Quail Report would discourage remaining homelands from taking independence.

He was convinced the Ciskei would take independence.

The Government's aim was to deny blacks their South African citizenship, he said.

Homeland leaders join in rejection of council for blacks



Post 21/7/80

LEADERS of the six black homelands in South Africa on Saturday night rejected

the constitutional reform plan proposed by the Government as long as the black majority is excluded from participation.

The plan calls for the creation of a President's Council that would include coloured and Indian members. In the past, these groups — who together number about four million — have been excluded from the formation of National policy that was the fief of the 4,5 million whites and their leaders.

The plan, set out in the report of the Schibusch Commission, also envisages a separate council made up of representatives of South Africa's more than 18 million blacks. The black council would be a consultative body to the President's Council.

NON-NEGOTIABLE

The six homeland leaders met in a hotel at Johannesburg airport, and their spokesman said afterwards: "The inclusion of blacks in the President's Council is non-negotiable".

The six did, however, leave the door open to future agreement on the constitutional project if the Government changed the plan to include blacks.

In its present form, the plan has been rejected by Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha opposition in Parliament. Moreover, the Coloured Labour Party and the Indian Reform Party have announced categorically that they would oppose the plan as long as blacks were not given equal status under it.

The six homeland leaders — Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, Kenneth Mopeli of QwaQwa, S Skosana of KwaNdebele, Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane and M A Ngcobo representing KwaZulu — also rejected as "anti-democratic" any idea of a black council handpicked by Pretoria. — AFP.

Quail Report slams Govt homelands policy

STAR 21/7/80 (101)

Two pillars of the Afrikaner establishment were party to the most serious and comprehensive indictment of Government policies yet to have been published.

This was spelled out at the weekend by Professor George Quail, chairman of the Quail Commission on Ciskeian independence.

The commissioners he described as pillars of Afrikanerdom were Professor Ernst Marais, principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, and Dr Martin van den Berg, past president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

The indictment was the report of the Quail Commission which provided "five overwhelming reasons why independence as at present understood should be rejected."

And the effect, in Professor Quail's words: "Had this debate taken place earlier, the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda would not have proceeded with."

Meaningful negotiations among all concerned were necessary before "any more arbitrary and unrepresentative takings of independence occur," Professor Quail told a multiracial seminar near Johannesburg.

The commission had made it clear that even the present situation, which could be satisfactory for very few, was preferable to independence on the terms offered, he said.

The commission had found enormous inequity.

Government expenditure on whites compared with that on blacks was 10 to one in education, three to one in health and four to one in pensions.

"It would take 300 years to double the number of houses in Soweto if the construction rate for the 12 months up to mid-1979 were to be continued," Professor Quail said.

The secretary of the commission, Mr Richard Proctor-Sims, said the most important piece of evidence before the commission was a survey of the attitudes of rural and urban blacks.

This showed that dissatisfaction had increased enormously from 1977 to 1979.

He said popular fallacies were exploded by the survey which showed that:

- Black homeland leaders had a popular legitimacy and do not just represent themselves.

- Liberal, democratic blacks were not a tiny minority.

- Political discontent and activism were certainly not confined to the youth.

Other key findings of the attitude survey were:

- Nine out of 10 blacks wanted to vote together with whites for a single, multiracial government.

- The cry for "one man one vote" was not confined to a minority of urban blacks but cover 90 percent of all blacks.

- Ethnic and social background were not the determining factors in the creation of the desired political order.

- One man one vote was not a precondition for any proposed national convention and a unitary State was also negotiable.

- A clear majority of

Terms 'not favourable'

The main reasons given by the Quail Commission why independence for the Ciskei as at present understood is an unattractive option are:

- The terms on which separation is currently available (as in the case of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda) are not favourable.

- In terms of size and economic viability the Ciskei would rank among the world's least endowed states.

- An independent Ciskei would not be recognised as a *hona fide* member of the international community of nations.

- An attitude survey shows that two out of three Ciskeians oppose separation on present terms.

- South Africa is changing and this is not the time for the Ciskei to risk cutting itself off from the prospect of gaining its rightful share of political and economic benefits within South Africa.

the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, voiced about the Quail Report.

"The report was possibly the most serious and comprehensive indictment

of Government policies yet to have been published," he said.

He doubted whether any previous indictments were so well-founded or had the crucial support of



Professor George Quail

"two pillars of the Afrikaner establishment" — Professor Marais and Dr van den Berg.

If Dr Koornhof's favourable reception was designed to defuse the impact of

the report, he might possibly have succeeded in part, he said.

All South Africans were affected by the evidence and argument, Professor Quail said.

By Sieg Hannig

two to one was completely opposed to independence as presently understood.

- Three out of four thought doctrine was less important than how they were affected materially.

Mr Proctor-Sims said the Quail Commission had "enormously strengthened" the Ciskei's bargaining power in fiscal, education, health, housing and land matters.

Various Government departments had taken note of the Quail Report on matters such as the citizenship question, land consolidation, influx control and a range of housing matters, he said.

Professor Quail said the idea of the President's Council might have sprung from his commission's report as well.

He explained that the report recommended that urban and rural blacks be represented on an interstate consultative body to consider the political realities expounded in the report and elsewhere.

Another innovative proposal was the establishment of a condominium (territory under joint control) in the present white areas adjacent to the Ciskei.

This should be "free from the country's racial and other restrictive legislation, with the plus factor of a free port" (East London) for an experimental period. Professor Quail said.

While the idea might seem "way out" at present, he pleaded that it should be kept alive. Incalculable benefits might flow from such an experiment.

Professor Quail expressed surprise at the favourable reaction which



Prime Minister P W Botha to chair today's meeting.

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POST, Tuesday, July 23, 1980 Page 3

Cabinet discusses Chief's attitude

THE attitude of the leaders of the non-independent black homelands towards the establishment of a separate black constitutional council, in addition to the proposed Presidents Council, is expected to top the agenda at today's important cabinet meeting in Pretoria.

The Niewoudt Commission report on black citizenship will probably also receive attention. The meeting — the first since Parliament adjourned on June 13 — will

take place under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

At a conference at Jan Smuts airport at the weekend, homeland leaders rejected the idea of a separate black council.

The only homeland leader who did not attend the meeting was the Ciskeian Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

CIRCLES

The heads of state of the three already independent black states — Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda — will meet the Prime Minister in Pretoria tomorrow.

In political circles this meeting is seen as the first major step towards the economic confederation of Southern Africa.

Addressing the Institute of Directors in Johannesburg last week, Mr Botha said that since he had introduced the constellation of states concept in November, the public and private sector had worked hard to make progress towards this ideal.

This week a further step would be taken on this road, he said. — Sapa.

Two Quail commissioners described as 'Pillars of Afrikanerdom'

Post 22/7/80
101

TWO pillars of the Afrikaners establishment were party to the most serious and comprehensive indictment of government policies yet to have been published.

This was spelled out at the weekend by Professor Geoge Quail, chairman of the Quail Commission on Ciskeian independence.

The commissioners he described as pillars of Afrikanerdom were Professor Ernest Marais, principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, and Dr Martin van der Berg, past president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

The indictment was the report of the Quail Commission which provided "five overwhelming reasons why independence as at present understood should be rejected."

The commission made it clear that even the present situation, which could be satisfactory for very few, was preferable to independence on the terms offered, he said.

The commission had found enormous inequity. Thus the Government expenditure on whites compared with that on blacks was 10 to one in education, three to one in health and four to one in pensions.

"It would take 300 years to double the number of houses in Soweto if the construction rate for the 12 months up to mid 1979 were to be continued," Professor Quail said.

The secretary of the commission, Mr Richard Proctor-Sims, said the most important piece of evidence before the commission was an attitude survey of rural and urban blacks.

This showed that dissatisfaction had increased enormously from 1977 to 1979.

He said popular fallacies were exploded by the survey which showed that:

- Black homeland leaders have a popular legitimacy and did not just

represent themselves.

- Liberal, democratic blacks are not a tiny minority.

- Political discontent and activism are certainly not confined to the youth.

Other key findings of the attitude survey were:

- Nine out of 10 blacks want to vote together with

whites for a single, multi-racial government.

- The cry for 'one man one vote' is not confined to a minority of urban blacks but covers 90 per cent of all blacks.

- Ethnic and social background are not the determining factors in the creation of the desired political order.

- One man one vote is not a precondition for any proposed national convention and a unitary state is also negotiable.

A clear majority of two to one was completely opposed to independence as at present understood.

- Three out of four thought doctrine was less important than how they were affected materially.

Mr Proctor-Sims said the Quail Commission had "enormously strengthened" the Ciskei's bargaining power in fiscal, education, health, housing and land matters.

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This should be 'free from the country's racial and other restrictive legislation, with the plus factor of a free port' (East London) for an experimental period, Professor Quail said.

Incalculable benefits might flow from such an experiment.

Professor Quail expressed surprise at the favourable reaction which the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, voiced about the Quail report.

"The report was possibly the most serious and comprehensive indictment of South African Government policies yet to have been published," he said.



Dr Nthato Motlana . . . it must be very difficult for whites to appreciate the depth of feeling . . .

Homeland independence may go to court - Motlana

PROSPECTS for a reversal of homeland independence were held out by speakers at a weekend seminar on the Quail Commission which recommended stringent conditions for homeland independence.

One of them was Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, who said homeland independence might be contested in court.

He cited the opinion of an American based on a Supreme Court judgment in Cape Town that the Government had

no right to alter boundaries without consulting the provinces.

No group had the right to declare itself independent, and that included those wanting to make the Verwoerd Dam the heartland of "some ridiculous Afrikaner republic," Dr Motlana said.

"In a unitary state like South Africa everyone of us has every right of every inch of this land."

Another speaker, Mr Proctor-Sims, secretary of the Quail Commission, said demands for an end to the independence of former homelands might not be far-fetched.

"We can at least contemplate in theory, and possibly in practice, that the "independence could be undone," he said.

He proposed an informal meeting of representatives of all South Africans along the lines of a national convention. The results might be very persuasive, he said.

His firm, which provided the secretariat for the Quail Commission was using its neutral position to help bring about such a meeting, he added.

Professor George Quail, chairman of the commission said the commission

had spelled out "five overwhelming reasons" why independence should be rejected by the Ciskei.

But all South Africans were affected by the arguments presented.

"Had this debate taken place earlier, the independence of the Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda would not have proceeded with," the professor said.

CISKEI

Dr Motlana disagreed that the Quail report would discourage remaining homelands from taking independence.

He was convinced that the Ciskei would take independence.

The Government's aim was to deny blacks their South African citizenship, he said.

"It must be very difficult to you white South Africans to appreciate the depth of feeling, of anger, of frustration, of determination to do anything, and I mean anything, to regain that citizenship", Dr Motlana said

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told the seminar that a commitment to a "common citizenship in an undivided South Africa" was necessary for any serious talks on a resolution of the 'South African crisis.'

The Bishop said the Quail Commission had unintentionally worked from the premise that parts of South Africa could be balkanised. In a sense it had given respectability to "a thing that we deprecate with every fibre of our being."

you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject ECONOMICS 1A
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No 1
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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Examiners' Initials		
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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

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

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

231 7/80 ARGUS

Botha spells out 'constellation'

PM's PLAN FOR STATES

101

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, today set out his plan for the establishment of a constellation of Southern African states.

At his meeting with leaders of South African states, he announced that Dr Gerhard de Kock has been appointed chairman of a 'special constellation committee' consisting of the chairmen and secretaries of a number of working parties which will be formed to deal with specific economic aspects of constellation development.

Working party

The working party chairmen already appointed were Dr S S E. Dr J H de Loor, Dr S. Kleu, and Professor J. Lombard.

Dr de Kock would retain his position as Senior Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, special economic adviser to the Minister of Finance, and chairman of the commission of inquiry into the monetary system and monetary policy in Southern Africa.

He would be directly responsible to the Prime



Mr P W Botha

Minister and his Cabinet and would work in close co-operation with the Ministers concerned and with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information.

Mr Botha proposed that particular attention be paid to:

- Monetary arrangements such as those involved in the rand monetary area agreement.
- The establishment of a multi-lateral development bank for Southern Africa, the rationalisation of the existing development corporations, and special arrangements to encourage all business enterprise.
- The fiscal and other financial relations between the Central Government of South Africa and the various categories of other states in Southern Africa.
- Regional development, industrial decentralisation, and customs union matters.
- Agricultural development and food production.

Transport

At the same time, he said, increased emphasis would be placed on co-operation in the fields of transport, posts and telecommunications, energy, manpower utilisation, tourism, forestry, and the use of mineral and other natural resources.

In the whole process of economic development, the private sector would be vital.

● 'End discrimination' call to Botha, Page 2,

PW's talks: economy is key topic

101 RDM

23/7/80

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE Government today takes the first step towards what informed political observers describe as "a process of getting back" the three independent homelands of Transkei, Venda and BophuthaTswana.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, meets the leaders of the three independent homelands at a secret venue in the Pretoria area for talks aimed at launching the Constellation of States through closer economic co-operation.

A statement is expected after the meeting, heralding the start of an economic confederation supported by a development bank for the whole region.

There seems little doubt that all leaders of the independent and non-independent homelands will take advantage of the development bank to boost growth in their underdeveloped areas.

However, informed political observers believe that an economic confederation will eventually lead to a political confederation between the units, which were once intended to be economically and politically independent homelands.

There is such strong resistance to this in Rightwing ranks that no Government Minister has mentioned it publicly.

Today's meeting follows a crucial Cabinet meeting yesterday at which its two most urgent problems were discussed.

They are:

- The refusal of homeland leaders to accept a separate black council in terms of the Schlebusch Commission recommendations, and their insistence on direct participation in the President's Council.

- The issue of black citizenship, and the proposals — now before the Government — that blacks be granted "associate" citizenship, rather than equal South African citizenship.

It is also understood that the Zimbabwean situation, and the tension among whites there over the retirement of army chief General Peter Walls, featured in the discussion.

No statement was issued after the meeting in Pretoria.

It is likely that there will be a further meeting with homeland leaders to discuss these issues. It is known that certain key verligtes support the direct inclusion of blacks in the President's Council — but their group is a small minority.

Meanwhile, Dr Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, has called on the Government to change its decision to exclude blacks from direct participation in the proposed President's Council.

He told a Progressive Federal Party house meeting in the Simonstown by-election campaign that most South Africans would welcome such a change of mind by the Government.

"What is needed now is an act of real statesmanship. All significant leaders in the black and brown population groups have rejected the Government's constitutional plan.

"Yet all sides, white and black, are agreed that constitutional negotiation is vitally necessary if senseless confrontation is to be avoided."

Dr Slabbert, who spoke in support of the PFP Candidate, Mr Eddie Barlow, said it was surely not beyond the ingenuity of the Government to create constitutional machinery in which all population groups would have the same representation.

disposal; (b) Information processing: information generation (research and data collection), processing, storage, and distribution; (c) Money processing: money creation, storage, distribution, and exchange, (d) Personnel processing: use of resources for recruiting, transporting, training and retraining of personnel (insofar as these are not included in (1) above). (iv) Resource investment. Withdrawal of group resources from immediate access so that they may be used to generate new resources, either immediately or in the future, without 'using up' the resources (i.e. the resource will become available again to the group in the future):

(inadequate); grade II (adequate); and grade I (affluent). Thus for example, labour relations (an aspect of the 'level of pressure') might be classified into, IV = {riots, repeated strikes and lockouts}; III = {tension in labour relations}; II = {labour relations satisfactory}; I = {labour relations good} (page 65 in [9]); many more examples are given in that reference). Then a group of competent observers of the scene could fairly easily assign values to each ordinal indicator. This enables one to obtain a quantified estimate of many aspects of the situation in a satisfactory way even if no reasonable

POST

TRANSVAAL

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Irony in grandiose talk

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THERE is no just way we can see today's meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and the heads of three independent black states as historic.

It seems, however, that the red carpet is to be laid out for Transkei's PM, Mr George Matanzima and Presidents Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana and Mr Patrick Mphphu of Venda. They will receive full VIP treatment on their arrival at the Waterkloof Air Force base — a gun salute with a military guard of honour.

The summit meeting is regarded as the first step towards the economic confederation of South African states and another step to the proposed constellation of states.

There seems to be something distinctly hollow about a constellation which will be composed of three black states that have no international recognition and SA which happens to be the polecat of the world.

There is irony in the grandiose talk of an economic confederation between the four states when it is common cause that the three black states are so dependent on SA economically that their political clout vis-a-vis this country is almost nil.

There may be some people who see this meeting as historic but many blacks regard it as a non-event. In fact many South African blacks are so incensed with the three states for going independent that their view of this meeting is jaundiced.

If we remember well, South Africa's PM has had his eyes on a much more ambitious constellation of Southern African states.

Among others he had hoped Zimbabwe would have still been Rhodesia to this day with the likes of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Mr Ian Smith forming co-partners to the league. But history has turned his plans awry and he has to settle for his satellite states to make the meeting historic.

resources' level, and each time they do so, the appropriate level of aggregation for description will be different (the clothes are still made of cotton, threads, buttons, etc., but instead of describing all these components we simply class them all together as 'clothes'). The classification of the roles

productive use in astronomical observations, e.g. in the classification of spectral types of stars, and also in classifying galactic types and hence (following a suggestion of S. van der Bergh) determining galactic magnitudes.

We can regard 'gifts donated' and 'emigration' as trade or export expenditure which do not produce any resulting income; and 'gifts received' and 'immigration' as corresponding incomes received without associated expenditures (so they are classified in (v) above).

23/7/10
 PM spells out plan to link neighbours

Political Staff
 The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced today that Dr Gerhard de Kock had been appointed chairman of a "special constellation committee."

At his meeting in Pretoria with leaders of South Africa's three independent black states, Mr Botha set out his plan for a constellation of southern African states.

He proposed that particular attention be paid in the plan to:

- Monetary arrangements such as those involved in the rand monetary-area agreement.
- The establishment of a multilateral development bank for southern Africa, the rationalisation of the existing development corporations and special arrangements to encourage all business enterprise.
- The fiscal and other financial relations between the Government of South Africa and the various categories of other states.

- Regional development, industrial decentralisation, and customs union matters.
- Agricultural development and food production.

In the process of economic development, the private sector would be vital.

The "constellation committee" consists of the chairman and secretaries of working parties being formed to deal with specific economic aspects of constellation development.

The working party chairmen already appointed were Dr S S Brand, Dr J H de Loor, Dr S J Kleu, and Professor J A Lombard, Mr Botha said.

Dr de Kock would retain his position as senior deputy governor of the Reserve Bank, special economic adviser to the Minister of Finance, and chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the

To Page 3, Col 3

'Get rid of apartheid' —homeland leaders

from page 1

monetary system and monetary policy.

He would be directly responsible to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

Mr Botha said he had authorised Dr de Kock to enlist the aid of all relevant departments and other public sector entities.

Mr Botha will meet leaders of the non-independent homelands on August 8, the day after he meets a delegation from the SA Council of Churches led by Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Moves are also under way to set up a meeting between Mr Botha and coloured leaders.

Black leaders attending today's meeting urged the Government to get rid of race discrimination fast.

The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, said his Government noted with appreciation that South Africa intended abolishing racial discrimination.

He warned that racial discrimination could spell "the doom of what we are trying to do here."

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, assured the South African Government of his Government's unswerving support in getting rid of apartheid.

Chief Matanzima said it was to be regretted that it had not been possible to convene a meeting of all sovereign states in southern Africa.

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24/7/80 ARCUUS

SA, blacks

agree on economic growth

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The heads of Government of South Africa and its three independent black states have decided that the future of their peoples can be best safeguarded by their joint efforts to promote private investment and to uphold the rule of law.

At their meeting here yesterday they agreed to a set of proposals for the structuring of economic development and co-operation and to establish a Southern African development bank which would be open to all countries in the region and which would provide as much scope as possible for the private sector.

They also agreed to the establishment of a committee to consider manpower training and tertiary education and to adopt a joint approach to the development of a transportation system which would commence with road networks for the region as a whole. The existing multilateral technical transport committee would consider this in co-operation with special inter-state committees.

CUSTOMS UNION

The meeting considered the eventful creation of a single customs union between all the independent countries in Southern Africa which were at present parties to separate customs unions.

In view of the fast development of forestry management, control and planning it was agreed that to remain competitive the necessary contacts had to be maintained and information exchanged between the countries of Southern Africa. The existing inter-state agricultural liaison committee would consider a joint development strategy on this issue.

STABILITY

The Prime Minister,

● They will ensure the maximum mobility of labour, capital, technology and entrepreneurship;

● They will give private enterprise the assurance that their businesses will not be nationalised and that their ability to make profits and to repatriate dividends will not be arbitrarily restricted;

● They will minimise direct controls of a socialistic nature and generally provide a framework in which the forces of free enterprise and the market mechanism can make the maximum contribution to the economic welfare of all the peoples.

Mr P W Botha, and the black leaders, Chief George Matanzima of Transkei, Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana and Chief P R Mphahlele of Venda, resolved to encourage private investment in their countries by promoting peace and political and monetary stability.



SA seals homelands agreement

CAPE Times 24/7/80 (49) (101)

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Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — A pledge to uphold the rule of law and ensure the maximum mobility of labour are the key aspects of a "declaration to promote private investment" released jointly last night by the leaders of South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda.

The declaration was issued after a full day's meeting at the Old Radcliffe Observatory, near Pretoria, and marks the first step towards the establishment of a constellation of states through economic co-operation.

The declaration, which also pledges minimum state intervention in the economy and guarantees against nationalization, was issued with a view to encouraging increased private-sector investment in the independent homelands.

During yesterday's meeting, the three homeland leaders and the South African Government agreed to:

- Consider proposals to structure economic development and co-operation.
- Establish, on a multilateral basis, a development bank for Southern Africa to mobilize development resources and co-operation. The functioning of the bank would allow maximum participation of the private sector and the bank's membership would be open to all Southern African countries wishing to participate on the basis of equal status.
- Adopt a comprehensive declaration to promote private investment.
- Establish a special committee to consider manpower training and tertiary education.
- Consider the creation of a single customs union between all independent countries in Southern Africa.
- Work for a joint approach to transport planning and forestry development.

The three-page declaration to promote private investment includes the following major provisions:

- Promotion of political stability.

• Adherence to the rule of law reconciled with the official social and other non-economic policies.

• Agreement against arbitrary restriction of ability to make profit and to repatriate dividends.

• Minimizing the use of direct controls of a socialistic nature.

• Provision of a framework in which the forces of free enterprise and the market mechanism can make the maximum contribution to the economic welfare of all.

The declaration acknowledged that certain deficiencies operating to the detriment of private enterprise would have to receive urgent attention.

To eradicate these, attention would have to be given to rapid training of workers and prospective entrepreneurs. It would also be necessary to have a clearly defined policy on industrial decentralization and rural development and provide the necessary infrastructure such as roads, railways, harbours, electricity, water and housing.

It was also desirable that restrictions on the mobility of goods and services between the different areas should not be imposed without joint agreement.

Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition spokesman on finance, said last night that the statement reflected the first realization that free enterprise could not exist without other freedoms.

The declaration would be meaningless unless all laws infringing on these freedoms were removed from the statute book.

This would mean that laws providing for detention without trial, banning and arbitrary restriction would have to go.

Examiners' Initials		
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ADM 24/7/80 (101)
SA and 'homeland' states
give pledge to Rule of Law

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

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Consider proposals to structure economic development and co-operation.

The establishment, on a multilateral basis, of a development bank for Southern Africa to mobilise development resources and co-operation. The functioning of the bank would allow maximum participation of the private sector, and the bank's membership would be open to all Southern African countries wishing to participate on the basis of equal status.

Adopt a comprehensive declaration to promote private investment;

Establish a special committee to consider manpower training and tertiary education.

Consider the creation of a single customs union between all independent countries in Southern Africa.

Work for a joint approach to transport planning and forestry development.

The three-page declaration to promote private investment includes these major provisions:

The promotion of political stability.

Adherence to the Rule of Law, and the prevention of arbitrary government.

Provision of monetary stability.

Restriction of the direct role of the State in the economy mainly to the provision of collective and strategic goods and services, and to the co-ordination of regional development.

The provision for a maximum scope to private business enterprises to decide what, how, where and for whom to produce.

To ensure maximum labour mobility which can be reconciled with our official, social and other non-economic

policies.

An assurance against nationalisation of private enterprises, and the guarantee against arbitrary restriction of their ability to make profit and to repatriate dividends.

Minimising the use of direct controls of a socialistic nature.

The provision of a framework in which the forces of free enterprise and the market mechanism could make the maximum contribution to the economic welfare of all.

The declaration acknowledged that certain deficiencies operating to the detriment of private enterprise would have to receive urgent attention.

To eradicate these deficiencies, attention would have to be given to rapid training of workers and prospective entrepreneurs.

Picture - Page 3

appears to be conflict between a short-run consumption function which appears to be non-proportional to income and a long-run consumption function which appears to be proportional.

~~Many of the earlier con-~~

Many consumption theories have been based entirely on current disposable income. This, however, should not be the only criterion for determining consumption behaviour as other factors such as people's expectations come into play.

According to Keynes the consumption function was curved-linear and non-proportional to income. The implication of a non-proportional consumption function is, that as income rises, consumption rises, but less than in proportion to income.

If this is so, then some other component of aggregate demand must grow at a sufficient rate to take up the difference between aggregate demand and aggregate supply, not taken up by



Chief George Matanzima, Chief Lucas Mangope, Mr P W Botha and Chief Patrick Mphphu . . . taking the first step

Taking a step...

By JOE
THOLOLOE

SOUTH Africa, the Transkei, Bophutha-Tswana and Venda yesterday took the first tentative steps towards a southern African "constellation of States".

In a statement after a day-long meeting,

Prime Minister P W Botha, Chief George Matanzima of the Transkei, Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophutha-Tswana, and Chief Patrick Mphphu of Venda said:

They had "considered the establishment of regional co-operation in the fields of economic activity, social affairs, interstate relations and security matters".

They agreed to establish a development bank for southern Africa whose membership would be open to all countries in southern Africa "who wish to participate on the basis of equal status."

They also "agreed to a set of proposals to be considered in structuring economic development and co-operation."

The meeting started with Chief Matanzima and Chief Mangope attacking apartheid.

In a speech after Mr Botha had welcomed them, Chief Matanzima said the racial policies of South Africa are creating a mammoth problem and once there was a total elimination of apartheid South Africa would have the Transkei's total support.

need not be confined to the four at the meeting.

"But can include any state in the sub-continent which recognises the existing economic and other inter-relationship between itself and other States in southern Africa and wishes to co-operate in a regional context."

First to arrive at Pretoria's Waterkloof Air base at 8,45 am was Chief Lucas Mangope in a Dakota plane. He was met by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the BophuthaTswana ambassador to South Africa, Mr H E S S. Seane.

He inspected the guard of honour — the white State President's Guard and the black Battalion 21 from Lenasia in Johannesburg.

He was followed 15 minutes later by Chief Mphphu, who arrived in a helicopter.

Chief George Matanzima and his entourage arrived at 9,20 in a South African Airways Merlin.

After inspecting the guard, each of the visiting chiefs and his entourage was taken by helicopter to the "summit" at the Observatory.

After the opening speech, Mr P W Botha was unanimously elected chairman of the meeting.

Chief Mangope urged South Africa to speed up the abolishing of "all forms of discrimination".

But in the final "declaration to promote private investment" the four said they resolve to encourage private investment in their countries by, among other things:

"Ensuring the maximum mobility of labour, capital, technology and entrepreneurship which can be reconciled with our official social and other non-economic policies".

In his opening speech at the Old Radcliffe Observatory in Pretoria, Mr Botha said he believed the way to proceed in the development of a broader constellation involving other southern African states would be:

"To build upon the existing economic interdependence between these states" with the main emphasis on economic co-operation;

"Leaving participating states free to reserve their position on certain political or other non-economic issues if they so desire".

Mr Botha said membership of the constellation

OF CAPE TOWN
VAN KAAPSTAD

EEIKN

Examiner's Initials:
Voorletters van Eksaminator:

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101

24/7/80 Post

Constellation will foster private enterprise

101
22/10
1/11

Jan 24/7/80

By Tom Duff,
Political Reporter

The Governments of South Africa and the three independent homelands have agreed that the future of all their peoples can best be safeguarded by their joint efforts.

South Africa, Venda, Transkei and Bophuthatswana have taken the first step towards creating a constellation of southern African States with an agreement to promote free enterprise and regional co-operation on several levels.

The leaders of these countries agreed at a summit meeting in Pretoria yesterday to several measures to promote private investment. Among them is a pledge to subscribe "to the rule of law which prevents the

emergence of arbitrary government."

They also agreed to establish, on a multilateral basis, a development bank for southern Africa as a vehicle for mobilising resources for development and for development co-operation.

At yesterday's summit at the old Observatory in Pretoria were the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha; the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope; the President of Venda, Paramount Chief Patrick Mphahlele; and the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

They considered the establishment of regional co-operation in the fields of economic activity, social affairs, inter-state relations and security matters.

Among matters agreed at the talks were:

- Proposals which are to be considered in structuring economic development and co-operation.
- A declaration to promote private enterprise.
- The establishment of a special committee to consider the training of manpower and tertiary education.
- A joint approach to the planning of a transportation system, starting with a roads network.
- The formulation of a joint forestry development strategy.

The government leaders also resolved to encourage private investment by:

STABILITY

- Promoting peace and political stability.
- Providing monetary stability.
- Restricting the public sector's direct role in the economy mainly to the provision of collective and strategic goods and services and the co-ordination of regional development.
- Ensuring the maximum movement of labour, capital technology and entrepreneurship which can be reconciled with official, social and other non-economic policies.
- Assuring private businesses that they will not be nationalised and that their ability to make profits and repatriate dividends will not be arbitrarily restricted.

A joint statement issued after the meeting said "We trust that this joint declaration will serve its intended purpose of encouraging increased private sector participation in the development of our respective economies.

"All interested entrep-

reneurs are invited to discuss their problems, initiatives and plans with our Governments with a view to removing possible obstacles."

Summit pledge to co-operate

DD
24/7/80
(101)

PRETORIA — A declaration pledging economic co-operation by South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda was issued after summit talks here yesterday.

The declaration was issued by the leaders of the four countries after a full day's meeting and marks the first step towards the establishment of a constellation of states through economic co-operation.

The three-page declaration, which was issued with a view to encouraging increased private sector investment in the independent black states, included the following major provisions:

- The promotion of peace and political stability.
- Subscription to the rule of law which prevented the emergence of arbitrary government.
- Provision of monetary stability.
- Restriction of the public sector's direct role in the economy mainly to the provision of collective and

strategic goods and services and to the co-ordination of regional development.

● Provision, within the framework of each government's social and other non-economic policies, of as much scope as possible to private business enterprise to decide what, how, where and for whom to produce.

● Ensuring the maximum mobility of labour, capital, technology and entrepreneurship which could be reconciled with official social and other non-economic policies.

● Assurances to private business enterprises that they would not be nationalised and that their ability to make profits and to repatriate dividends would not be arbitrarily restricted.

● Minimising the use of direct controls of a

socialistic nature.

● Providing a framework in which the forces of free enterprise and the market mechanism could make the maximum contribution to the economic welfare of all.

In making their declaration, the leaders said they were fully aware that, from an economic point of view, the framework within which private business enterprises operated in their countries had certain deficiencies which required urgent attention.

"We trust that this joint declaration will serve its intended purpose of encouraging increased private sector participation in the development of our respective economies.

"We are convinced that the enormous development potential of Southern Africa can be fully realised only

through close co-operation between the public and private sectors."

The four leaders also agreed to the establishment, on a multilateral basis, of a development bank for Southern Africa.

It was agreed that the proposed bank should be used as a vehicle for mobilising resources for development, and for development and co-operation.

The summit meeting was attended by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana and President Patrick Mphahlele of Venda. — DDC-SAPA.

More reports, pages 2 and 15.

- ...emphasising, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
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DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING

No. 1546

25 Julie 1980

HOOFKOMMISSARISGEBIEDE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gee ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, hierby kennis dat ek die gebiede waarin die Hoofkommissarisse gemeld in die Bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 530 van 21 Maart 1980, sodanige bevoegdhede moet uitoefen en sodanige pligte moet verrig as wat voorgeskryf word, met ingang van 1 Augustus 1980 wysig deur die wysiging van voormelde Bylae ooreenkomstig die Bylae hiervan.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT

GG 7139
No. 1546

101

25 July 1980

AREAS OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby give notice that, with effect from 1 August 1980, I amend the areas in which the Chief Commissioners referred to in the Schedule to Government Notice R. 530 of 21 March 1980 shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as are prescribed, by the amendment of the said Schedule in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Industry sees grave flaw in 'constellation'

Pretoria Bureau

INDUSTRIALISTS say it will be a serious flaw in any development programme for Southern Africa if the homelands are excluded — and the flaw should be given urgent attention.

After the summit meeting in Pretoria earlier this week between South Africa, Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda, a joint declaration was issued announcing the creation of a "development bank" — which would be open to all Southern African "countries". Organised commerce and industry said that despite the "flaw", it welcomed the declaration as an important step in the right direction.

The executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Dr Johan van Zyl, said the FCI was enthusiastic about the declaration of intent.

It was particularly important that the development bank envisaged was to have a multi-lateral base — that it would be open to all countries in Southern Africa with equal status for the partners.

However, the one serious shortcoming was:

"Where does this leave the black self-governing homelands like KwaZulu? If the principle is to regard the whole of South Africa as an economic unit, then the homelands should all be involved in planning the location of industry," said Dr Van Zyl.

At present, it appeared that only South Africa, BophuthaTswana, Venda and Transkei were participants. However, the important principle of a regional approach to economic development had been established.

The FCI also welcomed the fact that the private sector would be given the greatest possible role in the programme.

Another vital part of the announcement was that the four countries subscribed to the Rule of Law. This was an important safeguard if private capital and initiative was to play its full part.

"This we see as a breakthrough. It eliminates political

and other risks which might otherwise frighten off the private sector," Dr Van Zyl said.

The executive director of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Raymond Parsons, said progress towards the ideal of a constellation of Southern African states was in the interest of all people in the region.

Bold and positive action was needed, however, to attain the objective, and the announcement of a co-ordinated action programme was an important step in the right direction.

Few of the problems of food, inflation, population, transport and other economic questions had a purely national solution, he said.

FOOTNOTE: Banking sources said yesterday that in 1973-74 the big commercial banks proposed the establishment of a development bank for Southern Africa. With Government approval they went ahead with planning, which had reached an advanced stage when it "was sat on" and abandoned.

Lawyer group calls for Rule of Law

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

IF SOUTH Africa and the "independent" homelands are to adhere to the Rule of Law, their first step should be to scrap the entire homelands concept in which millions of South Africans had no say.

That is the view of the Democratic Lawyers' Association (DLA), whose chairman, Mr Hassim Seedat, said yesterday his organisation found it "extremely illogical" for homelands leaders to talk about the Rule of Law.

He was reacting to the declaration issued by heads of South Africa, Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda after their meeting near Pretoria on Wednesday.

Mr Seedat, whose organisation is affiliated to the International Commission of Jurists, said: "The very creation of homelands is an arbitrary decision taken without the involvement of the majority of the people of South Africa."

"No referendum" was held and with the stroke of a pen millions of South Africans lost their South African citizenship."

The meaning of the Rule of Law to each person was dictated by his experience or that of the State, he said.

"In South Africa, there has been an erosion of the Rule of Law and the country stands condemned by all civilised nations. The DLA has noted with extreme alarm the autocratic rule which seems to be carried out in some homelands, and we view with even greater alarm that nepotism also takes place."

The DLA therefore found most distressing "the mouthing of the sacred principle of the Rule of Law".

"If there is to be Rule of Law, the first thing would be to scrap the homelands, call for a national convention and create a democratic South Africa with rights for all in their motherland," Mr Seedat added.

Professor John Dugard, an authority on South African security legislation, said he welcomed the commitment to the Rule of Law.

He added: "Like many South Africans, I view it with surprise and suspicion in the light of the fact that with the exception of BophuthaTswana, none of the States present at the meeting has a good commitment to the Rule of Law."

Prof Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of Witwatersrand, said that if Transkei and Venda were seriously concerned about the Rule of Law, it was a pity they did not include a Bill of Rights in their independence constitutions.

"There is little evidence to suggest that the Government understands the meaning of the term Rule of Law as, for over three decades, it has embarked on a course of arbitrary government."

He said the two most fundamental provisions of the Rule of Law were that no one should be deprived of his liberty without the due process of law — without a fair trial — and that there should be equality before the law.

"The Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Act undermine the first principle, while the laws of apartheid violate the second principle."

Only BophuthaTswana has a Bill of Rights.

Paper No. 2
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

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

WARNING

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2. Candidates are not to discuss their answers with other candidates or the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer may be written on the back of a sheet or on the floor.
4. All answer books must be handed in to the invigilator at the end of the examination.

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Prof: Transkei's birth defied rule of law

JOHANNESBURG — The states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda were conceived in violation of international law, Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the commitment of their leaders to uphold the rule of law in the joint declaration they issued with South Africa after their meeting with the Prime Minister.

Prof Dugard endorsed the view of Mr Hassin Seedat, of the Democratic Lawyers' Association, that these territories had been created in contradiction to the rule of law.

Noting that the concept of the rule of law had evolved beyond the notion that no man should be imprisoned arbitrarily to include guaranteed exercise political and civil rights, Prof Dugard said

the creation of these states violated the rule of law on two counts.

- Their birth involved "compulsory and involuntary de-nationalisation" for thousands of black South Africans, who were deprived of South African nationality in terms of the laws which brought these states into existence.

- These states came into existence as separate political entities without the people concerned having had an opportunity to express their views in referendums.

It was South African Law — the Status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda Acts — which provided for their existence legally and which stripped black South Africans deemed to be connected to them of South African nationality.

Leaders in the states concerned have defended themselves against the ac-

cusation that they were accomplices in the process of depriving black South Africans of South African citizenship with the counter-argument that for blacks the citizenship was a second class citizenship.

President Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana, who dealt with one aspect of the question in a recent article, said:

"Bophuthatswana's leaders see independence as a platform from which a more equitable distribution of the wealth of the South African economy can be negotiated far more effectively than ever before."

Unlike South Africa, Transkei and Venda, Bophuthatswana has a legally enforceable declaration of human rights in its constitution and has provided for judicial control over of the exercise of powers of detention and restriction — DDC.



UNIVERSITY OF
EXAMINATIONS

Homelands 'violated' Rule of Law

101

ADM
26/7/80

All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in	2
Number of this book	2

Surname MILTZ
(In block letters)

First Name(s) DAVID

Date 25/10/78

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

Subject ECONOMICS

Paper No. PAPER 1
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

By **PATRICK LAURENCE**
Southern Africa Editor

THE independent "homelands" of Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda were conceived in violation of international law, Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies in Johannesburg, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the commitment of the three leaders — in the joint declaration which they issued with South Africa after their meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha — to uphold the Rule of Law.

Prof Dugard endorsed the view of Mr Hassin Seedat, of the Democratic Lawyers' Association, that these territories had been created in contradiction of the Rule of Law.

Noting that the concept of the Rule of Law had evolved beyond the notion that no man should be imprisoned arbitrarily, to include guaranteed exercise of political and civil rights, Prof Dugard said the creation of these states violated the

Rule of Law on two counts:

- Their birth involved "compulsory and involuntary denationalisation" for thousands of black South Africans who were deprived of South African nationality in terms of the laws which brought these territories into existence.
- These territories came into existence as separate political entities, without the people concerned having had an opportunity to express their views in referendums.

Though Prof Dugard did not make the point specifically, South Africa was, of course, inseparably involved in the conception and creation of these territories as political entities.

It was South African law — the Status of Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda Acts — which provided for their existence legally, and which stripped black South Africans deemed to be connected to them of South African nationality.

Mr Leonard Gering, former professor of law at the Univer-

sity of Durban-Westville, has drawn a comparison between the Status of Transkei Act and the Nazi decree of 1941 which stripped Jews of German citizenship on the grounds of race.

Noting that the German Federal Constitutional Court subsequently declared the 1941 decree invalid because it contradicted fundamental principles of justice, Mr Gering asked whether the "free world" could recognise any law which deprived people of citizenship on grounds of race and still remain true to the principles of justice.

Leaders in the territories concerned have defended themselves against the accusation that they were accomplices in the process of depriving black South Africans of South African citizenship, with the counter-argument that for blacks the citizenship was a second-class citizenship.

President Lucas Mangope, of BophuthaTswana, dealt with one aspect of the question in a recent article.

"Since it entailed the withdrawal of South African citizenship, independence has furthermore been interpreted as legitimising the denial of access by the people concerned to the central wealth of the South African economy," he said.

"For all practical purposes, however, that citizenship had never been an effective one for blacks, and the denial of access was clearly entrenched in the economic policies and practices of South Africa."

Examiners' Initials	
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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
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Homeland policy is at the end of the road

161 Star 2/8/80

The Government's homeland policy has reached the end of the road, says Professor George Quail, chairman of the Quail Commission on Ciskeian independence.

"Anything less than a federal solution to South Africa's racial problem is no longer possible.

"And this implies the minimum requirement of a common citizenship for all blacks and black participation in the central government of a future federation."

Professor Quail was asked to relate the findings of his commission to the demands which leaders of non-independent homelands put to the Government last week.

"The attitude expressed by homeland leaders is totally compatible with the commission's findings and recommendations," he said. "In fact it reinforces them."

He noted that the idea of the President's Council could well have sprung from the Quail Commission's proposal of an "interstate negotiating structure" — with one crucial difference.

"While the Government insists on keeping blacks out of this vehicle for political power sharing,

Anything less than a federal solution to South Africa's racial problem is no longer possible, says PROFESSOR GEORGE QUAIL. In an interview with Siegfried Hanning he explains why he holds out high hopes for a widely acceptable form of power-sharing to be negotiated on a completely multiracial President's Council.

we proposed that it should represent all interested parties, including urban blacks," Professor Quail said.

Professor Quail drew attention to a survey of black attitudes which he saw as the most important piece of evidence put before his commission.

"Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, who was responsible for this survey, found that in a period of about two years black discontent had increased to an extent that it seemed more serious than during the tail end of the Soweto disturbances," he said.

"That was the finding prior to Mr Robert Mugahe's runaway victory in Zimbabwe's elections having put the South African situation into a completely new perspective.

"There can be no doubt that this event (Mugahe's election) heightened black aspirations in South Africa. Professor Quail said South Africa was fortunate that it still had a



Prof Quail . . . federalism the only way left to go.

great deal of common ground on which blacks and whites could build a peaceful future.

"This, perhaps, was the most important finding of the commission," he said.

"We found that more than 70 percent of all Xhosa respondents would be willing to accept a federation among their 'second best' options.

"And other forms of power sharing between blacks and whites, consistent with federalism, found similar support."

But, he stressed, the commission stated that "any hope of achieving a federation or confederation depends on the possibility of devising a form of government that involves power sharing without ethnic domination."

The commission's findings on federalism were in line with the finding that doctrine was less important to blacks than how they were affected materially.

"A further finding that black homeland leaders do have a popular legitimacy would seem to facilitate a smooth transition to federalism," Professor Quail said.

"But we dare not overlook the fact that federalism is already second best."

He said this became clear from other findings in Professor Schlemmer's attitude survey of urban

and rural blacks, including one that the cry for "one man one vote" covers 90 percent of all blacks.

"This must be read in conjunction with evidence of enormous social and economic inequities put before the commission," he said.

"The commission condensed all of these factors into five overwhelming reasons why independence as at present understood should be rejected.

"I believe our report represents the most serious and comprehensive indictment of South African Government policies yet to have been published.

"And it is of crucial importance that two pillars of the Afrikaner establishment were among the seven commissioners who produced this unanimous report."

The two prominent Afrikaners who served on the commission were Professor Ernst Marais, Principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, and Dr Martin van den Berg, past president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

"I do not believe that two such eminent Afrikaners can be completely out of step with the Government and with the white electorate," Professor Quail said.

PPFP call to negotiate, not sack

By Lyna Lewis
Municipal Reporter

Opposition councillors yesterday insisted that the Johannesburg City Council should call on the municipal workers and urge them to "negotiate with the people".

But as the number of strikers swelled to around the 10,000 mark yesterday afternoon, the National Party Independent Rate Payers' Action Group at Johannesburg held firm. It was urged that the letters of the law and the "hanging the strikers in the best way."

Mr J T Oberholzer, Acting Chairman of the management committee, said that it was his duty to advise the council that the strikers were not "negotiating with the people".

Mr Oberholzer said that he had received a letter from the PPAAG group at Johannesburg which urged the council to call on the municipal workers to negotiate with the people.

REINSISTANCE
The PPAAG group, which is led by **Mr Sam Moss**, said that it was their duty to insist that the council should call on the municipal workers to negotiate with the people.

Mr Moss said that he had received a letter from the PPAAG group at Johannesburg which urged the council to call on the municipal workers to negotiate with the people.

Homeland aid sought to reach settlement

Municipal Reporter

The Johannesburg City Council is to call on local representatives of the Transkei and Bophuthatsane to help settle the strike by municipal workers.

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Strike livened bitter debate

Municipal Reporter

Under a very much on the points of Johannesburg city councillors yesterday as municipal workers continued their strike.

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MR OBERHOLZER



TURN GASWORKS INTO REGIONAL utility?

Municipal Reporter

The concentration of diesel-fired boilers to gas was being urged by council members.

Mr J T Oberholzer, Acting Chairman of the management committee, said that he had received a letter from the PPAAG group at Johannesburg which urged the council to call on the municipal workers to negotiate with the people.

The council is to call on local representatives of the Transkei and Bophuthatsane to help settle the strike by municipal workers.

TOMORROW

Youngsters bored during the school break? Why not give them a chance to learn to ride a motorcycle — safety, full details in Motor magazine tomorrow. Also featured — three pages of motorcycle news.

* * *

A week's course at a city school in Paris with the opportunity to see master chefs at work, a tour of some of Britain's leading county hotels; and a visit to a massive air-traffic control centre at Heathrow airport — these were some of the highlights of a trip taken recently by Angeleya Day (Lorraine Van Vliedert), in tomorrow's special Food and Drink section of The Star she invites you to share her experiences.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1980

Only 1,84 pc of TDC loans not recovered

UMTATA — Transkei's loans to its citizens and entrepreneurs total more than R24 million, and only 1,84 per cent of these funds have not been recovered.

Disclosing these figures in Umtata, a spokesman for the Transkei Development Corporation added that the low figure of irrecoverable funds could be regarded as positively remarkable.

Since the inception of the TDC's loans and credit division in 1968, financial assistance in the form of 2 079 loans has been made to Transkeians in the fields of trading, hotels and bottle stores, transport, a number of miscellaneous businesses and housing, according to a statement issued on behalf of the TDC.

The statement says an after-care selection of the loans and credit division plays an important role for both the TDC and the entrepreneur. Establish-

ed in 1976, the after-care section comprises 17 officers who visit loan recipients on a regular basis to ensure that they operate their businesses in accordance with accepted principles and standards.

The recipients are also assisted with the maintenance of good bookkeeping practices and advice on the day to day running of their businesses. At present the after-care section provides a service to 250 trading concerns, four butcheries and six funeral parlours.

The TDC also assists Transkeians in the take-over of white-owned businesses in Transkei.

Some time ago it became apparent that prospective traders should be suitably trained before taking over white-owned shops. A number of shops were set aside for this purpose, and in 1966 training was centralised at Misty Mount in the Libode district.

Here students undergo a three-month course covering both the theoretical and practical aspects of trading. So far 468 students have received training at Misty Mount.

There are now only 10 fully licensed hotels and one bottle store owned by whites. These exclude the seaside hotels operated by the TDC as the Wild Coast Holiday Hotels.

Three of the most recent hand-overs to Transkeian owners have been Larters Bottle Store in Umtata, the Idutywa Hotel at Idutywa and the Imperial Hotel, Umtata.

The after-care section also operates a refreshment kiosk at K. D. Matanzima Airport outside Umtata. An on-consumption liquor licence is being applied for. In due course the project will also be handed over to suitable Transkeians to operate for their own benefit, the statement says.

FM 1/8/80
CONSTELLATION

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2/20

Banking on the bank

The much-vaunted notion of a development bank appears to lie at the core of Prime Minister Botha's grand design for regional economic co-operation within a constellation of states.

This design has gone through a complex evolutionary process, from Botha's unprecedented meeting with industrialists and businessmen at the Carlton Hotel in November last year to his recent meeting with the homeland leaders. It has, in the course of its short life, produced tortuously complex blueprints aimed at redrawing the economic map of South Africa in terms of development axes. And Pretoria University's Jan Lombard, emerging with the important but hardly revolutionary idea that economics may hold the key to a co-operative developmental breakthrough that transcends deeply-based socio-political cleavages, has added grist to the academic mill.

The recent appointment of a powerful "constellation committee", consisting of Reserve Bank Deputy Governor Gerhard de Kock, the PM's former economic adviser Simon Brand, Department of Finance head Joep de Loor, Basie Kleu of the Board of Trade and Lombard himself, suggests that the whole idea is finally getting off the ground.

At the heart of it lies the concept of the development bank. The rough idea being mooted in the committee at this formative stage is that it will be modelled on the World Bank or something like the Inter-American Development Bank. Member governments will contribute share capital to its formation, while further funds will be raised, if possible, on the capital markets, both here and abroad.

Its prime function, according to one committee member, will be "the mobilisation and allocation of development resources". These include not only funds but also expertise, which could be drawn from foreign sources if it is not available at home. At present, three broad types of funding are being considered: economic loans, sub-economic or "soft loans", and private sector loans.

Membership on a government-basis suggests that the bank will not attempt to cut across existing political structures, so the geo-political foundation of apartheid appears to be safe for the moment. But it appears that control of project design and execution may not be entirely in the hands of the member governments, although it will be monitored by the bank. Says one member: "The practice followed by the IADB is that if you qualify as a tenderer for a bank-funded project, you must become an associate member, submit capital and strengthen the kitty."

Much of the committee's thinking is still in question form. Will membership of

the bank be restricted to SA and the three independent homelands, will it include Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, or will it extend to other southern African countries? What will its relationship be with the existing and ineffective development corporations? According to the committee, the bank will not compete with SA government projects, and World Bank schemes currently underway in neighbouring countries.

The type of projects it will consider are "development projects" of a "typical Third World kind". It would not, for instance, assist with "the building of a Sasol".

But it will have a symbolic value as well. A large part of its operations will be concerned with "unifying and co-ordinating the notion of regional development across political borders". And a large part of the success of this will depend upon "how apolitical it is".

According to development economists, it will be precisely its unifying function upon which a development bank will stand or fall. Says one economist: "The idea is feasible in theory, but will work in practice only if the existing development corporations are phased out. Their failure lies in fragmentation — their following of different often incompatible regional policies. A central development bank could overcome this."

"But much depends on how its priorities will be decided," he adds. "If they're decided on the basis of political issues, it hasn't a chance. If economics be the criterion, then there's more hope. But I must admit, I'm cynical."

SECTION A

'Govt shouldn't bargain with land transfers'

101 1002
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Political Staff

DURBAN. — In an indictment of the Government's consolidation proposals for KwaZulu, Professor Jan Lombard says land transfers cannot serve as the main currency of political bargaining in South Africa.

He gives as his reasons that:

- There is not enough land to satisfy conflicting demands;
- Such transfers are "zero-sum games". In fact they may well become a "negative-sum games", in the sense that the economic productivity of the property may be undermined through no fault of individuals;
- The implications of moving hundreds of thousands of people and finding thousands of millions of rands as part of the bargain are traumatic;
- Land hunger, especially when land is regarded as a legitimate means of bargaining in political dynamics, is insatiable and may make the political system fundamentally unstable; and
- Such politicising of land also negates the basic principle of private property — in so far as the ownership of the land is transferred from individuals to a collective entity. Prof Lombard says such a process must ultimately lead to the destruction of the foundations of the free enterprise system and the impoverishment of everyone concerned.

Basically, the report adds, the problem of stimulating the evolution of stable government can only be absolved in the emergence of legitimate political institutions which allow the effective participation of the governed in the process of government.

"It is, therefore, in this direction, rather than in the transfer of land, that deliberations should turn."

To the extent that some further re-arrangement of area delimitations proves to be nec-

essary for the successful emergence of such political institutions, the report continues, the "consolidation issue" would remain relevant.

Given the reasonable assumption, however, that such institutions could hardly rely upon geographic separation of interests — but would emphasise association, co-ordination and co-operation over the entire area of Natal — geographic borders between KwaZulu and other parts of Natal should become much less critical to the private owners of property.

Prof Lombard maintains that land consolidation cannot be the starting point in what the Prime Minister of the Republic called an "exhaustive investigation".

The starting point must be the emergence — at least in principle — of legitimate and stable institutions of government in the place of, or as extensions of, those institutions which are at present governing the system of relationships between the people of Natal in particular, and the peoples of South Africa in general.

He says that the emergence of such a new order will obviously not be a simple matter.

Very complex processes of political dynamics are involved, Prof Lombard says.

These ultimately find expression in a process of discussion, persuasion and — hopefully — substantial consensus.

The South African constitutional dilemma cannot be understood without proper consideration of the basic forces that have given shape to modern South Africa, Prof Lombard says.

He breaks these down into:

- The high degrees of heterogeneity of the South African population structure;
- The high degrees of economic interdependence between the various population groups;

- The white dominated power structure; and

- The growing onslaught on the legitimacy and stability of the Republic from abroad.

In this latter context, the report states that the economic and strategic value of South Africa in the global political conflict situation is well known.

A concerted effort by the forces hostile to Western freedom alliances to undermine the legitimacy and stability of the present Republic of South Africa, he declares, is manifesting itself to an increasing extent.

These efforts are considerably assisted by the growing international disapproval of domestic racial policies, he says.

Accordingly, South Africa is being confronted by a hostile and suspicious world opinion that has been building up steadily for more than three decades and that is now verging on a willingness to employ punitive sanctions.

The report says the extremes within which solutions must be sought are the present world of colour discrimination on the one hand, and that of majority rule in the present unitary system on the other hand.

Neither of these worlds are possible, he asserts. The first must go, while the second cannot be established.

Social cohesions in South Africa are deeply divided, the report declares.

As in all other "deeply divided societies," majoritarianism has no chance of a democratic outcome.

Solutions might be found for the problems of this "deeply divided society in approaches which start at the regional level of such problems.

Perhaps South Africa could re-constitute itself on the basis of a manageable number of domestically fairly integral and largely autonomous regional authorities, the report argues.



Professor Jan Lombard, head of the University of Pretoria, as well as member of the Prime Minister's Committee and the Prime Minister's

University

Final decision

on land plan is

a long way off

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

A LONG series of discussions still lie ahead before South Africans will know how the Government's consolidation plan will reshape the country's map.

This is the essence of a statement released last night by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, after a marathon six-hour Cabinet meeting in Pretoria to discuss the 18-volume consolidation proposals drawn up by the Van der Walt Commission.

The proposals — which are bound to be highly controversial — will be referred to six Cabinet committees for further detailed study. The Cabinet committees will then report to the full Cabinet once more.

Before final plans are released a long series of discussions will be held with all interested parties. These include homeland leaders and land owners affected by the proposals.

Leaders of non-independent homelands will be consulted through the proposed Black Council which will exist alongside the planned President's Council.

When these discussions are completed the Cabinet will take its final decision, taking full account of evidence and appeals with a view to laying the proposals before Parliament, which will have the final say, the statement said.

It also announced that the cabinet had decided to grant the Commission for Co-operation and Development increased powers to consult interested parties and to draw on expert advice when necessary. The commission is also chaired by Mr Henne van der Walt, who headed the consolidation investigation.

Mr Botha said he understood that there was country-wide interest in the proposals, but called for patience so that all appeals could be submitted before details were made known.

"To avoid speculation, the Government called on everyone to carry on with normal activities and to produce to maximum capacity. The interests of persons and areas that may be involved will enjoy the highest priority and no one will be expected to sacrifice assets without proper compensation," the statement said.

'Move on strikers creates threat'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE "deportation" of striking black workers to the homelands would raise the level of frustration there and turn the homelands into fruitless catchment areas for the banned African National Congress, Mr Robert Lambert, of the University of Natal, said this week.

Mr Lambert, a lecturer in industrial sociology, was commenting on the Johannesburg City Council's "deportation" of about 1 200 striking municipal workers to Transkei and Venda last week.

Noting that the strikers had been partially unionised and politicised by their role in the short but intensive strike by 10 000 municipal workers, Mr Lambert foresaw two alternative consequences of their return to the homelands.

The first was that they would try to organise workers in these territories into trade unions.

The second was that they would be unable to do so, but that their presence would raise the level of frustration and thereby the number of potential recruits to insurgency.

Mr Lambert doubted whether the first alternative would materialise. Not only were the homeland governments hostile to trade unions, but the large number of unemployed people would make it difficult to organise them into viable worker movements.

Of the second alternative, Mr Lambert said: "It is difficult to quantify, but I doubt whether the returning strikers will find work and this will raise the level of frustration and make the homelands more profitable as recruiting areas for the African National Congress."

can National Congress"

Professor David Welsh, professor of African government at the University of Cape Town, endorsed Mr Lambert's view.

He said the city council had handled the strike with "colossal ineptitude" and its actions would rebound to create problems for white authority in the future.

Describing the homelands as "client states of South Africa", Prof Welsh said "repatriation" of unionised workers was not to solve the problem but merely to export it, for the homeland governments to deal with.

Existing suspicion toward homeland governments for their purported "collaboration" with Pretoria would be heightened by their acquiescence in recruitment by the city council of replacement labour in the homelands, he added.

Describing deportation as an "embittering experience," Prof Welsh said: "It is likely to accentuate the climate in which recruitment for insurgency takes place."

Leaders of the independent homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are known to have grave reservations about the need for trade unions in their territories, seeing them as inimical to the priority task of economic development and the creation of work opportunities.

President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei has been most forthright in his opposition to trade unions as "obstructors" of national growth and productivity.

If trade unions were ever allowed in Transkei, their powers would be "carefully circumscribed," he has said.

Talks crucial to President's Council plan

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Chief Ministers of South Africa's partially self-governing homelands meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, today for talks which could determine the fate of the proposed President's Council.

The meeting is the second of three involving Mr Botha within five days. Yesterday he held talks with leaders of the SA Council of Churches, and on Monday he will meet leaders of the coloured Labour and Freedom parties.

The two sides involved in today's talks have publicly adopted diametrically opposing positions on the President's Council and it is difficult to see how they can reconcile their views.

Mr Botha has insisted that the council be reserved for whites, coloureds and Asians, and that blacks make their voice heard through a separate black council.

The attitude of the Chief Ministers has been that blacks should be represented in the President's Council and, conversely, that they will not serve in the segregated council and will discourage blacks generally from doing so.

Their meeting with Mr Botha will be preceded by a meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr

Piet Koopman, who will undoubtedly try to persuade them to serve on the black council.

One possible line of persuasion will be to present the separate council as an interim measure which will eventually lead to black representation on the President's Council. Mr Botha has left the door fractionally ajar on that possibility.

A second possible approach will be to emphasise that there will be frequent meetings between representatives of the two councils, especially on the question of constitutional reform, and thus to infer that on the practical level there will be a unified rather than a two-stream approach.

But it is difficult to see how the Chief Ministers can accept either of these arguments as sufficient justification for serving on the black council without contradicting their original stance and losing credibility.

The meeting with Mr Botha was originally requested by the Chief Ministers in February last year in order to negotiate a joint declaration of intent on the future with him.

The request was made in view of their rejection of independent homelands as a option for the future.

In making the request the Chief Ministers sent Mr Botha a list of principles on which they believed the declaration

should rest. The list included some "non-negotiable" principles.

Of relevance to today's discussions was their statement: "Retention of South African nationality and of one South African passport is a non-negotiable pre-requisite for the majority of blacks."

Since then a committee appointed by Mr Botha has wrestled with the problem of finding an acceptable alternative to the homeland citizenship policy, under which blacks deemed to be citizens of independent homelands have been deprived of South African nationality.

In trying to meet both the objections of blacks to the old policy and the demands of orthodox Afrikaner conservatives for retention of its core, the committee is believed to have recommended a dual citizenship concept, under which "associate" South African citizenship will be offered to homeland citizens not as a right but as a privilege.

Professor Hudson Ntshunzi, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu and the man who initiated the meeting with Mr Botha, has made it clear that any form of dual citizenship which did not include the right to a South African passport and the right to participation in the central government would be unacceptable.

The Chief Ministers may well question Mr Botha about his commitment, together with the leaders of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, to the Rule of Law, a concept which in its wider context includes not merely freedom from arbitrary arrest but also guaranteed exercise of civil and political rights for all people, regardless of race or colour.

"Hopeless"



Economics to the fore

The consolidation proposals being considered by the Cabinet this week could lay the foundation for a future confederation in SA in which economic factors will play as important a role as ethnicity.

They are unlikely to suggest huge, highly expensive consolidation involving the moving of tens of thousands of people as some politicians have proposed.

Instead, they are likely to concentrate on providing the homelands with profitable economies rather than more land. In terms of this approach, profitable industries or industrial potential are of more significance — particularly in combating unemployment and providing opportunities for growth. Labour-intensive industries could provide thousands of people with work while land in itself will do little more than assist farmers to continue subsistence farming.

At the same time, some land swaps between white and black will have to be considered for political and emotional reasons.

Growth points

The proposals are also likely to reflect government's policy of decentralisation based no longer only on ethnic but on economic factors too. An example of this was the recent announcement of the new growth point to the north of Bronkhorstspruit that will involve both blacks and whites.

The Van der Walt consolidation proposals, likely to be released to the public next week, are being regarded as the final government outline for a future SA. After being considered by the Cabinet, they will be subject to comment from interested parties, including homeland leaders, before being finally approved. And no doubt the special problems that further consolidation of KwaZulu would present to Natal as a whole will be considered.

The emphasis on economic factors — disclosed by consolidation commission chairman Hennie van der Walt in an interview with the *FM* earlier this year — is in line with guidelines laid down by Prime Minister Botha to Parliament in February last year.

In a speech which did not receive much publicity at the time, Botha included this point in his guidelines: "The economic development of the black states and of SA is the highest priority. The recommendation of the investigating team must promote and not prejudice this priority." Botha also said that "consolidation must not be considered from a geographic point of view only but in particular, too, from

the point of view of the consolidation of nations as well as the economic consolidation of states."

And he hinted that the independent states of Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana could also be drawn into the proposals when he said: "The possibility of negotiating with states that are already independent is being held open."

In his *FM* interview, Van der Walt hinted that there could be links between homeland areas and established growth points. If the commission's proposals reflect this thinking, it will mark a significant move away from the Verwoerdian concept of strict separation — both geographic and economic — along ethnic lines. This move comes as government is faced with the dilemma that Verwoerd-type homelands have proved less successful than Nationalists had hoped.

The established industrial centres of SA are expanding and attempts to create ethnic-based alternatives in the homelands have largely failed — except where they are linked with existing growth points, such as Babalegi in Bophuthatswana, which is in reality part of the greater Pretoria complex.

The Van der Walt proposals — and Cabinet reaction — could, therefore, be one of the strongest indications yet of the lines along which government is thinking for a future dispensation for the country.

Report will accuse SA of genocide

STAR 8/7/80
101

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Conditions for rural blacks in South Africa and the homelands will be described as "genocide" in an expert group's report to the UN Human Rights Commission session next February.

This was decided by a six-man working group of experts on southern Africa yesterday, midway through their hearings in London.

The group, led by Senegalese Supreme Court president Mr Keba M'baye, heard of "slavery" conditions for rural blacks working for white farmers.

A witness, Miss Barbara Rogers, made the following allegations:

- Many farm workers received no wages and worked merely for the right to occupy the land.

- They were fed, if at all, on rotting, unmarke-

table vegetables.

- Children worked in the fields from the age of eight.

This child labour and other repressive conditions were not reported by the South African Press which considered it normal, Miss Rogers said.

She cited the oppression of non-Tswanas by the Bophuthatswana Government and claimed that this had the tacit support of the South African authorities.

Miss Rogers, an author of three books on the conditions of South African blacks under apartheid, said the non-Tswanas were denied permits and thus became unemployable under local legislation.

She alleged further that there was an extermination camp for old people in Qwaqwa.

There was no pretence that the old people who

were forced to move into the camp were citizens of that homeland, she said.

Dimbaza, the Ciskei township which had purportedly undergone improvements since it gained notoriety in the clandestine film about death and hardship there, was as bad as ever, she said.

Only 1 700 of the 16 000 inhabitants could find employment in local industries and they were being paid sub-starvation wages.

One of the experts, Chilean exile Professor Humberto Diaz-Casanueva said that these conditions should be brought to the attention of the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Labour Organisation.

101 9/8/80

The 'Homelands' Bombshell report blasts the homelands

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

THE homelands policy has been dismissed as a total flop by one of the Government's own agencies which has completely vindicated Opposition warnings that it could not work.

Yesterday Mr Ray Swart, Opposition chief spokesman on the homelands, said that the influential Bureau for Economic Research Co-operation and Development had shown that the Government's ideological programme was a 'total disaster'.

Among other things, the bureau reported that there was a 'conflict risk' in the current political system, that the economic development of the homelands had not met expectations, that the problems of race relations could not be solved by full-scale geographical separation, that black influx to the cities could not be stemmed and that new solutions would have to be sought in a constellation of States.

The homelands could not provide jobs for their own inhabitants, let alone for blacks in the white areas. The bureau, which released a lengthy

study on homeland development at the weekend, also destroyed one of the Government's main replies to foreign criticism of the homelands — that they are more viable than many States in Africa.

It said that the gross national product of the homelands was only slightly better than 10 other countries in Africa in 1976.

In all, the report is a devastating indictment of Government policy and what it had achieved and Mr Swart said that it was significant that it had been released on the eve of the first of four National Party provincial congresses.

The Government's constitutional proposals will be a major topic at all of the National Party congresses, the first of which starts in Durban tomorrow.

'The bureau's outspoken findings confirm what we have been warning about for years and what we are now seeing in stark reality in Kwazulu and in other parts of the country,' said Mr Swart.

'The economies of the homelands are in dire straits and the quality of life of their inhabitants has reached a disastrous, all-time low.'

While the bureau's comments are directed at the economic situation, the

social and political consequences which could flow from this critical situation cannot be ignored.

Mr Swart said that it was clear that the homeland policy had failed hopelessly on two major counts — it had not stopped the flow of blacks to the urban areas and had not provided adequate economic opportunities.

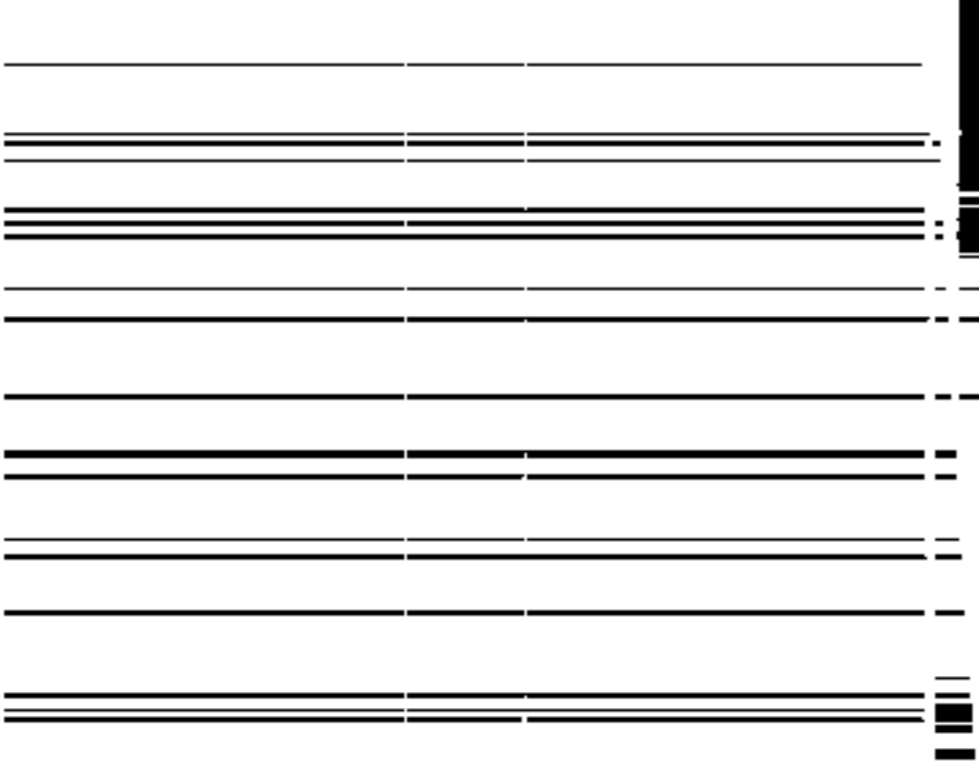
'The result is a situation approaching disaster,' he said.

'There is desperate evidence of abject poverty and human deprivation in the homelands contrasting starkly with a

potential boom situation in the white areas.

'What has happened now is that the bureau has planted a torpedo in the sinking hulk of the separate development policy. It has shown not only the impossibility of separation in the economic sphere but the danger of trying to enforce it which could spell disaster for both blacks and whites.'

'The question now is, when is the Government going to act? When is it going to admit failure and set about reversing the process started by Dr Verwoerd two decades ago?'



'Nafcoc branches are pressurised'

THE conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) was told this week that the organisation's branches in the homelands were operating under pressure.

This was reflected in both the presidential and the executive director's extensive reports.

The conference, to mark the 16th year of existence of the organisation was held at the Sun City hotel cum-resort, near Rustenburg, BophuthaTswana from Monday to Thursday.

This mammoth hotel could not accommodate the more than 800 delegates and visitors to this conference and as a result an excess number of hosts were booked into three other hotels in Rustenburg while others had to drive in and out between the hotel and their homes in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Top of the list of problems faced by Nafcoc branches was the none recognition and harassments of the host branch, BophuthaTswana Chamber of Commerce (Bococ) by the BophuthaTswana Government.

MANGOPE

President L. M. Mangope who officially opened the conference, personally confirmed this when he told delegates that he had his own BophuthaTswana Federated Chamber of Commerce (Bofcoc) which was the only recognised chamber in the "independent" homeland.

The second branch which, according to its report to the conference faces possible death unless the national body step in to help reorganise and guide its leadership, is the Gazankulu African Chamber of Commerce (Gazacoc).

Gazacoc failed to report special projects it undertook, did not have future plans, failed to submit financial reports and instead reported problems in its leadership.

POST Correspondent

Nafcoc's greatest single achievement as a black organisation is that to date it boasts of a list of 42 students studying for commercial and other degrees at various universities in the country through its Maseke/a/Mavimbela Scholarship Fund.

The chamber boasted of the successful construction and launching of the Black Chain stores opened to the public recently at Diepkloof, Soweto. This was hailed as a milestone in black trade in the country as more stores are expected to mushroom.

An official announcement to the conference was made that Nafcoc's former executive director, Mr M M Maubane was transferred to the African Bank with a view of him

taking over as its first black general manager. Mr Maubane's successor on his former position is Mr M Mahanyele.

The bank, established a few years ago has since broken even and started showing profits late last year. More branches are being established, the latest being the Mamelodi branch, Pretoria in June.

MAHANYELE

In his report, Mr Mahanyele (executive director) said Nafcoc was "destined to play a catalytic role in the entire economic fabric of our country." He attributed this to the relations the chamber had established with organisations such as Free Market Foundations, Urban Afrikaanse Handels Insti-

tuut, Sabrita, American Chamber of Commerce, German Chamber of Commerce and many others.

Mr Mahanyele said there had been, during the year under review, a noticeable interest in Government circles to learn more about Nafcoc and what it does "not in a negative sense we must hasten to add." He said Mr S Kutumela (treasurer) and himself had been invited by the Department of Foreign Affairs to deliver papers.

The conference folded with a traditional Miss Nafcoc contest won by Miss Cleo Gobo of Cape Town. The fairest lady romped home with several prizes which included a new car and petrol vouchers for R1 000.

(101) STAR 11/8/80

Government presses on with its plans for homeland consultations

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — The Government is pressing ahead with plans for regular consultations on constitutional changes with black homeland leaders after the decision to scrap the idea of a black council.

At a meeting with leaders of homeland leaders on Friday, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, withdrew the proposal for a black council.

Black leaders had objected to the concept of a separate body instead of representa-

tion on the President's Council and Nationalist leaders had expressed misgivings.

The Government had to concede that the body would not work, mainly because representative black leaders would not serve on it.

At the same time, Mr Botha said blacks would not now be represented on the President's Council.

According to top Nationalist sources, the Government is trying to find ways in which black leaders could liaise with the President's Council.

For the present, the Government is giving priority to liaison with the leaders of the independent homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced last night that a consultative ministerial body to be nominated by the Prime Minister and the independent homeland leaders could meet during the first or second week of September.

There would also be

regular consultations with non-independent homeland leaders.

One reason why the Government dropped the black council idea was apparently that it did not want a situation in which independent homelands looked on while non-independent black groups obtained concessions which in the past were not granted to the original Bantustans.

The Government is keen to get its idea of a constellation of black states in southern Africa off the ground.

It's political bribery, says Ntsanwisi

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By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

PROFESSOR Hudson Ntsanwisi, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, yesterday accused Pretoria of pursuing a policy of "political bribery" towards its black homelands.

Prof Ntsanwisi, who was largely responsible for last Friday's meeting between homeland leaders and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was commenting on views expressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in an interview with an Afrikaans newspaper.

In a front-page interview in Beeld yesterday, Mr Botha was quoted as saying that the Government was devoting urgent attention to giving independent homelands greater advantages, in order to make independence more attractive to homelands still opposed to it.

Two key points made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the interview were:

- Removal of discriminatory regulations for citizens of inde-

pendent homelands, because these territories had shown by their acceptance of independence that they did not want to share power with whites, but to wanted to govern themselves;

- Stronger financial backing for independent homelands than for homelands opposing independence.

Mr Botha was quoted as saying that it was too often forgotten that the three independent homelands, Transkei, Bophutha-Tswana and Venda, represented 10-million people — "about half of South Africa's population."

Prof Ntsanwisi commented: "It smacks of political bribery. It smacks of political blackmail. It is an attempt to persuade non-independent states to sell their birthright as South Africans for a bowl of soup."

He doubted whether it would be practical politics to remove discrimination affecting citizens of independent homelands while retaining it for those of dependent territories.

"A black man is a black man wherever he is," he said.

Referring to a speech in Parliament by the former Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C Botha, at the time of Transkei independence in 1976, in which he said Transkei citizens would get preferential treatment, Prof Ntsanwisi said of the Beeld interview: "It looks like a reversion to M C Bothaism."

Prof Ntsanwisi recently made representations to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, over what he saw as discrimination in favour of independent Venda against non-independent Gazankulu.

Venda, with a smaller population and a smaller land area than Gazankulu, had a budget this year of R104-million, against Gazankulu's R49-million budget, Prof Ntsanwisi said.

According to official figures, Venda has a marginally bigger actual population (357 600 against 353 800) but a much smaller "official" population (473 200 against 858 900).

Pik wants tribes to unite

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN - The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has suggested that Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland could be made more viable by the addition of large areas of land and millions of blacks presently or formerly part of South Africa.

He told a public meeting in Fish Hoek last week that tribal affiliations could not be ignored in Southern Africa.

Both Whites and blacks wanted to be governed according to their own norms, customs and standards.

There were a million Tswanas in Botswana, and a further two million in the new independent former homeland of BophuthaTswana.

They were "one people" who shared the same language, culture and inheritance laws.

BophuthaTswana, under President Lucas Mangope, was possibly a more viable state than the three other former protectorates combined.

Why, he asked, should they not link up into one Tswana state.

Similarly only 650 000 of the 1,5-million Swazis lived in the kingdom of Swaziland.

Even the many who lived in South Africa, particularly in the area adjacent to Swaziland, regarded King Sobhuza as their head.

"Is it wrong for them to join and make a more viable State?"

The same argument, Mr Botha said, could be applied to the Sotho-speaking population of South Africa and the area they inhabited adjacent to Lesotho.

The idea was rejected yesterday as "silly and illogical politics" by the leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Stubbart.

By extension the same argument should be applied to white South Africans of French, German or Jewish extraction, he said.

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland were independent sovereign states and would decide for themselves who their citizens were, he said.

(News by M. P. Acott / 7 Burg Street Cape Town)

Scrapping of Councils underlines deadlock—Slabbert

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Dr van Zijl Slabbert

Agents Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The scrapping of the black and coloured councils leaves the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, with only two constitutional options, according to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zijl Slabbert.

Either he opens existing constitutional bodies such as the President's Council to blacks — and

in this way tries to keep the constitutional debate alive — or he must create new mechanisms in which blacks and whites can initiate discussion and negotiation,

Dr Slabbert said. 'The scrapping of these councils simply underlines the position of constitutional deadlock. It also re-emphasises a fundamental fact — if there is going to be effective negotiation for an

acceptable constitutional alternative, such negotiations must be between black and white.'

Interviewed in Johannesburg before addressing several hundred businessmen at a chamber of commerce function, Dr Slabbert said the homeland policy was finished.

'It is pointless and self-defeating for whites to sustain the illusion that the constitutional

position for blacks has been finally resolved by means of the homeland policy.'

'The homeland leaders themselves have made this clear repeatedly in the past and did so again when they met the Prime Minister.'

Only two options remained for Mr Botha if he wanted to regain some kind of initiative in

constitutional development.

If he opted for new mechanisms, these must of necessity overshadow the significance of the proposed President's Council.

Whichever option he took, he would have to consult beforehand with blacks and try to establish to what extent their co-operation could be expected.

'Whether we like it or not, the time is past when unilaterally created bodies could impose one-sided constitutional blue-prints on the rest of the country.'

Dr Slabbert said 'on the more humorous side,' that the Prime Minister's Hansard of the last few weeks of the session should make interesting reading in the light of recent developments.

He castigated me for not realising I had an obligation to accept and support bodies created by Parliament — yet now the Prime Minister himself simply abolishes bodies created during the very session in which he attacked me.'

Nonetheless, Dr Slabbert said, the Progressive Federal Party welcomed

the scrapping of the councils.

'The fact that they were abolished merely vindicates our standpoint in the debates.'

'We were criticised, and still are, for being "boycotters" and for "negativism" and so on. I assume the same stance must be adopted towards the Labour Party, the

homeland leaders and others.

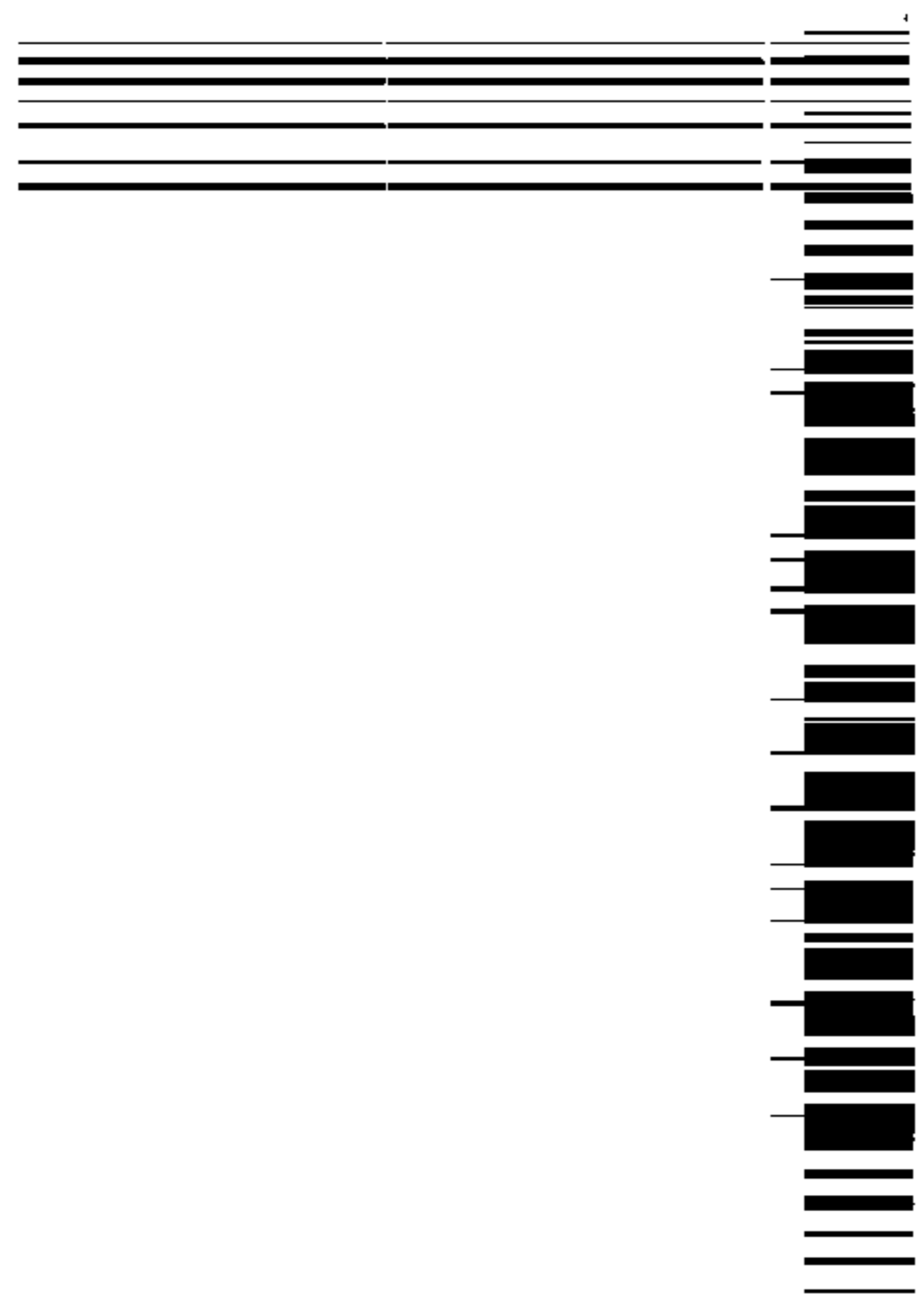
'But of course it's not what is true is that we all adopt these attitudes because we are

interested in genuine negotiation to avoid confrontation and find a peaceful solution,' he said.

(News by P Sullivan, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

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Homeland plan unethical — chief

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has described Government plans to give independent homelands more benefits than non-independent ones as 'unethical.'

He was reacting to a statement to the National-

ist Press by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, in which he said the Government was seriously considering such a move.

Mr Botha said he believed discriminatory measures against citizens of independent homelands should be dropped and that they should get more

financial help than homelands which have not opted for independence.

'We are citizens of South Africa and we will not sell our birthright to anybody — not even if they give everything to these so-called independent states,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'As citizens, we have a right to share in the economy of the country. To try and use the wealth of the country for political ends is unethical.'

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Botha's attitude was not new. 'They have always acted in this way. But what is surprising is that he is so brazen about it.'

400 000 blacks 'would be hit by Natal land plan'

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Political Reporter

ALMOST 400 000 blacks and their dependents would be adversely affected if East Griqualand were consolidated, Mr Peter Miller, MPC for South Coast, said yesterday.

Opening the Swartberg annual fatstock show and sale, he said productive agricultural land was an 'irreplaceable asset which must at all costs remain in the hands of productive people'.

To disrupt the status quo in southern Natal would be to the detriment of all people concerned from economic, agricultural and social points of view.

'I'm certain that if the decision on consolidation were left to economists and agricultural experts, East Griqualand and many other areas of Natal under discussion would re-

main as they are.'

Mr Miller said he believed the longer the consolidation wrangle dragged on, the less likely it was that consolidation would be found to be the answer.

He hit out at the secrecy under which consolidation investigations were carried out.

The South African Agricultural Union and the Natal Agricultural Union had forced the Government to allow landowners who could be affected by the consolidation of Transkei and Bophuthatswana to put their cases. But the people had been called to put their views without being told what to talk about.

Mr Miller said certain areas 'would not have known to this day they were threatened if the story had not been blown'.

Yet again a big secret

Yet again, the South African Government has clouded crucial issues of the day in secrecy. This time, it is the new consolidation plans.

For months, the public has been told about the activities of the Van der Walt Commission which was appointed to re-investigate the consolidation proposals.

Members of the commission have been making inspections, taking evidence and drawing up reports.

The public is treated to a television spectacular when Mr Van der Walt hands over the plans to the government. It is treated to another spectacular when the Cabinet discusses these plans.

But not a word of what the actual plans are. No details of any kind have been released.

Meanwhile, the rumours of what those plans are escalate: will King Williams Town be incorporated into the Ciskei? Berlin? Kidd's Beach?

Will, as has been speculated in the press, East Griqualand, or parts of it, go to Transkei? Or Elliot and Maclear, which the Transkei Government has claimed for a long time?

No one except the members of the commission, members of the Cabinet and key government officials, really know.

It may be understandable for the government

to keep quiet about the new proposals, particularly on the eve of the National Party congresses, but it is a totally unacceptable method of government.

While politicians can talk loftily about plans for separation and new boundaries, they should stop waffling and come down to earth.

Those plans affect directly the people living in the areas concerned, and they have a right to know the details.

Not only that, but if these people object to the government plans, they have a right to campaign against them, to protest and if necessary, vote against the government.

No government is entitled to operate in such secrecy and it should be responsible to its taxpayers, who, in most societies, would also be voters.

When it comes to real matters of security, such as defence and, possibly, some police activities, there is an acceptable argument for secrecy.

But the consolidation plans are not security matters, and there is no need for all the secrecy. Unless, of course, the government is scared about the reaction.

government's decisions.

What this amount to is that government plans need popular legitimacy. The views of the people affected, and even views of people not directly affected, have to be expressed.

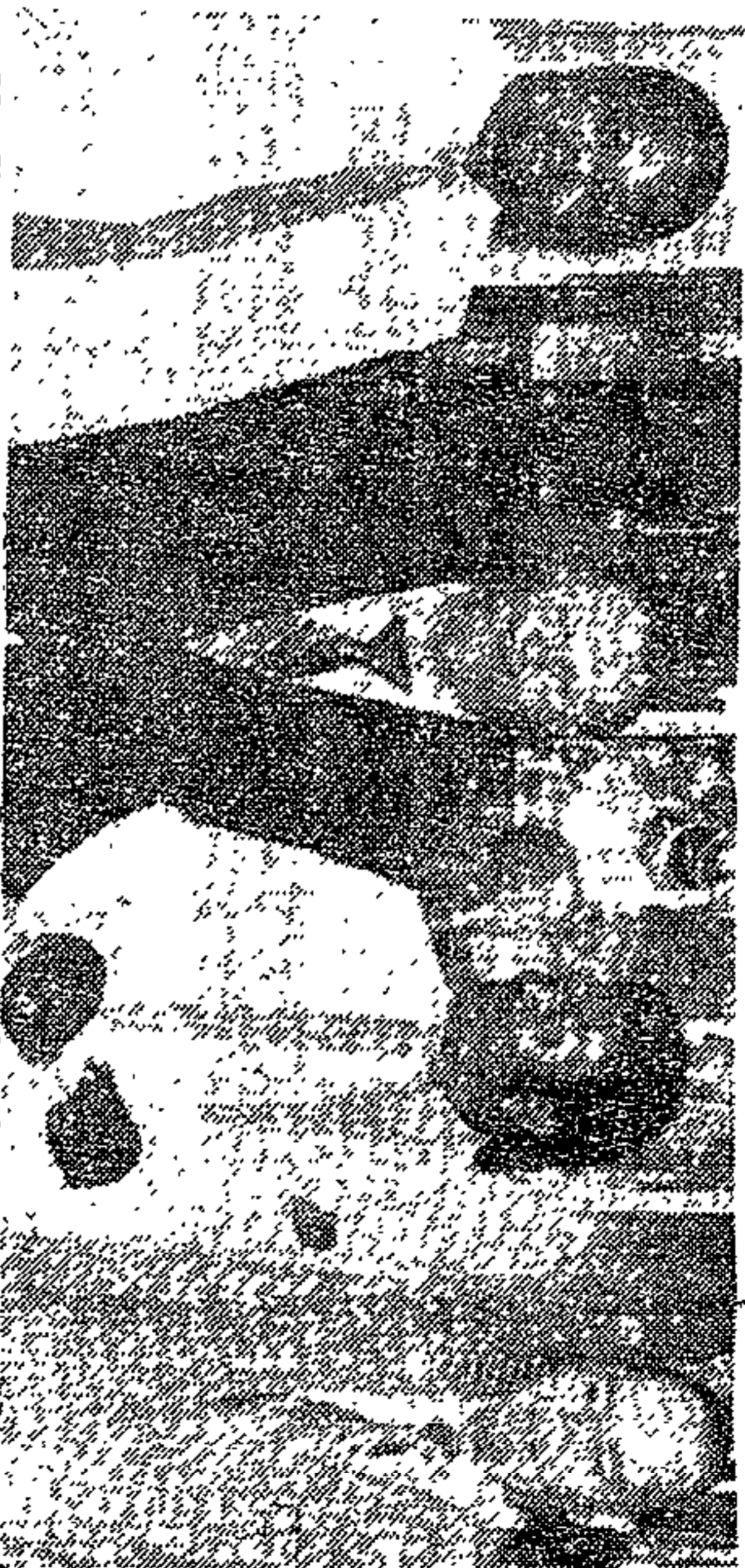
Instead, we seem to have reached a stage where all the major decisions will be taken in secret and then the people of the Border/Ciskei/Transkei region will be presented with a take-it-or-leave-it package.

Then there will be the heavy sales package: if the people don't accept the wisdom of the government plans, the only alternative will be one-man-one-vote, which after all, is a communist policy and the West will sell us down the river.

The whole decision will not be confined to a justification of the details of the consolidation proposals, but to the whole government package deal.

That may, of course, suit the government because it will probably find the total package, with heavy emphasis on unity in the face of the enemy, easier to sell than the details.

But it is an escape from its responsibilities and, in



Mr Hennie van der Walt and members of the South African and Transkei delegations to the land consolidation talks in East London last November. From left: Mr K. G. Nota, Mr Van der Walt, Mr David Tezapi and Dr W. D. Kotze.

the final analysis, it is a dishonest way of governing.

When Mr Van der Walt first appeared on television after the plans were handed over to the government, he explained that once the cabinet had considered them, they would be released and then the commission, ironically for Co-Operation and Development, would hear evidence in public of the reaction to them.

Unless I am mistaken, and I certainly hope I am, that idea seems to have been dropped quietly. Certainly there has been little talk about evidence lately. That would have been an acceptable form of government. The commission would investigate the issues and draw up proposals. The Cabinet would consider its reaction and then put the whole matter to the public. Except that the people who drew up the plans should surely not be the people to hear evidence against their plans. Anyhow, be that as it

may, this procedure would have structured a way for the ordinary public to express its views and to articulate their reaction.

But, that is no longer the case, apparently. The Cabinet is going to sit on them, the commission is going to carry on sitting behind closed doors, and the whole thing is heading for a disastrous shambles.

Obviously, the government is scared about the (white) reaction, particularly in the Transvaal where the HNP has been publishing the most remarkable rumours

about the plans.

And clearly the HNP is going to make as much political capital as it can out of them.

The NRP used the consolidation plans as the major focus of their campaign in the Eshowe by-election last year.

But why on earth should the government be running scared? Land is an emotional issue and will also have political implications. It is pointless denying that.

If however, the government is convinced its plans are the answer to South Africa's problems and if it is convinced that the plans do have popular support, in spite of the agitation of opposition parties, it should surely come out boldly and say: These are the plans which we are considering. What are your feelings John and Jill Citizen?

The uncertainties in the past about consolidation, the drawn-out delays in buying people out (remember Port St Johns), the government's refusal to answer detailed questions in Parliament, the inadequacy of the homeland boundaries in terms of the government's own policies, the dissatisfaction of the homeland governments, and so on, have taken place already.

The government, it seems, has learnt few lessons from this history. And it is not only going to repeat its mistakes, but of course, in as much secrecy as possible.

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Government may offer ^{3/1/84} (101) ^{14/1/84} homelands a partnership

Political Staff

The Government might consider offering homeland leaders a confederal-type partnership in the running of the country.

Prominent academics close to the Government see this as the only way out of the present constitutional stalemate with the black leaders.

Government spokesmen have not rejected the idea out of hand but they appear extremely cautious about the prospect of a constitutional partnership with homelands which are not yet independent.

After this week's long Cabinet meeting at which the constitutional issues are believed to have been discussed, a spokesman said: "A confederation implies an association on a voluntary basis with States that are already independent."

While the Government remains adamant that it will not include blacks in the President's Council it conceded that alternative structures will have to be found to replace the scrapped Black Council.

A move towards this end was seen in the announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, that he intended to deal with the homeland leaders as a "Council of

Ministers."

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has been quoted as saying that, with the homelands having their own constitutional structures and a right to independence, they could, on that basis, cooperate with the Government in a form of confederation.

A Pretoria academic who strongly believes that the Government should change the order of constitutional development if it hopes to resolve the present deadlock is Professor Gerrit Olivier, a prominent political scientist who served on Professor Jan Lombard's committee of inquiry into alternatives to the consolidation of kwazulu.

(News by L. H. Marshall, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

By Derek Tommey,
Financial Editor

THE Government is believed to be working on plans to spend hundreds and possibly thousands of millions of rands on speeding up economic development in the black homelands.

These plans are initially aimed at alleviating the unemployment which has reached serious dimensions in these areas and is resulting in grave hardship.

Government officials are believed to have been shocked by some recent figures which showed that job creation in the homelands was falling far behind the growth in population.

Opportunities

Far from the homelands attracting people back from the white cities, the figures showed that the flow of blacks in the opposite direction was likely to intensify.

The plans are also intended to provide increased work opportunities in the future when hundreds of thousands more blacks are expected to enter the labour market. ~~Recent~~ estimates suggest

SA MAY POUR BILLIONS INTO HOMELANDS

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that South Africa will have to create about 270 000 jobs a year if the unemployment position is to be kept to manageable proportions.

The plans call for the investment of large amounts of money. As the investments will continue for many years it is not possible to give precise figures. But it is possible that the total cost could in time rival the defence budget. It seems that the Government may have already

been taking steps to prepare the public for the shock when some of the cost estimates will be made known.

A feature on television a few days ago dealing with homeland development concluded by stating that this was not the result of Government ideology but was a question of survival.

It must be admitted that the Government's plan to speed up development of the homelands is not entirely altruistic. It would gain considerable political support if it could slow down the influx of blacks to white areas.

Nonetheless, this should not be allowed to detract from the fact that urgent steps are needed to improve the lot of the people living in the homelands, as the leader of PFP, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said in Johannesburg this week.

Meanwhile, an interesting development is the

growing belief among some economists that jobs can be created for blacks at a far lower cost to the country in the homelands than in the white urban areas.

It is argued, therefore, that if the country is to make the best use of its resources and get the most jobs for its money, it should slow down job creation in the white areas and accelerate the process in the homelands where the real need is.

It is also argued that employers in the white areas, especially in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging complex, are benefiting from the high

level of social services and subsidies given to their black workers.

As a result they are not paying an economic wage and are in fact indirectly being subsidised by people living in areas outside the PWV complex.

Consequently, it is being argued that some additional form of tax should be levied on them to go towards meeting some of the costs to the community of their workers.

Such a tax would also possibly encourage a movement by employers from the white areas to the homelands.

Homeland funds

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — So little money has been set aside for homeland consolidation that it will be impossible to execute even the 1975 consolidation proposals, according to a senior Government economist. He also calls for the political and economic

principles for a Confederation of southern Africa to be jointly worked out before any final recommendation on homeland consolidation or border demarcation.

The points are made by Mr A la Grange, of the Bureau for Economic Research: Co-operation and Development (Benco)

in the organisation's latest journal.

Benco is attached to the Commission for Co-operation and Development (formerly Bantu Affairs Commission), which is the top policy-making body for matters affecting blacks.

Mr la Grange says the Government decided in

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fall far behind

1975 that the consolidation process would have to be completed within 10 years.

Bearing in mind land price increases and inflation, it was calculated that R100-million would have to be set aside every year for land purchases.

Further calculations showed that unless a minimum of R60 million were set every year, the consolidation would never be concluded.

Mr la Grange then gives the funds actually allocated:

1974/75	—
R25 million:	1975/76 —
R55 million:	1976/77 —
R44.5 million:	1977/78 —
42.3 million:	1978/79 —
R35 million:	1979/80 —
R47.4 million:	and 1980/81
— R57 million	

'Put white towns in black areas' call

STAR

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Pretoria Bureau

The inclusion of several white towns in homelands to stimulate economic development has been proposed by a leading Government economist as part of a new "confederation" system.

This is contained in a report published by the Bureau for Economic Research: Co-operation and Development (Benso) in Pretoria.

The report states that economic development of the black "national states" has not progressed as desired in recent years and the time has come to find other approaches to the country's problems.

One of Benso's senior economists, Mr A. la Grange, proposed in the report a new political and economic system which he called a type of Southern African confederation which would have to precede any final consolidation of the homelands.

Aspects of the new system included:

- Including a few white towns as growth points in the national states. "The buying out of these towns would be tremendously expensive with the result that it will not be possible to take this aspect too far."

He added that "politically the advantage is that visible proof would be given of the earnestness with which the Government is attempting to help the national states to develop towards respected developing states and not merely labour reservoirs. The recent announcement regarding Mafeking is a positive example of this idea."

- Bringing borders closer to growth points in the white area. Mr la Grange added that the decentralisation programme had had little success so far.

- Incorporating some black urban residential areas into national states. Mr la Grange said the purpose of settling blacks in their own areas was to make part of the urban black residential areas in which they lived and which were at present part of the white areas, into part of a national state.

- Joint management of border industrial growth points. Mr la Grange proposed that certain border industrial areas next to homelands should fall under the joint management of the homeland and South Africa.

Mr F J van Eeden, deputy director of Benso, stated that according to figures "it is obvious that there is not even a question of a return flow of blacks from the area of whites, coloureds and Indians back to the national states."

He said that of 100 000 blacks which yearly came on to the labour market in the national states, only 65 000 could find work in their own states or nearby.

Mr A A Ligthelm, a senior Benso economist, stated in the report that South Africa's solution did not lie in a system of complete territorial segregation.

He proposed a system of economic co-operation and separate political sovereignties.

- Page 3: Homeland funding falls far behind.

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Homeland policy failing — report

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Political Correspondent

THERE can be no flow of blacks back to their 'national states' as economic development has not nearly come up to expectations, according to a report.

The findings are contained in the latest report of the Bureau for Economic Research: Co-operation and Development.

The report says that instead of a flow back to the homelands quite the opposite is true.

The rapid increase in the number of blacks and the apparent inability of the national states to provide enough job opportunities created a picture for the next decade which was by no means rosy.

Unused land

As far as agriculture was concerned the figures indicated that it was still making virtually no contribution to further economic development.

Natural grazing and indigenous forests were drastically over-utilised while about 25 percent of the available irrigation land, developed at great cost, was left unused.

Industrial growth points situated far away from the already established population and economic concentrations generally fared rather poorly.

The report makes it clear that, as the economic development of the 'national states' has not progressed as desired during recent years the time has come to find other approaches to the country's problems.

Solution

Consideration is given to practical development issues in South Africa.

A statement accompanying the report says: "The point is made that it is no longer enough to say what has to be done. The time has arrived for saying how it should be done.

"A solution to the problem of race relations in South Africa does not lie in the creation of a number of separate economies, but rather in economic co-operation and a system of separate political sovereignties.

"The existing dispensation in South Africa, or

(Continued on Page 3, col 10)

(181) Homelands

(Continued from Page 1)

even marginal adjustments to it, is not likely to have significant success in terms of peaceful coexistence.

'What is really needed is structural changes which will result in traditional South African society and philosophy in some instances having to be altered drastically.'

From the report it emerges that, almost without exception, development efforts affecting the homelands in various economic sectors in the past decade fell far short of the mark.

Much of the purchasing power of the homelands was 'leaking' from them and the trade sector had failed to show the desired level of development.

In spite of rapid progress with housing programmes and the establishment of towns in general it was clear that in this regard the demand was increasing much faster than the supply.

Dropping out

There were also many other problems such as inadequately qualified teachers, a high drop-out rate among pupils, insufficient attention to technical and vocational training and the inability of blacks to satisfy the needs in their own areas for trained manpower.

The report points out that the homelands cannot even provide work for the people within their borders who enter the labour market.

Even in an African context the black areas are not faring well. In the homelands the gross domestic product per head of the population increased from R42 in 1970 to R68 in 1976. Only about 10 other African states had a slightly lower figure.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by J M O'Malley, J R Colman, B Hellbuth, A J Ibell, N A Lurssen and H Robertson. Headlines by R W Bowley. Cartoon by J H Jackson. All of 122 St George's Street Cape Town.

Homelands to propose a federal-type constitution

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Political Staff

The homeland leaders intend putting firm proposals to the Government at their next meeting for a federal-confederal type of constitution for South Africa.

They are making arrangements to meet in Johannesburg soon to work out details of the plan before resuming their talks with the Government early in September.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, chairman of the Homeland Leaders' Conference, said today that after the scrapping of the black council they were looking for "a constitutional arrangement whereby all could participate in Government without one side dominating the others."

The terms and details of the plan had not been worked out yet, but it could be expected to be along federal or confederal lines.

Their original intention was to conclude a joint declaration of intent with the Government to look for new constitutional arrangements together. But that having gone by the board, and with the black council idea abolished, "things are very much back to square one."

While the black leaders were at first prepared to give the President's Council a chance, their exclusion from the constitution-making body had changed this. To his mind, the coloured, Indian and white people could not go into the President's Council without blacks also being present. It was time all came together to look for a solution.

REPORT

Professor Ntsanwisi's statement follows publication of the significant report by the Government-sponsored Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development, which some politicians see

for separate development."

Commenting on Benso's finding that separate and viable economies could be created for the homelands and that there would be no flow of blacks back to the homelands, Professor Ntsanwisi, who is Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said:

"We have been saying for a long time now that what the homelands lacked were funds for the development of a proper infrastructure. They would fail for as long as such funds were not available.

"I have invited Senator Owen Horwood (Minister of Finance) and Dr Piet Koornhof (Minister of Co-operation and Development) to see for themselves what we are doing and what we cannot do because of lack of funds."

Failure of homeland policy acknowledged

(101) DD 19/10/80

Card expects support for UPE plan

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, does not expect any opposition to suggestions for jacking up the Border's economy as embodied in the University of Port Elizabeth's economic study of the area.

The recommendations of the study have given birth to plans for economic co-operation between the Border and the two black states of Transkei and Ciskei, within an economic region called the co-prosperity zone.

The plans for the establishment of the area have already been submitted to the South African Government "and I believe a decision on the matter by the government is now imminent," Mr Card said in an interview yesterday.

He said the plan would be implemented only if the Transkei and Ciskei governments agreed to co-operate in the exercise.

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, told the Daily Dispatch office at Umtata yesterday he had seen the blueprints for the regional co-prosperity zone, and was dealing with the matter at a "high level."

He said: "It is difficult for me to make a positive statement at this point in time and I cannot comment at all on the matter yet, except to say there

have been top-level discussions on it."

Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday he had not yet seen the plans "and I cannot comment until I have seen and carefully scrutinised the documents."

He did not deny or confirm that he had discussed the matter with any of the authors of the co-prosperity plan.

Mr Card said yesterday he had approached — "at an informal level, but still as East London's mayor" — both Chief Matanzima and Chief Sebe.

He said response from the Transkei Government had been good "and they were obviously in favour of the scheme," while the Ciskei had asked for a copy of the plan before committing themselves.

"I had the impression Chief Sebe was definitely interested in the scheme," Mr Card said.

"I cannot see anyone opposing the UPE report, which has identified fragmentation of our area as being the weakest point in the establishment of a better economy for our region."

Mr Card said there were already encouraging signs on the part of the South African Government, including the establishment of the Investment Bank "which would be a source of funds for the sort of thing we have proposed for our region." — DDR.

JOHANNESBURG — The semi-official and influential Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development (Benso) had acknowledged the failure of the homeland policy to solve South Africa's problems, Dr Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday.

But it had not been able to accept that there could be no solution to these problems without the creation of a common, central political institution acceptable to all the peoples of the country, Dr Slabbert added.

He was commenting on the publication of a series of articles by senior members of Benso on the occasion of its 10th anniversary.

Benso originally functioned as the secretariat to the parliamentary commission on black affairs.

Key points made in its anniversary publication include:

Recognition that separate and viable economies cannot be created for the homelands;

Concession that the homelands are undeveloped and that there will be no flow of blacks back to the homelands;

Admission that per capita gross national product of the homelands is less than that of all but 10 of the member states of the Organisation of African Unity; and

Advocacy of "drastic structural changes", including incorporation of white towns as growth points into the homelands and joint management of industrial border areas.

In a news release summarising salient features

of the articles, Benso said: "A solution to the problem of race relations in South Africa does not lie in the creation of a number of separate economies, but rather in economic co-operation and a system of separate political sovereignties."

Dr Slabbert commented: "It amounts to another clear statement of the failure of the homeland policy... but it still draws an artificial distinction between economic and political life, which has no precedent in the rest of the world."

The idea of having one central economy with separate, sovereign political institutions for the different races and ethnic groups was a contradiction in terms, Dr Slabbert said.

At its core, politics was concerned with "taking decisions which affect people's life chances and opportunities," which meant decisions about the distribution of economic wealth, he added.

Professor David Welsh, of the University of Cape Town, Professor Jill Natrass, professor of economics at the University of Natal, and her colleague, Dr Gavin Maasdorp, a specialist in development economics, all agreed with Dr Slabbert.

Prof Welsh, who has made a special study of ways of accommodating conflicts of race and ethnicity, said: "If you believe you can solve the racial problem by fostering economic co-operation while simultaneously persevering with separate political institutions, you are inviting political conflict."

Dr Slabbert said the continuing flow of blacks to the urban areas was in part a consequence of its homeland policy and tightening up influx control to stem the flow merely accentuated existing political conflict.

On considerations to bring (homeland) borders closer to growth points in the white area, the inclusion of a few white towns as growth points in the national states, the incorporation of certain urban black residential areas in the national states and the joint management of industrial areas as co-operation areas, Dr Slabbert said: "What Benso is saying is that it wants economically viable areas rather than political units. But I would like to see how the Prime Minister gets that through the National Party caucus."

Dr Maasdorp said the inclusion of black townships into the homelands was not a new concept, noting as examples the inclusion of KwaMashu into KwaZulu and Mdantsane into the Ciskei.

He said it might create more problems than it solved, given the antagonism which many urban blacks felt toward the homeland system and the rivalries it might spark between different homeland governments (who would get Port Elizabeth's black townships, Transkei or Ciskei?).

On a more positive note, however, Prof Natrass said of the idea of joint management of border-industrial areas: "That is quite interesting. It might offer a basis for a solution to the whole country's problems." — DDC.

STAR 20/3/80 (10)

Dr K backs homeland plan

Political Correspondent

DURBAN—It was "one-sided, illogical and ridiculous" to say the Government's policy had failed because of the lack of economic growth in the national states, Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said today.

Addressing the Natal National Party congress, Dr Koornhof defended the controversial Benso report and sharply criticised the leader of the opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert. Referring repeatedly to

what he called "a cacophonous choir of criticism" from the Opposition Press and from Dr Slabbert, Dr Koornhof said there was nothing further from the truth than to say the policy of national states had failed.

Although the Benso report had indicated economic growth in the homelands had not come up to expectations, growth in these regions was almost double that of the rest of Africa.

While it was true that the Government wanted

this growth to be quicker, some note should also be taken of achievements in these areas, he said.

(Benso published a report last week which indicated serious shortfalls in Government expectations of economic growth in the homeland areas.)

Dr Koornhof said Benso was there to advise the Government, but at the same time the Government was not bound to its recommendations.

The Prime Minister had already indicated last year that the economic develop-

ment of the homelands was a top priority and certain measures — such as the Development Bank — had already been initiated to speed up this growth.

The Government would not stray from National Party guidelines, Dr Koornhof assured the delegates. One of these guidelines was to lead the nations of the national states to their own sovereignty and to a confederation, and thereby to a constellation.

(News by P Sullivan, 88 Field Street, Durban)

Church meeting told of hungry families

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — There was no appreciable change in the improvement of the quality of life in the Border region since the last Border Council of Churches' annual meeting 18 months ago, the Reverend T. Sibeko said here yesterday.

He was presenting his annual report as field officer to the Border Council of Churches' annual meeting here.

Mr Sibeko said instead of change for the better "there have been plans for further removals of big communities from their homes to entrench the position of the white section of the community."

He said at the last meeting, reports had painted a picture of the creation of dumping grounds created when people had been evicted from developed areas and resettled in under-developed regions.

"You were told of this practice which dehumanised people to a state that is hard for any decent people to imagine," Mr Sibeko said.

He said: "The only reason for hope in this situation of a rather dark future brought against people by the iniquitous ideology of apartheid is that more and more voices are heard speaking against the exercise even from the ranks of those who had initially co-operated with the parallel development philosophy."

He said a BCC survey at Zweledinga (Thornhill), Elukhanyisweni (Keiskammahoek) and Madakeni near Dimbaza, which were all resettle-

ment camps, had revealed the unfortunate conditions under which the people lived there.

Another BCC official, Mr R. Magida, said in his report on Mbekweni (a section of Thornhill) that one of the problems faced by residents there was housing.

He said: "The mud and brick houses are too small for family life, resulting in overcrowding."

He said, however, the greatest problem was unemployment, which was rife in the area.

He said: "The area has 223 families and only 105 breadwinners are working, with 87 of those working as migrant labourers."

He said the number of working people had increased when some people were given work in the Ciskei Government drought relief programme "with wages ranging from R40 to R48 per month."

Residents had no recreational facilities, Mr Magida said, "and the situation is further aggravated by the fact that there are no churches in the area which could offer their halls for recreation as is the practice elsewhere."

He said there was also a shortage of schools where one high school served a population of 26 000.

Mr Magida said there were only 57 people receiving old age pensions in the area, while 115 families had three meals a day, with 90 eating only twice a day.

He said only one family ate meat, vegetables and milk, while 190 had samp and mealie pap. — DDR.



Mrs G. Mxagana, the South African Council of Churches' director of inter-church aid, and the Rev J. Parsons at the Border Council of Churches' annual meeting yesterday.

Changing emphasis

A critical revision of government's attempts to carve SA into 10 ethnic based economies has taken place. The latest indication has come from Pretoria's homelands "think tank," the Bureau for Economic Research: Co-operation and Development (Benso).

In a special 10th anniversary issue of its bulletin, senior economists of the bureau point out the gross inadequacies of the policies designed to get the homelands' economies off the ground, and so effect the reversal of the black flow to SA's metropolitan centres. Any further division of the black regions into ethnic compartments must be modified, the economists argue. Development of the outlying regions can only take place if there is a closer geographical link with the existing metropolitan centres — either through incorporation of white towns or the extension of homeland borders to these centres.

A major concern is the rate of job creation in the homelands. The Verwoerdian vision, regarded by two writers as "a dream," envisaged the gradual reduction

of blacks in "white areas." The report states: "The failure of the old paradigm is to a very large extent the result of the fact that black unemployment showed that growth alone did not provide enough jobs and that decentralisation of that growth alone did not reduce the migration."

Between 1973 and 1975 annual new job entrants in the homelands numbered 100 000, but only 28 428 were given employment in their immediate areas. Of those employed 22 250, or 78%, were mainly absorbed in government administration, according to Benso, and "Indications are that the position regarding new employment opportunities in the national states or the border areas has not improved since 1975."

Job creation has been tardy and costly. Over a 10-year period to 1978, only 18 342 positions were created at homelands industrial growth points at a cost of R255,7m or about R14 000 per job. In the border industrial areas 73 725 jobs were created at a cost of R1 036,2m or R13 000 per job.

Growth points in BophuthaTswana have scored highest in providing employment, due to the territory's proximity to the PWV area. This lends substance to the argument put forward throughout the publication that homelands development would shift into higher gear only if existing regional economic centres were recognised in planning, rather than ethnic factors.

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Does

24/1/80 S.A. 11
Homelands in

By IVOR WILKINS

A PLAN to lock the homelands into co-ordinated exploitation and marketing of vital minerals is being considered by the Government.

A national mineral strategy is one of the recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission being examined by two cabinet committees.

Huge deposits of chrome, a strategic vital mineral to the West, are locked up in the black homelands.

Informal sources say that after final consolidation has taken place, Lechowa and J. J. Muthalawana could control more than 80 per cent of South Africa's chrome.

South Africa's chrome reserves are the second biggest in the Free World and could, some strategists suggest, be used in an Opex-like counter to sanctions.

"Quite clearly we must reach an agreement with the homelands governments so that the mineral can be controlled by a single Government," says a senior Government official.

Rare

More than 80 per cent of South Africa's chrome reserves are in Lechowa alone, according to Dr. Hermannus Hamboos, general manager of the Momboukeparac in Pretoria.

The proposed mineral strategy was revealed this week by the chairman of the Van der Walt Commission, Mr Henric

State's mineral plan

at minerals.

Q.

van der Walt, at the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban.

"Of the known mineral resources we have, some of the richest are in the national states," Mr Van der Walt said.

Dr. Hatokorn welcomed the concept.

"Economically we are one unit," he said. "A mutual strategy is essential to ensure that the market is not spoiled and that everyone can share in the potential prosperity."

He said Lechowa was the richest of the homelands in terms of potential mineral wealth.

Apart from chrome, it had reserves of vanadium, nickel, platinum, and possibly diamonds.

Lechowa had coal and zirconium and potentially copper, gold, platinum, diamonds and bauxite.

Mr Van der Walt also told delegates to the Natal congress that they should "get it out of their heads, mame hitele" that the commission had merely been drawing lines, enclosing pieces of land and adding them to the national states.

More time for 'nominated' MP

Political Staff

MR Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Central Consolidation Committee, is to be the first "nominated" MP in a clear move by the government to speed up its consolidation programme

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday the step would enable Mr Van der Walt to devote full attention to consolidation. Observers believe the move also signifies the government's intention to give the committee greater powers.

Mr Van der Walt's resignation from his elected seat — Schweizer-Reneke — could embarrass the government. The HNP believes it would have a good chance of taking the seat in a by-election.

But some observers have suggested he accepted a "nominated" post because of voter dissatisfaction with his long absences during commission work.

(News by O Pollok, 77 Burg St, Cape Town)

C. Union 28/8/80

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Jansson sets challenge

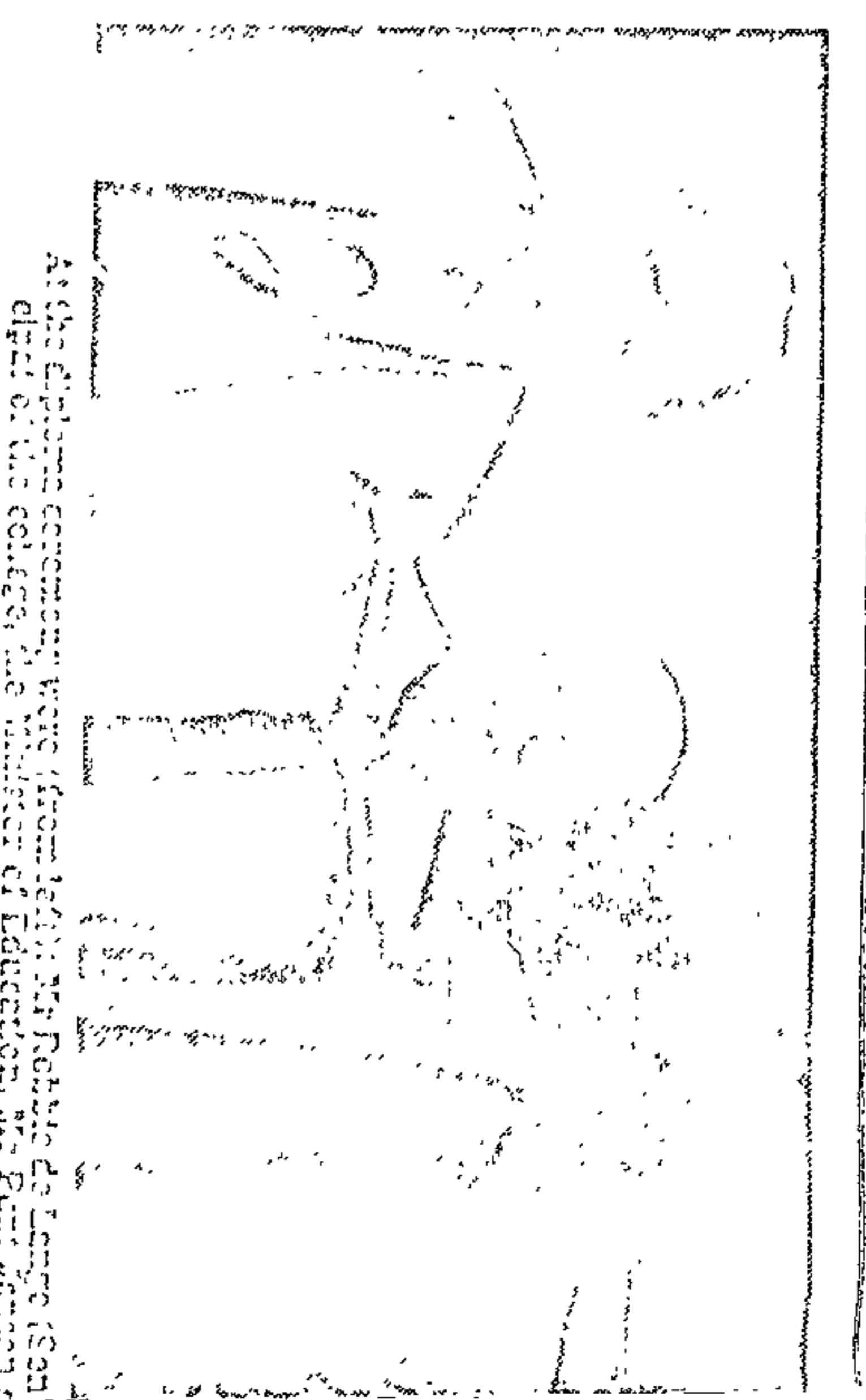
By [unclear]

EAST LONDON — Janssen, 1000 ft. tall, was seen in the white corridor between Transkei and the Cape. He had a key role in the part of the country, said the Minister of Education, P. J. Janssen, last night.

In a speech at the college's annual dinner ceremony, Mr Janssen said: "The expression 'knowledge is power' has never been a more decisive factor in the survival of people and nations than at the start of the 1990s."

Mr Janssen said that the government was committed to the development of the country and that the education system was a key factor in this process. He said that the government was committed to the development of the country and that the education system was a key factor in this process.

Mr Janssen said that the government was committed to the development of the country and that the education system was a key factor in this process. He said that the government was committed to the development of the country and that the education system was a key factor in this process.



At the opening ceremony, Janssen (left) and P. Janssen (right) were seen in the white corridor between Transkei and the Cape.

Rupert's plea for self-help projects

Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the Rembrandt tobacco and drinks group, Dr Anton Rupert, yesterday urged companies to act as catalysts in the promotion of self-help projects to uplift Southern Africa.

In his chairman's address delivered in Stellenbosch, he said firms should delegate individuals from their ranks to help with this development.

"We cannot trade with paupers," said Dr Rupert.

"There is no longer any doubt that economic separatism does not present a real solution for the developing communities of Southern Africa.

"Economies cannot be divided. We shall have to find the answer in one or other form of an economic community of states," he said.

It was impossible for each small unit to afford its own patents and trade-mark office, for example, or its own railway or monetary system.

Greater thrift

Methods of boosting development in the sub-continent included encouraging greater thrift and the expansion of private land ownership.

"Personally, I believe that if new land is to be given to national states, it should be subject to the condition that it be sold back to the black inhabitants. The proceeds thereof could then be used for the further development of those states."

Dr Rupert said that if the country's money resources were used productively, the standard of living would increase in the next 20 years to equal that of England today.

He believed multi-racialism should be seen as a source of strength rather than an obstacle. "Laminated wood is stronger than a single beam," he said.

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Homeland heads to meet Koornhof

Political Staff

The homeland leaders are to meet Dr Koornhof soon in the hope of arriving at a "unique solution" after the scrapping of the Black Council.

The chairman of the Homeland Leaders' Conference, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, confirmed today that the meeting has been tentatively arranged for September 15 in Pretoria.

The black leaders were also scheduled to meet the day before for joint discussions.

Arrangements for the meeting followed discussions Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, had with individual homeland leaders

since their meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, earlier this month which led to the scrapping of the black council.

Professor Ntsanwisi said his own thinking was along federal lines and he would want to discuss with the Government where the non-independent states could be placed in a confederal arrangement for South Africa.

"All we want to know is where we go from here and how we get out of the impasse now that the Black Council has been scrapped," he said.

He said there was no standing agenda for the meeting with Dr Koornhof.

Black premiers gear for Round 2

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Chief Ministers of South Africa's black homelands are scheduled to meet the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on September 15, for talks on the country's constitutional future.

The talks will take place against the background of the Chief Ministers' rejection of the proposed black advisory council, which the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, agreed to withdraw three weeks ago in view of their opposition.

However, Mr Botha mandated Dr Koornhof to continue the search for a mutually acceptable arrangement with the leaders of seven homelands which have rejected Pretoria's offer of independence.

Dr Koornhof initiated preliminary talks with Professor Hudson Mtsanwisi, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu and the man largely responsible for the meeting at which Mr Botha agreed to scrap the black council.

The two men agreed to try to arrange a meeting for September 11 for further discussions. Invitations have been sent to the other six black leaders.

Confirming these details yesterday, Prof Mtsanwisi said he hoped to be able to arrange a separate meeting of black leaders on September 16 to see whether they could reach consensus on an approach of their meeting with Dr Koornhof.

He would like to persuade his fellow Chief Ministers that they should try to work out a formula with Mr Botha for setting up a black parliament in the homelands as a "confederal" arrangement.

"I personally favour a federation but the South African Government is only prepared to consider a confederation of states," he said.

12/11/77
30/8/77
101

Hinting that he believed participation in a confederation might lead towards a closer political association, Prof Mtsanwisi said: "We have got to start somewhere. We can't just stand still."

In a joint statement issued last year, the Chief Ministers declared: "Most blacks would prefer a unitary state but are prepared to look at other alternatives. Completely separate independent homelands are not acceptable to the majority of blacks and should be considered a black non-negotiable."

The statement added: "Recognition of one South African nationality and of one South African passport is a non-negotiable prerequisite for the majority of blacks."

After their meeting in July, which preceded their talks with Mr Botha, the Chief Ministers said in a joint statement: "The concept of a constellation of Southern African states should only be pursued once South Africa's constitutional and human relationship problems have been overcome."

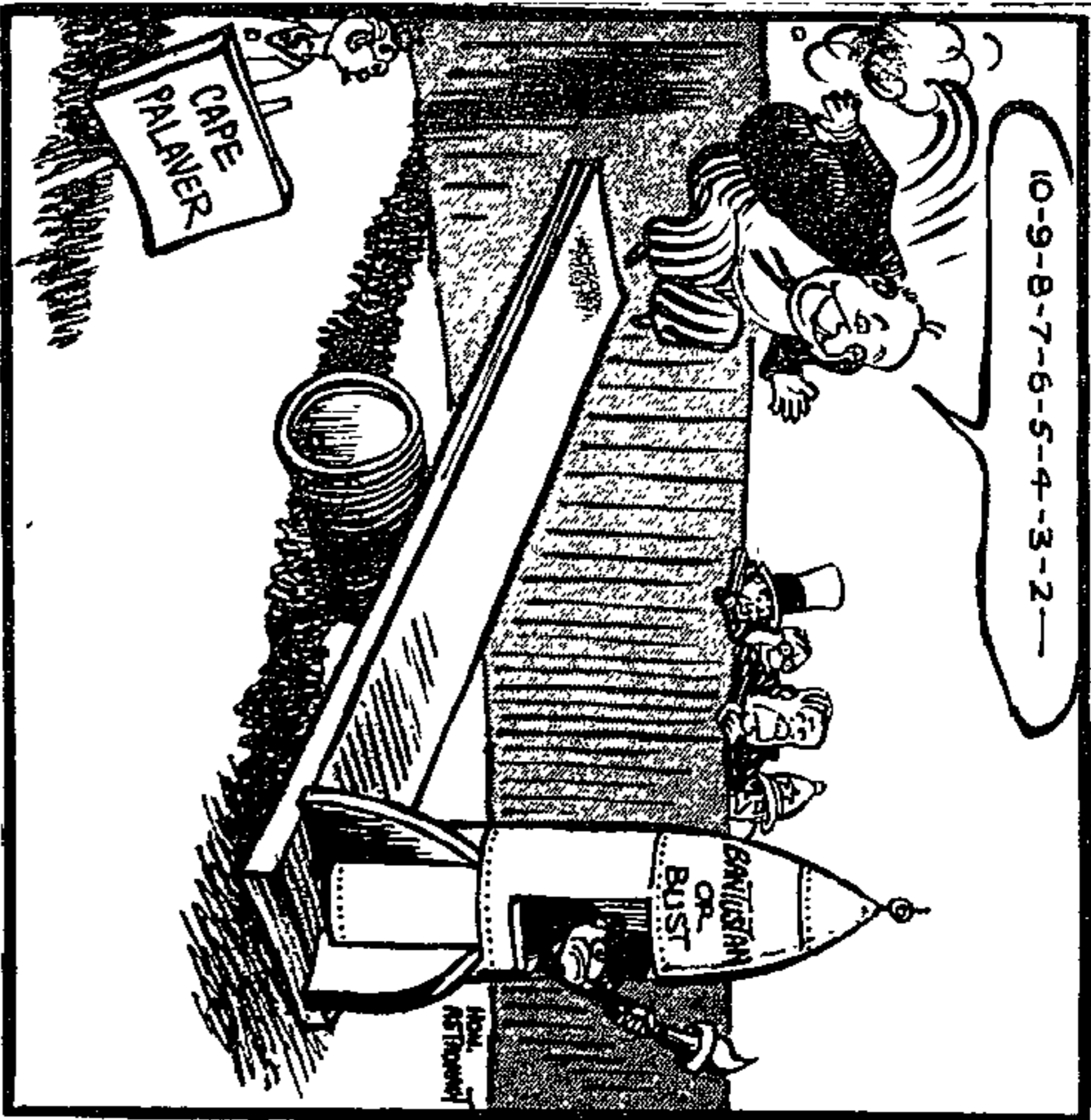
Mr Mtsanwisi, off-stage member of the National Party, yesterday quoted Mr Botha as saying that the constitution could be under Dr Botha's control and draw attention to the question of the future franchise of blacks who are not accommodated within the homelands.

But he reportedly added, as a pre-emptive move, that a new franchise would be rejected. Other black political scientists, Professor Arnold Dippenstein, defines a federation as a political arrangement within a state structure and a confederation as a "co-operative arrangement between two or more states which retain their separate sovereignties".

NO 6

LAUNCHING

By Bob Connolly



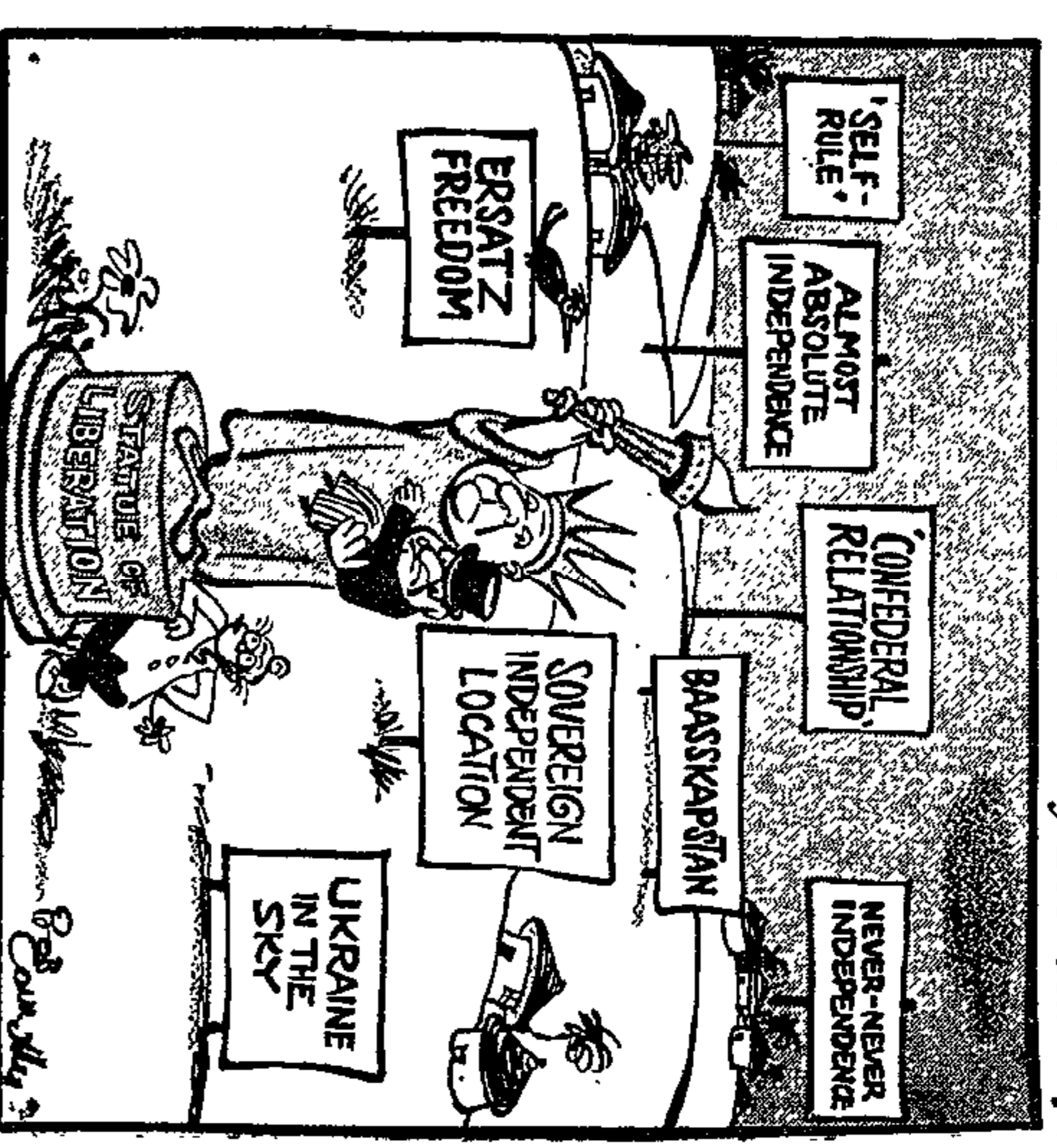
INVITATION

By Bob Connolly



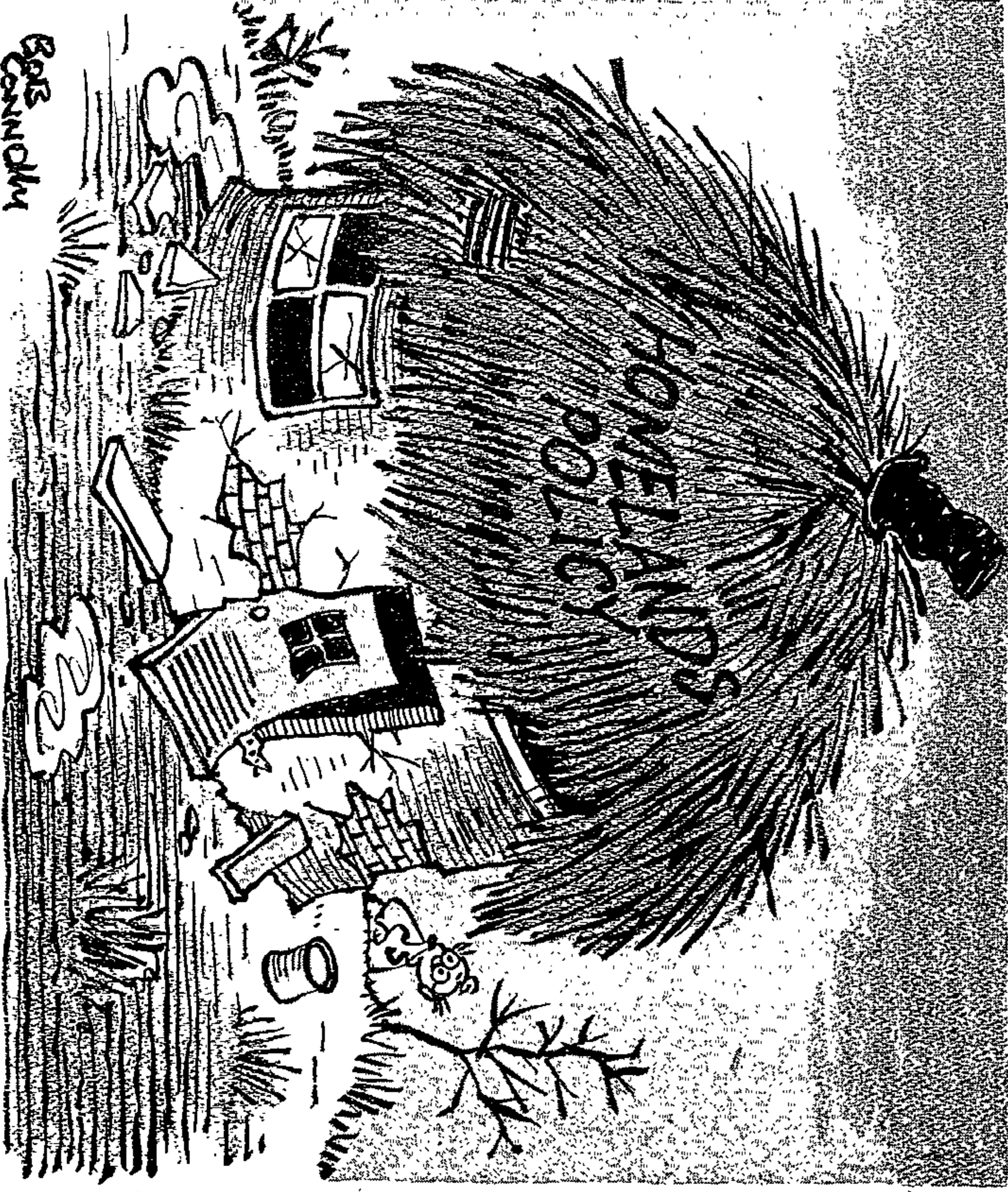
TYPES OF TRANSKEIS

By Bob Connolly



IN DISREPAIR

By Bob Connolly



THERE are those critics who would say the whole Bantustan policy, from its conception, would be laughable if it wasn't also a tragic waste of vital time and money.

But one person who has regularly been able to generate public mirth over this sorry piece of pie in the sky is the veteran Rand Daily Mail cartoonist, Bob Connolly.

For Connolly's fertile imagination, so much official attention to something that — as even some of the Government's own experts had warned — could not possibly work was manna from heaven. From a cartoonist's point of view.

He depicted the homelands idea, variously, as a damp squib, a mirage in a dustbowl of potential, an Arcadian rocket that would clearly never be able to leave the ground.

And, in the early days, most of these fiasco fescos were attended by the same triumvirate: Dr Verwoerd, the chief architect of the Bantustans; Mr Daan de Wet Nel, then Minister of Native Affairs; and Mr Hans Abraham, the first Bantustan Commissioner-General (of the Transkei).

Connolly carried the ludicrous dream to an extreme degree. He had these three lead balloons cavorting about in the most ridiculous circumstances.

In one memorable cartoon, he has Mr De Wet Nel jumping down on to a makeshift seesaw, at the other end of which is Dr Abraham in a nose-cone labelled "Bantustan or Bust". Dr Verwoerd and his other lieutenants — Dr Eric Louw, Mr Vorster, Dr Doriges — are peaking over a nearby fence in an attitude of expectation.

After Transkei's self-government in 1983, with independence in the offing, the potential for Connolly's lampooning blossomed even further. He made

The Bantustans — à la Bob

absurd the prospect of a country which was still so heavily dependent on South Africa being ever in a position to go it alone.

Another cartoon shows the trio lined up on an airport apron with an SAA official telling them in a balloon: "We are banned from flying over the independent Transkei Republic."

Connolly's latest comment on the homelands debacle was carried in this newspaper last Thursday. It was drawn in a different style and mood, far more poignant than the Bantustan cartoons that had gone before, and we republish it here today.

That cartoon was sparked by the Benso report which confirmed — after almost 30 years — that the inevitable had happened. The Bantustan policy was a monumental flop. The Government had failed dismally in its "arithmetic of apartheid". Bantustans were not the answer to the waking of integration.

Of course, what Bob Connolly perceived those many years ago was what the Opposition and opposition newspapers were saying almost daily. He simply said it more graphically.

101 pam
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101

HOME LANDS - General

1-9-80 - 31-12-80

6/6/80

~~320~~

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Taxation of blacks amendment
Bill (Committee Stage).

Sa Hansard 16 (O/S. 8301-8304)
2nd Reading 16 C/S ~~7998~~ 7998

South African Development Trust

17 Aug 16 1933 (1) 333 (101)
4. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- 4/6/30
- (1) Whether there has been any alteration in or adjustment to the system of valuing property to be purchased by the South African Development Trust for eventual incorporation into Black state areas; if so, what are the alterations or adjustments;
 - (2) whether any instruction with regard to the level of compensation payable as a result of such valuations has been issued to the valuers; if so, what are the terms of the instruction?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) As far as the Department of Co-

operation and Development is aware no alteration in or adjustment to the system of valuing property has been made.

- (2) The Department of Co-operation and Development is not responsible for the valuations of farms and is therefore not aware of any instructions issued to valuers regarding the level of compensation payable.

29/5/80

(201)
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Industrial Development
Amendment Bill - 2nd Reading

See S. Hansard 10 Cols 2073-2087

South African Development Trust: Guba
14(789) 23/5/80 area (101)

*5. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether farms in the Guba area are to be bought by the South African Development Trust; if so, when will such purchase take place?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes. It is expected that purchase will take place during January—March 1981.

Question standing over from Wednesday, 21 May 1980

3 MAY 1980

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Commission for Co-operation and
Development

14(790) 23/5/80 (101)

*3. Mr. J. H. JORDAAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(a) What progress has been made by the Commission for Co-operation and Development with its investigation into consolidation of Black states, (b) when is the report of the Commission expected to be submitted and (c) when will the Government's decisions thereon be made known?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (a), (b) Good progress has been made with the investigation into the consolidation of the National states and it is anticipated that the Commission will submit its report to the Cabinet for consideration early during the second half of the year.
- (c) The Cabinet will take a decision as soon as possible after the Commission has submitted its draft proposals to the Cabinet for a decision.

For written reply:

14(786) Tribal authority areas (101)
22/5/80
656 Mr H. E. VAN RENSBURG
Asked the Minister of Co-operation and
Development:

- (1) (a) How many tribal authority areas have been planned in each Black state and (b) what are the names of these areas;
- (2) (a) how many tribal authority areas remain to be planned in each Black state and (b) what will be the names of these areas?

787

FRIDAY, 23

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) and (2) The planning of tribal authority areas within the Black states is a function which vests entirely in the Government of the particular Black state and the Department of Co-operation and Development is therefore not in possession of the information required.

Blacks employed in Black states

13(755) 13/5/80 (101)
634. Mr R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many Blacks in each Black state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for Black states at the latest date for which statistics are available;
- (2) in respect of what date is the information given?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)	(b)
Ciskei	2 278	3 351
Owaqwa	196	606
KwaZulu	5 201	5 000
Lehowa	2 315	3 599
Gazankulu	979	2 452
KaNgwane	140	999

- (2) 31 December 1979 in respect of (1)(a) and 31 March 1979 in respect of (1)(b).

13 MAY 1980

754

TUESDAY, 13 MAY 1980

Indicates translated version

For written reply:

13(754) 13/5/80
Border area; consolidation

630. Mr D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (a) Who are the members of the committee charged with the investigation into consolidation in the Border area,
- (b) where does each of them reside and
- (c) whom or what interests does each of them represent?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)	(b)	(c)
Mr. J. W. Greeff (Chairman)	Aliwal-North	M.P. (Aliwal)
Mr. R. L. de Lange	East London	Divisional Council
Mr. P. D. de Wet	Cape Town	Provincial Administration of the Cape
Mr. J. C. K. Erasmus	Port Elizabeth	United Municipal Executive
Mr. G. F. Godden	King William's Town	Ciskei Government Service
Dr. J. H. Hofmeyr	East London	Regional Development Association
Mr. P. Loots	Adelaide	Appointed by Member of Parliament
Mr. J. Malan	Fort Beaufort	Co-opted
Mr. H. J. D. Matthews	Alice	South African Agricultural Union
Mr. G. D. Maytham	Zwelitsha	Ciskei Government Service
Mr. F. S. Meisenhöll	King William's Town	Ciskeian National Development Corporation
Mr. K. P. Odendaal	Oudenstroom	South African Agricultural Union

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WEDNESDAY, 14 MAY 1980

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Mr. M. L. Phillips	East London	South African Federated Chambers of Industries
Mr. V. M. Ridgway	Port Elizabeth	Association of Chambers of Commerce of S.A.
Mr. P. A. van Zyl	East London	Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut
Dr. J. Wessels	Port Elizabeth	Administration Board

South African Development Trust:

12(11) 5/1/55 properties 13-11
609. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked
the Minister of Co-operation and Develop-
ment:

MAY 1980

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- (1) (a) How many properties have been purchased by the South African Development Trust in (i) Umtata, (ii) Butterworth, (iii) Port St. Johns and (iv) the rest of Transkei since Transkei became independent and (b) what was the total cost of such purchases;
- (2) (a) how many properties remain to be purchased in each of these areas, (b) at what estimated cost and (c) when is it expected that the purchases will be completed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a)
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| (i) Umtata | R 3 135 409 |
| (ii) Butterworth | R 1 275 832 |
| (ii) Port St. Johns | R 9 034 110 |
| (iv) Rest of Transkei | R11 549 508 |
- (b) R24 994 859
- (2) (a), (b) and (c) As all properties have not yet been offered for sale to the South African Development Trust it is not possible to furnish particulars.

5 MAY 1980

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Employment opportunities for Blacks

602. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many new employment opportunities were created for Blacks in each Black state by its development corporation in 1978-'79;
- (2) what was the cost to the corporation concerned per employment opportunity created in each sector of employment?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Mining Corporation	176
Corporation for Economic Development	7 755
Ciskeian National Development Corporation	1 196
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	401
Lebowa Development Corporation	507
Qwaqwa Development Corporation	179
KwaZulu Development Corporation	559
Venda Development Corporation	194
KaNgwane Development Corporation	239

- (2) Mining Corporation R545
(Separate figures in respect of the Mining Corporation are not available.)

Corporation for Economic Development:

Agriculture	R2 600
Industry	R4 800
Commerce	R4 800
Transport	R5 400
Business Loans	R2 000

Ciskeian National Development Corporation:

Agriculture	R1 700
Industry	R7 400

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MONDAY,

Commerce	R8 600
Transport	—
Business Loans	R4 600

Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation:

Agriculture	—
Industry	R2 700
Commerce	R7 400
Transport	—
Business Loans	R7 300

KwaZulu Development Corporation:

Agriculture	—
Industry	R8 000
Commerce	R6 500
Transport	—
Business Loans	R7 800

Lebowa Development Corporation:

Agriculture	—
Industry	R5 400
Commerce	R7 000
Transport	—
Business Loans	R4 600

Qwaqwa Development Corporation:

Agriculture	—
Industry	—
Commerce	R9 000
Transport	—
Business Loans	R6 000

KwaNgwane Development Corporation:

Agriculture	—
Industry	—
Commerce	R5 000
Transport	—
Business Loans	R6 000

Venda Development Corporation:

Agriculture	—
Industry	—
Commerce	R5 000
Transport	—
Business Loans	R3 500

Black states: investments

601. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What amounts were invested by (a) the State and (b) foreign agencies in the industrial sector in each of the Black states in 1978-79?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(a)	(b)
	R	R
KwaZulu	16 845 000	16 974 000
Gazankulu	68 000	37 000
Lebowa	290 000	89 000
Ciskei	432 000	125 000

District of Queenstown: farms bought by
S.A. Development Trust, 10/11

12(7.4) 5/3/75
588. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked
the Minister of Co-operation and Develop-
ment:

- (1) Whether any of the farms in the district of Queenstown and listed in paragraph (xviii) on page 12 of the First Report of the Select Committee on Bantu Affairs, 1975 (S.C. 9-75), have been bought by the South African Development Trust; if so, (a) which farms, (b) who was the owner

5

of each farm purchased and (c) what was the purchase price of each farm:

- (2) whether any of these farms are still owned by the Trust; if so, which farms?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.

(a), (b) and (c) The information requested is not readily available

- (2) All the farms in the area concerned are still owned by the South African Development Trust.

23/4/80

Hansard

10 Ques col 623

101

10 (E23) Consolidation of Black states (100) 23/4/80

546. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What is the number of Africans affected by the consolidation of Black states in each year since 1970?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1970 — 17 032	1975 — 18 721
1971 — 11 432	1976 — 29 400
1972 — 17 717	1977 — 62 379
1973 — 16 832	1978 — 57 881
1974 — 13 127	1979 — 60 437

22/4/80

Hansard 10 Ques Col 612

101

10/6/21 22/4/80 Black spots

101
271 334

537 Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in each year from 1970 to 1979 and (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot;
- (2) what was the (a) (i) area and (ii) cost of land bought for resettlement and (b) number of people moved, in each case?

<i>Camperdown</i> Bergvliet number 1197	747	1972	<i>Vryburg</i> Takwani	3 101	1973
<i>Dundee</i> Ruigfontein	1 166	1972	<i>Kalamas</i> Rieny asmaak	937	1973-1974
CAPE PROVINCE			<i>Komgu</i> Stand number 3	20	1973
<i>Cathcart</i> Dunnville	300	1972	Stand number 35 Kweleri Location	35	1973
<i>East London</i> Greenwood	299	1972	<i>Malanelle</i> Willery	12	1973
Section B of Stand 11 of Farm 19 S .	45	1972	<i>Unibdale</i> Towerwater	60	1973
Remainder of Stand 11 of Farm 19 S .	36	1972	<i>Woodhouse</i> Waschbank	400	1973
Stand 17 of Paarde- kraal	83	1972	NATAL		
Craven	98	1972	<i>Ladysmith</i> Kirkmilloch	50	1973
TRANSVAAL			<i>Isopo</i> Stand BP number 7892	242	1973
<i>Koster</i> Boovskraal	488	1972	Stand DA number 7185	63	1973
<i>Brits</i> Elandsfontein	250	1972	<i>Port Shepstone</i> Ballaraat	80	1973
<i>Bronkhorstspuit</i> Klipspuit	55	1972	<i>Umcino</i> Headlands	287	1973
<i>Ermelo</i> Spitskop	675	1972-1978	The Cape	287	1974
CAPE PROVINCE			<i>Ladysmith</i> Wasbank	1 160	1974-1978
<i>East London</i> Stand 16 of Paarde- kraal	101	1973	TRANSVAAL		
Stand 43 of Paarde- kraal	16	1973	Lichtenburg	1 064	1974
Section 11 of Paar- dekraal	21	1973	NATAL		
Section 12 of Paar- dekraal	110	1973	<i>Ladysmith</i> Roosboom and Klippoort	7 353	1975-1977
Section 13 of Paar- dekraal	90	1973	CAPE PROVINCE		
Section 18 of Paar- dekraal	120	1973	<i>East London</i> Section 18 and	47	1975
Section 22 of Paar- dekraal	30	1973	Stand 8 of Farm 19 S	32	1975
Farm X19/21 S	26	1973	<i>Tawng</i> Mayeng	3 770	1975
Section 8 Kommitie- tiesleegte Commonage	21	1973			

TRANSVAAL			<i>Empangeni</i> Reserve number 6 ..	4 473	1976
<i>Ventersdorp</i> Goedgevonden	3 483	1975-1978	TRANSVAAL		
<i>Lichtenburg</i> Briesesvallei	282	1975	<i>Ventersdorp</i> Hartebeeslaagte	186	1976
Geluk	160	1975	<i>Carolina</i> Kromkranz	2 863	1976-1979
NATAL			CAPE PROVINCE		
<i>Uinderberg</i> The Swamp number 2741	125	1976	<i>Humansdorp</i> The Gap	572	1976
Urecht	4 242	1976	Snyklip		
<i>Ladysmith</i> Kralan	186	1976	Doriskraal		
<i>Empangeni</i> Reserve number 6 ..	4 473	1976	Palmetrivier		
TRANSVAAL			Wittekloof		
<i>Empangeni</i> Dunn Reserve	1 309	1977	TRANSVAAL		
TRANSKEI			<i>Lichtenburg</i> Rietkul	706	1977-1978
Glen Grey	12 600	1977	Sterkfontein	4 214	1977
TRANSVAAL			Willfontein	35	1977
<i>Koster</i> Elandsfontein	18	1977	Vogelstruiskop	1 211	1977-1979
Kaiferskraal	1 302	1977-1978	Pufffontein	4 417	1977
Syferfontein	760	1977-1978	Rooijantfontein ..	3 815	1977
Ruiffontein			<i>Pietersburg</i> Matoks	3 915	1977
CAPE PROVINCE			CAPE PROVINCE		
Humansdorp	527	1977	<i>Kuruman</i> Gathlose	5 803	1977
TRANSVAAL			Maremane	1 010	1977
<i>Lichtenburg</i> Rietkul	706	1977-1978	NATAL		
Sterkfontein	4 214	1977	<i>Ladysmith</i> Stein Coal Spruit ..	11 188	1978
Willfontein	35	1977	<i>Volkstrus</i> Charlesown	8 148	1978
Vogelstruiskop	1 211	1977-1979	<i>Empangeni</i> Reserve number 4 ..	1 772	1978
Pufffontein	4 417	1977	TRANSKEI		
Rooijantfontein ..	3 815	1977	Herschel	25 300	1978
<i>Pietersburg</i> Matoks	3 915	1977	TRANSVAAL		
CAPE PROVINCE			<i>Ventersdorp</i> Boschoek	32	1978
<i>Kuruman</i> Gathlose	5 803	1977	Wagland and Thorn ..	32	1978
Maremane	1 010	1977			
NATAL					

X23

<i>Lichtenburg</i>		
Sterkfontein	451	1978-1979
Putfontein	4 471	1978-1979
Omega	521	1978-1979
<i>Louw Trichard</i>		
Sentimula and Kuthama	6 446	1979
<i>Pietersburg</i>		
Makghato	1 584	1979
<i>Carolina</i>		
Kromkrans	4 739	1979

ORANGE FREE STATE

<i>Ladybrand</i>		
Sweet Home	161	1979
Thaba Nchu	42 252	1979

CAPE PROVINCE

<i>Stutterheim</i>		
Yellow wood	1 057	1979

CISKEI

Whittlesea	322	1979
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(2)(a)(i) and (ii) and (2)(b) For practical reasons it is not possible to differentiate between quota land and compensatory land for Black spots. The number of Whites removed is also not available. The undermentioned areas of land were purchased during the financial years in question for the amounts given:

Year	Area in hectares	Amount spent
1970/1971	103 833	R14 527 557
1971/1972	87 989	R16 456 194
1972/1973	35 855	R 5 784 518
1973/1974	7 022	R 5 282 978
1974/1975	135 897	R43 638 027
1975/1976	236 883	R64 873 238
1976/1977	90 684	R34 428 012
1977/1978	104 206	R42 107 318

Hansard
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Development Trust and Land Act
8(482) 25/3/80 101
440. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) What area of land was purchased in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act in each province during 1979 and (b) at what cost in respect of purchases in each province;
- (2) what area of land remains to be purchased in each province?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Transvaal..... 46 495 ha.
Natal..... 29 726 ha.
Orange Free State..... 17 300 ha.
Cape Province..... 57 326 ha.

(b) R39 406 590 (amount for each province not available).

- (2) The extent of land remaining to be acquired including the extent of the areas earmarked by Parliament in terms of the 1972, 1973 and 1975 consolidation proposals is not readily available. The quota of land to be acquired in terms of Act 18 of 1936 includes land acquired by Blacks and State owned land which vest in the South African Development Trust in terms of section 6 of the said Act. The quota which may still be acquired is as follows:

Transvaal..... 207 918 ha.
Natal..... —

Hansard
8(487) 25/3/80 (101)

8(487) 25/3/80 (101)
South African Development Trust
455. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many farms, owned by the South African Development Trust, within a radius of 160 kilometres of Cathcart, and destined to be handed

TUESDAY, 25

over to Transkei or Ciskei, were let as at 1 January 1979, (b) to whom had each of these farms been let and (c) at what rental in each case;

- (2) whether all the tenants were the original owners; if not, how many tenants were not the original owners;
- (3) whether all tenants were subject to the same conditions of lease; if not, what were the differences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The information requested is not readily available and can only be obtained at unwarranted expenses.

24/3/80

Handwritten: Hansard 8 Quert Col. 435

101

Black states: gross domestic/national product
8(435) 24/3/80 (19)

470. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Statistics:

- (1) What was the gross (a) domestic and (b) national product of each Black state for the latest year for which figures are available;
- (2) in respect of what year are the figures given;

MONDAY, 24

What percentage of the gross (a) domestic and (b) national product of the Republic was produced by each Black state in that year?

MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

	R Million	
	(a)	(b)
Ciskei	51,6	153,2
KwaZulu	330,0	1 037,5
Lebowa	124,7	446,5
Gazankulu	26,6	136,9
KaNgwane	9,3	45,9
Qwa-qwa	8,3	24,3

1976

	Percent	
	(a)	(b)
Ciskei	0,2	0,6
KwaZulu	1,1	3,8
Lebowa	0,4	1,6
Gazankulu	0,1	0,5
KaNgwane	0,03	0,2
Qwa-qwa	0,03	0,1

Hansard

7 Question Col. 427

21/3/80

101

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FRIDAY, 21 M

Citizenship of Black state: Reference books

*11. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether a departmental instruction has been issued that reference books will be issued to persons reaching the age of 16 years only upon the condition of the taking out of citizenship of a Black state by the parents of the applicant; if so, (a) when was the instruction issued and (b) in terms of what legal provision;
- (2) whether the instruction is applicable throughout the Republic; if not, in what areas does it apply?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) No. However as far as Xhosa speaking Blacks are concerned, in order to distinguish between Transkeian and Ciskeian Blacks, the provisions of the Status of Transkei Act, 1976, and the Transkei Constitution Act, 1963, apply.
- (2) Falls away.

*Question standing over from Wednesday,
19 March 1980*

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Hansard 7 Question Col. 399

17/3/80

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South African Development Trust

401. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether properties or businesses acquired by the South African Development Trust have been sold to Black persons or Black-controlled companies during 1979; if so, (a) at what cost were such properties or businesses acquired by the Trust and (b) for what amount were they sold?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) and (b) The required particulars are confidential information in connection with private transactions. The particulars concerned are not being kept in the form of a special register and it is therefore also not readily available.

province and (b) what area of compensatory land remains to be acquired in each province?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Area of land bought as at 31 December 1979:

Transvaal	2 561 840 ha
Natal	426 694 ha
Orange Free State	90 498 ha
Cape Province	1 176 015 ha

(b) R416 000 000 (amount for each province not available).

(2) (a) Transvaal 46 495 ha
Natal 29 726 ha
Orange Free State 17 300 ha
Cape Province 57 326 ha

(b) The extent of land remaining to be acquired including the extent of the areas earmarked by Parliament in terms of the 1972, 1973 and 1975 consolidation proposals is not readily available. The quota of land to be acquired in terms of Act 18 of 1936 includes land acquired by Blacks and State owned land which vests in the South African Development Trust in terms of section 6 of the said Act. The quota which may still be acquired is as follows:—

Transvaal	207 918 ha
Natal	—
Orange Free State	17 750 ha
Cape Province	269 021 ha

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390 17/3/80

Development Trust and Land Act

7/3907 173 80 101
309. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What was the total (a) area of land bought in each province in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act as at 31 December 1979 and (b) amount paid for this land in each province;
- (2) what area of land (a) was bought in each province during 1979 and (b) remained to be bought in each province as at 31 December 1979;
- (3) (a) what area of land was added to the Black states as compensation for the removal of Black spots in each

MARCH 1980

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(3) (a) Transvaal 56 436 ha
Natal 17 638 ha
Orange Free State 5 176 ha
Cape Province 40 578 ha

(b) Area of land still to be acquired to compensate for Black spots (excluding badly situated Black areas) still to be removed:

Transvaal	26 635 ha
Natal	1 522 ha
Orange Free State	—
Cape Province	13 145 ha

Am ... 11/1/4 ...

11/1/4

(11)

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(101)

Senale Hansard 2 Col 455 →

13/3/80

For full text of debate see Senale Hansard

**BORDERS OF PARTICULAR STATES
EXTENSION BILL**

(Second Reading)

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT: Mr. President, I move---

That the Bill be now read a Second Time.

As you know, there is still land that has been acquired or is to be acquired for inclusion in the territories which are already independent. The land mentioned in the schedules to the Bill is such land. This land has already been designated by Parliament for purchase by the Trust for Blacks. The land in question has also been listed in inter-state agreements between this Government and the Governments of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda respectively, and in such agreements the South African Government has undertaken to include this land in the area of jurisdiction of the respective states after it has

Schedule deals only with land that has been promised in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals.

*Senator W. T. WEBBER: Does that mean that the people whose land is not involved in this, are safe?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER: They are safe until such time as the new consolidation proposals are submitted I do not think, however, that we can argue that issue at this stage.

*Senator P. J. SWANEPOEL: So they are not safe.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER: That depends on the view one takes of consolidation. The present Prime Minister has announced an investigation into the question of consolidation and consolidation is the accepted policy of the Government by everyone throughout the country. It is also accepted by the Black States. This aspect is being investigated at the moment. Neither is it to be taken for granted that additional land will be made available in terms of the new consolidation proposals. It may be that more land will be made available but that is not something about which I want to say anything at this stage. One can speculate about it but I think each one of us has his own idea. I think we should await the proposals of the consolidation committee.

The hon. Senator Winchester wanted to know whether it was possible for farmers, particularly those whose land formed part of the 1975 consolidation proposals and which is included in the Schedule, to be incorporated in a foreign state together with their land. That is not absolutely impossible but to a large extent it is impractical. I shall tell the hon. Senator why. The land is bought by the South African Development Trust for a specific purpose. The purchase of land is only one of the functions of the Trust. The next step the Trust has to take is to develop the land; for example, by establishing towns and developing an infrastructure. Another reason why land is bought is for the settlement of people. For various reasons that land is needed mostly for the settlement of Black people. Agricultural development is another aspect that has to be taken into consideration and this is often planned and developed in

co-operation with the Black government of a country for the settlement of its own people. After all, that is the basic objective in purchasing land. I want to repeat that it is not impossible that that may happen but in practice it is not feasible because the very reason why the land is being acquired is for the settlement of Black people.

I also want to refer to the question of guarantees. When a farmer is allowed to retain his citizenship he is entitled to demand certain guarantees from his Government even if his land becomes part of another state. If a farmer's individual rights are affected and he suffers material loss as a result of his Government's actions, he has a claim in terms of the policy of this Government. There are specific examples of this in the case of Transkei. In terms of a policy document certain guarantees were given by the Government to those White people who owned property. We deal daily with those guarantees and we try to buy those people out. The majority of them ask for a guarantee and we have to buy them out at the rate of between five and eight per year. I think we shall be given more money in the coming budget to buy these people out at a faster rate. It will then be possible to buy out those White people who own properties in independent Black states. It is not impossible, therefore, for this to happen, but for all practical purposes it will be very difficult for the Trust to bring about such a situation.

Question agreed to.

Bill read a Second Time.

Bill not committed.

Bill read a Third Time.

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Now to show that $(B(X), \rho)$ is complete.

Let $\{f_n\}$ be a Cauchy sequence in $B(X)$

For each x , since $|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \leq \rho(f_n, f_m)$, the sequence

$\{f_n(x)\}$ converges to a number by $g(x)$.

Then g is

Blacks: per capita income
 325. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the per capita income of Blacks in each of the Black states in 1976, 1977 and 1978, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Let $\epsilon > 0$,

Now for each x

Gross National Income per Capita for 1976

Ciskei	R271
KwaZulu	R361
Qwaqwa	R214
Lebowa	R285
Gazankulu	R343
KaNgwane	R299

$\rho(f_n, f_m) < \epsilon$ (Cauchy)

$$|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \leq \rho(f_n, f_m)$$

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FRIDAY, 7 M

Thus

$\sup \{ |f_n(x)| \}$

Note.

Figures for 1977 and 1978 are not yet available.

$\epsilon \quad \forall n \geq N$

Thus g is bounded because

$$|g(x)| \leq \sup \{ |f_N(x)| \mid x \in X \} + \sup \{ |g(x) - f_N(x)| \mid x \in X \} \\ \leq \sup \{ |f_N(x)| \mid x \in X \} + \epsilon < \infty \quad f_N(x) \text{ is cont}$$

Now we show that g is continuous.

Let $y \in X$.

Since f_N is cont, $\exists \delta = \delta(\epsilon, f_N, y) > 0$.

$$|f_N(x) - f_N(y)| < \epsilon \quad \forall x \text{ with } d(x, y) < \delta.$$

$$\text{Then } |g(x) - g(y)| \leq \sup \{ |g(x) - f_N(x)| \} + |f_N(x) - f_N(y)| \\ + \sup \{ |g(y) - f_N(y)| \} \\ < 3\epsilon \quad \text{for } d(x, y) < \delta.$$

Project plans for black states

PRETORIA - A government announcement on improved decentralization incentives to increase the pace of development in the homelands is to be made soon.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when he spoke at the Transvaal congress of the National Party.

It had always been the policy of the government since the Tomlinson Commission was appointed to create job opportunities away from the white area, in other words to take too opportunities to the worker, Dr Koornhof said.

He also emphasized the importance of regional development and co-operative projects to overcome the difficult problem of creating work opportunities.

Dr Koornhof said it was the declared policy of the government to develop the black States economically to the highest possible level of self-sufficiency and to promote industrial and agricultural development with the aim of creating job opportunities.

Talks called on a new constitution

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG The Chief Ministers of South Africa's black homelands are scheduled to meet the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, on September 15 for talks on the country's constitutional future.

The talks will take place

against the background of the Chief Ministers' rejection of the proposed black advisory council which the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, agreed to withdraw.

Mr Botha, however, gave Dr Koornhof a mandate to continue the search for a mutually acceptable arrangement with leaders of the seven homelands

which rejected Pretoria's offer of independence.

Dr Koornhof initiated preliminary talks with the Chief Minister of Gazankulu Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi. Professor Ntsanwisi was largely responsible for the meeting at which Mr Botha agreed to scrap the black council.

The two men agreed to try to arrange a meeting on September 15 for further full discussions. Invitations to the meeting have been sent to the other six black leaders.

Confirming these details, Professor Ntsanwisi said he hoped to be able to arrange a separate meeting of black leaders on September 14 to see whether they could reach consensus on a joint approach at their meeting with Dr Koornhof.

He would try to persuade his fellow Chief Ministers that they should try to work out a formula with Dr Koornhof for fitting non-independent homelands into a "confederal arrangement". Professor Ntsanwisi said.

Federation

"I personally favour a federation but the South African Government is only prepared to consider a confederation of States," he said.

Hinting that he believed participation in a confederation might lead toward a closer form of political association, Professor Ntsanwisi said "We have got to start somewhere. We can't just stand still."

In a joint statement issued last year, the Chief Ministers declared "Most blacks would prefer a unitary State but are prepared to look at other alternatives. Completely separate independent homelands are not acceptable to the majority of blacks and should be considered a black non negotiable."

Prerequisite

The same statement said "Retention of one South African nationality and of one South African passport is a non-negotiable prerequisite for the majority of blacks."

After their meeting in July, which preceded their talks with Mr Botha, the Chief Ministers said in a joint statement "The concept of a constellation of Southern African States should only be pursued once South Africa's constitutional and human relationship problems have been overcome."

Die Transvaler official mouthpiece of the National Party, quoted Mr Botha as saying that the constitution committee under Dr Denis Worrall would give attention to the question of the future franchise of blacks who are not

accommodated within the homelands.

But he added, any proposals which amounted to black majority rule under a new guise would be rejected.

According to the Dutch political scientist, Professor Arend Lijphart, a federation is a political arrangement within single sovereign State, whereas a confederation is a "co-operative arrangement between two or more States which retain their separate sovereignties".

'Economic realities' in way of homelands

2/19/80
101
ARMS

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A major break from traditional consolidation of the homelands with possible shared economic areas was suggested by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last night.

Speaking at a public meeting during the Transvaal National Party congress, Mr Botha admitted that traditional consolidation was no longer possible.

'It is simply a fact that economic realities place constraints on what can be attained by land consolidation as such,' he said.

'The fact is that it is impossible to consolidate the geographical area of each national group in such a way that it will become economically viable on its own, or that it will satisfy the material aspirations of its people within its geographical boundaries.'

However, the economic realities that prevented traditional consolidation opened the door for exciting and comprehensive development co-operation on a regional basis, he said.

The key was 'development co-operation'.

GROWTH POINTS

Although Mr Botha's suggested alternatives were not clear, it appeared he was confirming earlier speculation that areas such as East London and Richard's Bay would be shared on an economic basis by homelands, with or without independence, with white South Africa.

He said, a number of regional growth points would be created and developed to offset the 'magnetic attraction of the large metropolitan areas.'

Political self-determination and independence would not exclude any state from co-operation projects. 'On the contrary, the economic vitality flowing from such co-operation should serve to promote

further political self-determination.'

The Prime Minister announced that the Government was also launching a new economic offensive to promote development co-operation.

(Report by B. Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban)

● Drive to promote homelands — Page 17.

'Joint projects are the answer'

51x2 24/60 (101)
Tomlinson Commission

Political Reporter
New decentralisation measures and concessions to promote homeland development are on the way, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Regional development and joint projects were the answer to the vexed problems facing South

Africa, he said when he addressed the Transvaal National Party congress yesterday.

Dr Koornhof took pains to reassure anxious delegates that the Government was not moving away from the policy of separate development, but stressed that "it was always the policy of the Government, since the

Tomlinson Commission was established to create job opportunities away from the white area. In other words, to take the job opportunities to the worker.

New announcements about concessions to industrialists could be expected soon.

PRETORIA. — Major installations and projects, including two harbours, in both the homelands and white South Africa, are earmarked to come under joint white and black control.

The degree of control is to be worked out by negotiation by governments.

This major switch in Government policy, on which the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, first lifted the wraps on Monday night, will affect projects financed not only by governments but also those of private enterprise.

EVERY SPHERE
Called 'joint-venture enterprises' they are expected to cover almost every sphere of economic activity from shops to

3/19/80

Reviews

Black-white control for key installations

mines to harbours to game reserves.

The proposals, made by the Van der Walt consolidation commission in its still-secret report, have been offered as an alternative in an attempt to make the homelands economically viable and to ensure the success of the National Party's policy of separate development.

In terms of the joint development system the homelands would obtain a major slice of tax revenue generated by the projects. The system would be more acceptable to the homelands than the old practice of border industries, which relegated them to the status of mere labour reservoirs.

Details of the proposals were given to the National Party Transvaal congress yesterday by Mr Henrie van der Walt, chairman of the consolidation commission. From details given by Mr van der Walt and other sources, it is quite clear that there is no intention to create jointly governed areas or independent city-states, but the control of the ventures would be restricted to the economic sphere.

However, there could be political overlapping with tax income being shared and decisions being made on laws affecting the various projects. Mr van der Walt said, for instance, that it would have to be decided by negotiation whose labour laws would apply in any particular situation.

The harbours of Richards Bay and East London were two areas which could be affected by the proposals, with South Africa, Ciskei and Transkei sharing East London harbour and South Africa and KwaZulu sharing the development of Richards Bay.

Mr van der Walt compared the joint-venture areas with the Cabotia

Passa hydroelectric scheme in Mozambique, in which both countries contributed to the development and share the benefits.

The Prime Minister, in his speech to the congress on Monday night, mentioned the creation of shared economic regional development areas.

It would be in these areas where joint-venture projects would be established.

By sharing the skills of whites and the labour of blacks it was intended that all races would benefit.

The commission had drawn up a list of areas including the harbours, Rustenburg and Pietersburg, which had been submitted with the commission's report to the Cabinet for the Prime Minister's economic advisory council to investigate.

Govt hints of shaming of EL harbour

(By [Name])

The National Party government has today announced that it is considering the possibility of shaming the EL harbour.

The government has received a report from a committee of inquiry which has been set up to investigate the harbour's condition. The committee has found that the harbour is in a state of extreme neglect and that the government has a duty to take steps to improve its appearance.

The government has decided to issue a public notice which will set out the standards which the harbour should meet. The notice will also state that the government will take action against anyone who fails to comply with these standards.

The government has also announced that it will be providing financial assistance to the harbour's management committee. This assistance will be used to finance the construction of a new pier and the improvement of the harbour's lighting.

The government has also announced that it will be introducing legislation which will give the harbour's management committee the power to fine anyone who fails to comply with the standards which the government has set. This legislation will also give the committee the power to issue orders which will require anyone who fails to comply with these standards to improve their premises.

The government has also announced that it will be providing financial assistance to the harbour's management committee to finance the construction of a new pier and the improvement of the harbour's lighting.

The government has also announced that it will be introducing legislation which will give the harbour's management committee the power to fine anyone who fails to comply with the standards which the government has set. This legislation will also give the committee the power to issue orders which will require anyone who fails to comply with these standards to improve their premises.

towns are also to be included in black areas in the terms of the commission's consolidation recommendations. Among the towns about which there has been speculation are Eskhowe in Natal and King Williams Town.

Referring to the commission's recommendations, Mr Van der Walt said: "We are aware of the fact that the commission's recommendations are aimed at the development of the homelands themselves, but we must be prepared through the use of police power to enforce these recommendations."

Mr Van der Walt said that the government is not prepared to grant any special privileges to any group of people, but he said that the government will be providing financial assistance to the harbour's management committee to finance the construction of a new pier and the improvement of the harbour's lighting.

(By [Name])

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(10) 57HR
3/9/80
Four towns
welcome
'stay white'
guarantee

Northern Transvaal
Bureau

PIETERSBURG — The Prime Minister's announcement that four major Northern Transvaal towns are to remain part of white South Africa, has brought positive reactions from civic and business leaders in the area.

"Hesitant investors will drop their reservations now, and I foresee a bright future for Pietersburg as an industrial centre," said Mr Jack Botes, the town clerk.

He was optimistic that the resulting job opportunities would benefit the black states immeasurably.

Pietersburg's mayor, Mr Schalk Schalkwyk, said he welcomed the announcement, because "a positive statement at the highest level was necessary to remove the uncertainty over the town's future".

In Louis Trichardt, the mayor, Dr Beyers van Rensburg, said the announcement would result in greater stability throughout the area.

A business leader, Mr Johan Gilfillan, said: "We have always been prepared to work closely with all population groups, regardless of what decision was taken in connection with our town".

Mr Luther Potgieter, town clerk of Tzaneen, said farmers had already started to react to the new announcement with enthusiasm.

The mayor of Potgietersrus, Mr P P Fouche, said the move would be in the best interests of both blacks and whites.

Political Correspondent

The Consolidation Commission proposals could come as a shock for some people while for others they would be inadequate, Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the commission, said yesterday.

Mr van der Walt, who was speaking at the National Party Transvaal congress, also announced that not only would farm land be affected as had been the main position in the past, but urban areas would also be involved by the proposals.

He made it clear to the congress that he was impatient about the delays by the Cabinet in releasing the report of the commission to the public.

He indirectly questioned the wisdom of releasing the report in bits and pieces as had happened until now.

He felt the South Afri-

101
Homeland

proposals
5/100 3/9/60
'could be
a shock'

can public were mature enough to accept the proposals and the public realised the necessity for consolidation

He told the congress that the proposals had to be accepted. "or else we must go and speak to Van Zyl Slabbert about his policy."

"The National Party will stand or fall on the issue of separate development and consolidation."

He said to put the proposals into effect would

take a substantial amount of money but as the Sasol and Richards Bay projects had been necessary in the interests of South Africa, so was consolidation.

"We will simply have to find the money"

Responding to fears that productive farmland would be lost forever and would be run down, Mr van der Walt said it had been made clear to the homeland leaders "that there is no chance of a morgen of land being transferred unless it is properly farmed."

The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, urged people who stand to be affected by consolidation to be patient and to carry on as normal.

He emphasised that consolidation was an urgent priority and that steps were being taken to accelerate the process.

Big projects earmarked for control by blacks

101

STAR
3/9/80

Political Staff

Major installations and projects, including two harbours, in both the homelands and white South Africa are earmarked to come under joint white and black control.

The degree of control is to be worked out by negotiation by various governments.

This major switch in Government policy — on which the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, first lifted the wraps on Monday night — will affect projects financed not only by governments but also those of private enterprise.

Called "joint venture enterprises" they are expected to cover almost every sphere of economic activity from shops to mines to harbours to game reserves.

The proposals, which were made by the Van der Walt Consolidation Commission in its still secret report, have been offered as an alternative in an attempt to make the homelands economically viable and to ensure the success of the National Party's policy of separate development.

REVENUE

In terms of the joint development system the homelands would obtain a major slice of tax revenue generated by the projects. The system would be more acceptable to the homelands than the practice of border industries which relegated them to the status of mere labour reservoirs.

Details of the proposals were given to the National Party Transvaal congress yesterday by Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the consolida-



Mr Hennie van der Walt . . . spelt out details.

tion commission, who also spelt out further details in an interview afterwards.

From details given by Mr van der Walt and other sources it is quite clear there is no intention to create jointly governed areas or independent city-states but the control of the ventures would be restricted to the economic sphere.

However there could be political overlapping with tax income being shared and decisions being made on laws affecting the various projects.

Mr van der Walt said for instance that it would have to be decided by negotiation whose labour laws would apply in any particular situation.

The harbours of Richards Bay and East London were two of a long list of areas which could be affected by the proposals with South Africa, Ciskei and Transke sharing the East London harbour and South Africa and kwaZulu sharing in the development of Richards Bay.

Mr van der Walt compared the joint venture areas with the Caborra Bassa hydroelectric scheme in Mozambique in which both countries contributed to the development and share the benefits.

The Prime Minister in his speech to the congress on Monday night mentioned the creation of shared economic regional development areas.

CHANGE

Government consolidation of kwaZulu will change the face of Natal if proposals of the consolidation committee are accepted.

While Richards Bay would remain in the white area the game reserves would be likely to fall into the geographic area of kwaZulu which indicates that the existing white corridor from Richards Bay through to Vryheid will disappear.

In conjunction with remarks made by Mr van der Walt to the congress that the urban areas would also be affected by his commission's proposals this could mean that towns like Eshowe and Melmoth in the corridor are earmarked for a new future.

In the Natal Provincial Council earlier this year Mr Dering Stambank MEC revealed there were plans to hand Ixopo over to kwaZulu to settle people from the Drakensberg locations.

He accused the Volker Committee of taking land only from whites who did not support the Government.

However proposals that both Harding and Ixopo should go to kwaZulu were dropped by the Volker Committee after strong opposition from organised agriculture.

Common economy plan not new — prof

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Prime Minister's "new plan" to promote the economic welfare of the "homelands" through accelerated development of regional growth points was more correctly seen as a re-statement of a 1975 plan, Professor Denis Fair, of the University of Durban-Westville, said yesterday.

The announcement to the Transvaal National Congress by Mr P W Botha of a "new economic offensive" to speed up development of regional growth centres for the mutual benefit of surrounding white-owned areas and black homelands was hailed in the Afrikaans Press yesterday as completely new.

But Prof Fair said, the idea of stimulating regional growth points as a counterweight to South Africa's four main urban-industrial areas was integral to the National Physical Development of 1975.

The 1975 plan made provision for development of smaller

towns, including Witbank, Pietersburg, Nelspruit, Rustenburg and East London, as alternative centres to the four major urban concentrations: the PWV metropolis, the Durban-Pinetown complex, the PE-Uitenhage region and the Western Cape area.

As Prof Fair saw it, the significance of Mr Botha's announcement lay in his stated intention to "beef up" the 1975 plan and his emphasis on inter-racial co-operation in developing these regions to the advantage of both white and black.

"What needs to be outlined is the envisaged greater degree of racial co-operation," added Prof Fair, who is director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Durban-Westville.

He went on to caution against expecting too much of even considerably more rigorous application of the 1975 plan, as development of these regional growth points would still be outstripped by expansion in the

four major metropolitan areas. As long ago as 1972 Prof Fair warned that plans to decentralise economic development to the homelands would fail.

Assuming, he said at the time, a growth rate at 25 growth points in the homelands, which was twice as fast as that of the Southern Transvaal, over 10 years the Southern Transvaal would still have grown three times as fast simply because of its large existing base.

The same process would still apply to Mr Botha's revamped 1975 plan, even though it was based on more substantial regional centres than the 25 points inside the homelands, Prof Fair said yesterday.

The degree to which centralisation has occurred in the PWV complex is manifested in these figures: it covers barely 1% of South Africa's surface area, contains about 20% of its total population and more than 40% of its whites, but produces nearly half of its output.

3/9/66
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Schwartz backs economy plan

B. GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, deserved support for his common economy plan involving the homelands and South Africa, the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's economic commission, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday.

It was obvious, he said, that South Africa is one economic entity and that it would be virtually impossible to make the fragmented homelands economically independent.

This had apparently been acknowledged by Mr Botha and was to be welcomed as a realistic approach.

Mr Schwarz said most of the homelands were vast reservoirs of labour and unless regional economic development within reach of this labour was encouraged, workless blacks would spill over into the urban

areas, creating housing and other social problems.

This was already happening to an increasing extent.

Mr Schwarz warned, however, that history had repeatedly shown that integrated economies eventually led to political interdependence.

Only a confederal or federal system of government could accommodate all the problems involved in South Africa's complex society.

Mr Schwarz said economic realities had exploded the apartheid dream of total separation and it appeared Mr Botha was prepared to face the realities.

The old policy of creating jobs in the homelands at enormous cost because of political ideologies had been "ineffective".

Under the new economic integration plan job creation would cost the country far less.

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White towns relieved

Staff Reporter

101
ROOM 5/9/60
WHITE residents of Potgietersrus, Pietersburg, Tzaneen and Louis Trichardt are "thrilled" by Mr P W Botha's announcement this week that the country towns would not be taken out of white areas.

"It is the best thing for Pietersburg since we have had the consolidation sword hanging over our heads. We believed all along that Pietersburg could not be consolidated into any black homeland due to the infrastructure," was mayor Mr Schalk Schalkwyk's comment.

"The future is secure and we can now anticipate a tremendous housing and prosperity boom."

The mayors of the other centres echoed his sentiments saying they had been in limbo for months and that industry and the economy had been adversely affected the uncertainty.

"It did us a lot of harm — we suffered a slump," said Mrs Ida Nel, mayor of Tzaneen. She added that the town would be more viable as a white community.

The chairman of the Cham-

ber of Commerce in Potgietersrus, Mr Herman van Rensberg, said people would rather invest in a white area than in a homeland. "But if we have got to be part of Lebowa we will accept it, though it is contrary to Government policy."

The mayor of Louis Trichardt, Dr Beyers van Rensberg, said the residents were "pleased the uncertainty had been removed by Mr Botha's announcement", and were looking forward to benefiting from their co-operation with homeland neighbours.

PLANNING (101) FM 5/9/80
Benso revisited

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different economies for 12 different home-lands is no more than a pipe dream

The findings will probably come as no surprise to Prime Minister P.W. Botha. For some time now his statements — if not his actions — have indicated that he is aware that an alternative to the homelands must be found. His constellation of states concept, for example suggests an

attempt to bring the homelands back into the central economy.

The impact on Nationalist thinking in general could be profound. Afrikaner Nationalists tend to be mesmerised by academics — particularly from within their ranks. Therefore, they are bound to take the findings seriously. This could strengthen Botha's hand as he seeks to remould

SA along lines more in keeping with economic reality.

A major problem will be the future status of the already "independent" homelands — Transkei, BophuthaTswana, and Venda. They cannot be left out of consideration in national planning, nor can they succeed in isolation. But how is the constitutional omelette to be unscrambled?

project.

the fundamental problems in the initial stages of the

planning is essential in order to understand and overcome

complex as the size of the project increases. Early

extremely difficult to set up and becomes more and more

the project. A satisfactory communications system is

communicated between any parties involved formally with

The findings by the Bureau for Economic Research (Benso), that the homelands have failed to provide an answer to SA's race problems, could have a more far-reaching effect on SA politics than was at first thought.

Of course, the kernel of Benso's criticism has been said repeatedly before. Many economists are aware of it. Businessmen intuitively know it. In fact, the now-defunct United Party told government 10 years ago what Benso is saying today.

But the significance of the Benso report is that it is a State bureau that has made the findings. And they are backed by hard statistics. These are no longer political warnings, they are hard statements of reality. The warnings have come true.

In addition, Benso is not an avowedly party political body.

And, perhaps most important of all, the bureau was set up to ascertain statistics and provide information that would, if anything, stimulate homeland development.

So here is a condemnation from within the ranks of the government framework that has provided proof that the Verwoerdian policy of creating as many as 12

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NAT PARTY CONGRESS

FM 5/9/80
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Slaying holy cows

An apparent irresistible force for change, in the form of the Prime Minister, collided this week with the diehards of the National Party at its Transvaal Congress in Pretoria. The sound of the impact was muffled. But the reverberations are ringing to the farthest corners of the land.

PW Botha picked up the flag of economic realism and waved it defiantly in the face of some of his harshest critics in the party. And that only hours after arch-verkrampste Andries Treurnicht had warned delegates that free markets would jeopardise the whole edifice of apartheid.

It is probably the first time, moreover, that a Nationalist Prime Minister has opened a major party congress by devoting his speech to a complex and controversial economics issue. Normally it is a time to massage old ideologies and prejudices.

What he had to say effectively overturns the grand Verwoerdian plan to restructure this country into a patchwork of independent racial states each with its own reasonably viable economy.

It removes what little moral justification there was for influx control and presages the need for a new political relationship between black and white that takes into account the hard realities of economic life.

Essentially, PW spelled out that the decentralisation intended to underpin the independent homelands concept had failed miserably; that in any event there was only limited scope for decentralisation in this country; and that, as a result blacks and whites would have to cooperate to a far greater degree.

There has been for many years mounting evidence of the failure of a decentralisation policy that did not adequately take into account the plain fact that industries will develop only once certain basic economic conditions are satisfied.

Increasingly academic studies have shown that the concept in its present form has little chance of success. The latest one was by Benso, the group of young men whose specific task it was to develop the homelands.

But academic studies were not really necessary to

bring home the point. One has only to look at the size of Soweto and consider the calculation that Blaar Coetzee made in the Sixties according to which, once the homelands got underway, there would by 1978 be a definite reversal in the movement of blacks to the towns.

Evidently the most telling arguments against decentralisation, as the country has seen it, were advanced by the four working groups set up by co-ordinator of constellation affairs, Dr Gerhard de Kock. They have been hard at work over the past six or seven weeks formulating arguments which, when put to him, finally persuaded PW to abandon the Verwoerdian ethic.

The new plan is to take into account the realities of rural impoverishment and absence of production factors. It will formulate a new policy based on regional economic realities, no matter that these should span homeland boundaries.

The other consideration that weighed heavily with the Prime Minister was the secret report of the Van der Walt Commission into homeland consolidation. This, as well as calculations done by the Treasury, show consolidation to be an impossibility on the scale envisaged.

The cost would be enormous, even with currently buoyant gold revenues swelling Treasury coffers, and, in economic terms, it would be money wasted. For instead of taxes being used to build new assets, they would simply finance the transfer of land from reasonably productive farmers to less productive tribal authorities.

Moreover, it is becoming clear that the uncertainty over land consolidation is itself an inhibition on investment in some regions and has led to an erosion of the factors of production in others.

Of course, with land ownership being central to the politics of southern Africa, the whole consolidation scheme is unlikely to be summarily abandoned. But the important thing is that Government now accepts the principle that economic laws cannot easily — or cheaply — be bent to achieve political ends.

PW's swift acceptance of the De Kock working parties' arguments, his almost immediate confrontation with his most vociferous party critics in the Transvaal, and his promise that legislative reality will be given next parliamentary session to a development bank to finance the new concept of regional development — all these suggest that further changes are in the offing and could be rapid.

Certainly, there can be no going back now, at least not without severe economic and social cost. Botha's path ahead is clear. Let us hope he has the courage to tread on.



interest in organising unorganised black

Homelands development policy is challenged

STAMP
101
9/19/80

By Hannes Ferguson, Pretoria Bureau
The development aspect of the new homeland policy — implying the failure of economic decentralisation — has been challenged by homeland development agencies.

The Prime Minister's speech at the National Party congress in Pretoria stressed that economic growth was inextricably linked to a high degree of concentration in certain geographical centres. Earlier, Dr Piet Koornhof's "think tank," known as Benso, had said that the over-development of the four large urban complexes was aggravated by the growth problems of under-developed black rural areas.

This was the way the South African economy had grown and the homelands policy would have to fit in with the reality of integrated growth centred in metropolitan areas.

Separateness for the homelands and independent black states would therefore be limited to the political field, Benso said.

Political separateness with economic integration was like moving forward with one leg and backward with the other, Dr Chris Jooste, director of the conservatively inclined SA Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) commented.

A Bophuthatswana source said that the South African Government's emphasis had shifted 90 degrees — not 180 degrees — towards full integration, by now accepting half of the integration principle.

The road on which Benso had steered the Government could not end there.

Dr J A du Pisanië, professor of regional economics at the University of Pretoria and one of the members of the Lombard Commission on Natal and kwaZulu, said that decentralisation of economic activity had a distinct merit.

Unfortunately, both Benso and the now dormant Desentralisation Committee had equated rural development with a specific homeland policy.

The need for decentralisation of economic activity applied, however, also to white farming areas, and to a region as a whole quite irrespective of its political structure, he said.

Merely accepting the pull of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging urban area as irresistible and adding to its power, was to invite serious economic, social and strategic problems, Professor du Pisanië added.

Incentives to decentralise should be substantially increased. This did not necessarily mean still larger Government subsidies, but could include a general wages levy in over-concentrated areas to be used for rural development.

Regional development should have a genuine local growth momentum. Professor du Pisanië was not in favour of a development "axis." This concept, proposed by the Department of Planning, might lead to mere extensions of existing urban complexes. Development experts had reservations about decentralisation promises made by Dr Koornhof at the recent Transvaal Congress of the National Party.

They pointed out that at the Natal Congress on August 21, little was said about homeland development or decentralisation.

Mr H J Loots, general manager of the Venda Development Corporation (VDC)

disputed the Benso claim that homelands could not create development momentum of their own.

Venda had acquired independence only recently, but this had brought a tremendous will to develop, quite apart from the political structure. Venda had ample resources, and the VDC was now trying to realise Venda's economic potential at record speed.

Capital was scarce, Mr Loots said, and therefore priority would be given to profit-generating projects.

What the neighbouring white areas of the Levubu Valley were doing, Venda could also do. Meat processing, canning fruit export — scores of projects would be tackled and in time Venda would develop a momentum that would overflow into Levubu.

At the moment, Mr Loots added, almost 70 percent of the Venda people were living in Venda territory and this would be at least maintained.

"Venda might be poor today, but it would be able to feed and employ its people for many years to come and still improve its standard of living," Mr Loots said.

On the score of rural development in the Venda region, the Benso doctrine could be ignored.

Mr David Beuster, general manager of the Agricultural Development Corporation of Bophuthatswana, Agrico, said that Tswana farmers were fast becoming market-orientated.

Four years ago, Bophuthatswana could supply only 10 percent of its maize needs. Today it was 65 percent. The time was near that the country could feed itself.

The beef industry was commercialising fast, Mr Beuster said. Annually, 10 percent of the national herd was slaughtered. This figure was increasing, influenced by the recent establishment of the Mmabatho Meat Corporation.

Mr Beuster emphasised that in recent years there had been a tremendous upsurge of enthusiasm for economic progress.

The organisational structure of the State, while important, was secondary to the Tswanas' will to succeed.

Motivation was the main ingredient of development, and given capital the economy would soon reach the take-off stage, Mr Beuster said.

Mr Danie Schoeman, Bophuthatswana's development planner, said the gross domestic product had increased by 21 percent from 1978 to 1979. This rate would be maintained for a few more years before levelling off.

The contribution by wage-earning Tswanas outside Bophuthatswana, now 40 percent of national income, would fall relatively, Mr Schoeman said.

The increase in working population, put at 15 000 annually, would soon be locally absorbed.

Agriculture, increasingly commercialised, was becoming more profitable and able-bodied young Tswanas were starting to return to the soil. This trend was unique in Africa, Mr Schoeman added.

He endorsed the idea of financing rural development by a wages levy of, say, 10 percent, in the congested urban areas. This levy should, however, not apply only to Tswanas.

Various sources expressed wariness of "Government by think tank." Benso, the Bureau for Research, Co-operation and Development, had managed to put its imprint on Government policy and could easily be drawn into politics.

SECTION B:

DISEASES RELATED TO ASBESTOS, HISTORY OF ASSOCIATION.

In Section A the extent of production, manufacture and utilisation of asbestos was presented together with an estimate of the workforce exposed. In this section the risks to health consequent on exposure to asbestos will be discussed.

The point has already been made that the further away from production of raw asbestos, the greater the degree of exposure for those handling asbestos products. For example, the thermal insulator who removes asbestos lagging from a boiler or pipe is much more heavily exposed in this work than is the miner digging ore underground. Those working in sorting and crushing mills are subject to an intermediate level of exposure. Because the difficulty of ascertaining the population exposed increases with distance from mining, the basis exists for a serious under-estimation of the true dimensions of Asbestos-Related diseases (ARD's).

B.1 THE NATURE OF THE HEALTH HAZARD

There are three main diseases associated with exposure to asbestos.

B.1.1 ASBESTOSIS

This is a process whereby the lungs or the linings of the lungs are scarred by asbestos fibres inhaled from the air. The fibres irritate the lung tissue resulting in damage from scarring. When the lung itself is scarred (Parenchymal Asbestosis) it does not function as well as it should. Depending on the degree of damage done, the person will have various degrees of difficulty in breathing, especially on exertion. If exposure has been heavy or prolonged (even if the person is removed from exposure) the damage may become progressively worse with time²² and result in heart failure and ultimately failure of the lungs.

If only the lining of the lungs is damaged by scarring (Pleural Asbestosis), the person will not show signs of disease such as breathlessness. Only special tests like X-rays will show up the damage. However with time this damage also becomes more marked and the risks of developing other ARD's are statistically increased.

Often both parenchymal and pleural asbestosis are found in the same person. The incidence of both cancer of the lung and mesothelioma

Table IX shows that of aconiosis in 1977/78 as m asbestos-related conditi, 15% and for Africans exc. 24%. But in the case of force are asbestos miners

Table XI contrasts the pe asbestos mines labour for ARD's.

TABLE XI: RACIAL COMPOSITION OF ARD

% composition of asbestos mine labour force	
% composition of ARD certifications	

Sources: (76) and Mining St
The point has been made that represent an accumulation of exposure was greater and le we have seen that no comfort current levels of exposure standards are still high.

The fact that access to com for whites than for blacks underestimation of the magn Africans.

It should be noted that ther The African Mine Workers' Un. labour unrest in the 1940s.

No. 172, 1980
WYSIGING VAN BYLAAG I VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE NATIONALE STAAT, 1971 (WET 21 VAN 1971) — PREPARASIE VAN DIE BEVOLGINGSHEID VAN WETGEWING EN VERGOEDINGS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 37A van die Grondwet van die Nasionale Staat, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylaag I van genoemde Grondwet van die Nasionale Staat, 1971, deur na item 20 die volgende item in te voeg:

"20A Burgerlike beskerming."

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op beide die Twintigste dag van Augustus Eenhonderd Negehoenderden- en- tigtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNDOOP.

No. 172, 1980
AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE I TO THE NATIONAL STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971) — EXTENSION OF THE POWERS OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by section 37A of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule I to the said National States Constitution Act, 1971, by the insertion of the following item after item 20:

"20A, Civil defence."

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria, the Twentieth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNDOOP.

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WAR AND PEACE

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The stark choice facing us all

CHANGE in Natal. That it will come, that it will be profound is sure. But that is the only certainty in the whole intriguing business.

And what a business it is — probably the most important issue in South Africa today.

At stake is one question: Can white, brown and black South Africans live together in peace, sharing the common wealth, without an array of offensive apartheid laws in this, the last fifth of the Twentieth Century?

Two commissions have inquired into the matter, a third will shortly do so.

It is a high-risk game. If the answer is yes, there is hope for our tomorrows. If the answer is no, our tomorrows will be bitter and violent ones.

It is as stark as that.

The Natal experience can lead South Africa peaceably into the new perspectives of the 21st Century or it can prove that white South Africa can never come to terms, without a war, with "moderate" blacks: And the word is used only to denote the difference between blacks who are still willing to talk and those who have, even now, decided it's too late.

If the end is literally the difference between war and peace then, sure-

By DEON DU PLESSIS

ly, any means must be employed.

The issues are monumental. The concessions are going to be more difficult than anything the Nationalist Government has ever done.

Mr P. W. Botha is going to have to say: "Verwoerd was wrong, we were wrong. Apartheid, separate development, homelands: all are utterly, totally wrong. Let's start again."

Quiet

Evidenced by the Government's own quiet revolution — the new-look Cabinet and Mr Botha's admission at the Transvaal Nat congress this month that the homelands could not be consolidated sufficiently to meet their aspirations — the Prime Minister has already begun to say that.

But consider the evidence:

● Stage Right is Henrie van der Walt, chairman of the official commission inquiring into the further and final consolidation of South Africa's homelands.

His commission's findings on Natal are not public yet. But it is considered likely that further consolidation of Natal will be recommended.

He has said that

Richards Bay harbour and game reserves in northern Zululand could become areas jointly controlled by KwaZulu and South Africa.

There are suggestions that affected white farmers will not be bought out but that they will be urged to remain in KwaZulu — with adequate safeguards from Pretoria.

Some "white" towns (Eshowe and Melmoth have been suggested) may become part of KwaZulu.

If all this comes to pass, despite the refinements of joint control over areas like Richards Bay, it will be in the traditional Nationalist mould; That stern political credo that holds (held?) that different races can never mix, that each must be kept apart by law to work on their own destinies.

● Stage Left is Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the Zulus: The man who says he will not have independence thrust upon him.

The Zulus constitute a fifth of South Africa's people: To date they have been allocated a fiftieth of the land.

Chief Buthelezi considers KwaZulu and Natal to be one. To investigate the territory's joint future he caused a commission of his own to be founded. It is chaired by Professor G.

D. L. Schreiner of the University of Natal.

This week Mr Harry Oppenheimer agreed to serve on it as well.

This commission's final report is still a long way off. Unquestionably though, it will demand that all apartheid be scrapped in Natal.

Possibly it will call for one man, one vote. What Black leader can settle for less in post-Mozambique/Angola / Zimbabwe Africa?

It will certainly call for complete power sharing with protections built in for minorities.

Complex

The Government, in public anyway, has repudiated Chief Buthelezi's commission just as he has repudiated official moves to further consolidate and bestow the gifts of independence upon his fragmented homeland.

They are apparently at irreconcilable loggerheads, but it is considerably more complex than that...

● For seething away at Stage Centre are the shakers and movers, the sugar men the industrialists, the money men whose own fortunes are inextricably linked with settlement, peace and prosperity.

So appalled were these shrewd heads at the sup-

posed Verwoedian bias of official thinking that they commissioned a group of Afrikaans academics, headed by Pretoria's Professor Jan Lombard (the Boere Milton Friedman) to investigate alternatives to consolidation.

Without implying a view about the merits of the three already independent homelands (Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana) Prof Lombard and his associates concluded that "the facts about KwaZulu seem to indicate that this formula is not feasible for that area. The question of its status must be absolved in some other context."

Natal and KwaZulu should be treated as one, the Lombard plan said. There were three main components of the territory — the Durban-Pinetown metropolitan area, white-owned rural part and the present KwaZulu.

There should be three levels of government, the report said. They would be a top level ruling over Natal/KwaZulu, a sub-provincial layer including the territory's three components and a local government level including all present municipalities and rural local authorities.

"No statutory barriers should be imposed on individuals who wish and are able to migrate from one social system to another," the report said.

Legislative power etc

be vested in an assembly elected by the three provincial regional authorities.

Executive power could rest with "an independent executive elected by popular vote throughout the region."

The Natal/KwaZulu entity would remain part of greater South Africa with a status "somewhere between" a federal state and a totally partitioned unit such as the two Irelands or India and Pakistan.

Within the South African context, Prof Lombard and his (Afrikaans, remember) associates presented concepts of breathtaking import.

Honest

Here in measured academic tones they were speaking of "popular vote" (that means one man, one vote), the real possibility of a black chief executive and an end to all statutory apartheid.

Prof Lombard himself sees this as a "conservative" alternative.

As an exercise in honest power-sharing it falls between the totally unsatisfactory status quo and "giving the whole country to the blacks."

Just where does the Government stand in relation to this exciting draught of fresh air?

Is it significant that

apart from Minister Owen Horwood, who repudiated the scheme in his capacity as head of the National Party in Natal and said speculation on it was premature, nobody from central government has said flatly, finally and irrevocably that the Lombard Plan is simply not on.

Prof Lombard himself told The Sunday Tribune this week that reaction from ministers and others who had read the plan in Pretoria was "balanced and healthy".

Balanced and healthy reaction from the very heart of South African power to a plan providing for power sharing and even popular vote? That in itself is astonishing — a pointer, perhaps, to which way the Government will jump.

The most important factor of the Lombard Plan (or at least a graduation thereof) is that just about everybody with any weight in Natal is in favour.

Chief Buthelezi is (which means most of the Zulus are); academics are; the coloureds and Indians are; the Natal Chamber of Industries is; the New Republic Party (which controls the Natal Provincial Council) is; the Progressive Federal Party is; and perhaps most important of all, men like Harry Oppenheimer are.

All are, at very least, certainly opposed to the further consolidation of KwaZulu and the perpetuation of the separate development ethic.

X Change

Will Prime Minister Botha, especially at this time of New Deal, choose to bulldoze such formidable opposition and impose on Natal a policy which he has himself admitted does not seem to stand much chance?

Unlikely.

There are other straws in this wind of change. Professor John Hanks, head of the Institute of Natural Resources at Natal University, has been anxious for some time to carry out an environmental study of Natal and KwaZulu as one entity: None of this two separate states nonsense.

Last month the Government agreed to let him go ahead.

Mr Meyer du Toit of the physical planning branch of the Prime Minister's office allowed that he thought the idea "a good one." That does not seem to be the attitude of a man preparing to launch one KwaZulu and one Natal.

The most powerful "white" argument against further consolidation comes from the big money men, the men whose business it is to stay one

jump ahead.

In Natal big money means sugar money and the sugar men are very definitely opposed. The SA Sugar Association took the lead in commissioning the Lombard Report.

Tony Ardington, chairman of the SA Cane Growers' Association, addressed the Natal Agricultural Union Congress in Durban earlier this month.

He articulated the financial objections to consolidation, and financial reasons are always hard to resist.

The sugar industry was to Natal what the mining industry is to South Africa, he said. Much of the province's other business depended on the sugar industry's state of health.

Consolidating sugar farms in Natal would put tens of thousands of people out of work and lose the sugar industry tens of millions of rands.

Stupid

Besides, most knowledgeable people consider it just plain stupid to try and consolidate an area which is already in 10 parts and which is economically part of Natal, to the extent that 42 percent of Zulus in KwaZulu and Natal live and work outside their homeland.

There are, considers Prof Lombard, several other factors which set Natal apart, which make the province a natural laboratory for experiment with change:

● The black population is essentially nonethnic — they are nearly all Zulus;

● Most of South Africa's Indians are concentrated in Natal.

● A large majority of the whites are of British stock, English-speaking and "more inclined towards a loose connection with the rest of South Africa"; and

● The large majority of Natalians of all races are opposed to the Government's race relations policies in the first place.

It's over to Mr Botha and his new team. For him it must be appallingly difficult to stand the whole Nationalist Afrikaaner credo on its head.

But, judging from his performance at the Transvaal Nat. congress, he's showing a willingness to set about the task.

Natal today is full of people, from Gatscha Buthelezi to white sugar farmers in agonies of doubt about whether their farms will be expropriated or not, who are waiting for a go ahead.

If that comes, is the resolve from many sectors of Natal's society, "the banana boys will show the way."

14/9/80

EDM 16/7/82

'No' to homeland trading rights

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

TWO homeland leaders yesterday strongly condemned the principle of granting trading rights to white businessmen on the borders of black states.

This week the "Mail" revealed that the National Party MP for Witwatersberg, Mr J C B Schoeman, had been granted business rights at a prime position on the BophuthaTswana border in contravention of Government guidelines.

The Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr E. J. Mabuza, said: "We are totally opposed to this."

White-owned businesses on the borders of KaNgwane had, for many years, been attracting customers from within the homeland to the serious detriment of local traders, he said.

Any further developments of this kind had to be opposed as vigorously as possible, although

the KaNgwane Government was unaware of any legal steps that could be taken to stop the granting of such rights, Mr Mabuza said.

The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, said: "It's clear and simple. We don't want white-owned businesses on our borders."

His government was already discouraging people from shopping in neighbouring white towns, and was appealing to them to support local businessmen.

The BophuthaTswana Secretary for Commerce, Mr Solomon Rathebe, told the "Mail" earlier this week that the granting of trading rights to Mr Schoeman would be brought to the attention of President Lucas Mangope.

The leaders of other black states were unavailable for comment yesterday.

Koornhof to probe border licences

ADM 16/9/88
(101)

By GERALD REILLY AND ROBERT FYSH
Pretoria Bureau

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has called for a report from his department on the conditions under which trading licences are granted to whites on the borders of homelands.

This emerged yesterday and follows a "Mail" report that Nationalist MP, Mr J C B Schoeman, was granted a trading licence on the Bophuthatswana border.

Dr Koornhof was not available for comment yesterday.

Meanwhile, according to the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas, since 1971 only six applications for trading licences near to the Bophuthatswana border were received.

Mr Schoeman's was the seventh. Five were rejected and only part of a sixth was granted for a butchery.

The rejected applicants applied for general dealers' licences, cafe, cinema, a small paint mixing establishment, building material dealer and shopping complex licences.

The chairman of the Peri-Urban Board, Mr R B J Gouws, said yesterday the approval of the licence for Mr Schoeman had ~~not~~ ^{been} ~~granted~~ ^{granted} with the fact that he was a Member of Parliament.

All applications are treated on merit. In this particular case we knew who Mr Schoeman was, but this had not the slightest influence on the grant.

Asked to comment on the report that the board's senior officials recommended the licence should not be granted, Mr Gouws said: "These are committee issues, and there can be no comment on them. But I can assure you that we often go against the advice of officials where we believe this to be justified."

Approached last night, Mr Schoeman refused to enlarge on his Wednesday statement that "I know people in the Government; high in the ranks, who do business on the border."

"I am not prepared to say who they are. It would be unethical," he said.

When told that Dr Koornhof had asked for a report regarding his application for a trading licence, Mr Schoeman said that he was not afraid of it.

"I am a private tax-paying citizen of this country and everything I did was within the law."

Mr Schoeman said he did not know beforehand that three major new roads would converge on his trading site opposite the entrance to Ga-Rankuwa in Bophuthatswana.

"I never knew about it when I made my original application some time last year. I only found out about it later and it did not influence me in any way."

He claimed that he was a victim of a political conspiracy.

"The PFP tried to get me out of Johannesburg and now they are trying to do it again."

Mr Schoeman said it was a blatant lie that his recent licence application had been given preferential treatment by the Peri-Urban Board.

"I had to wait just like anybody else."

Mr Schoeman said that it would not make any difference to his intended trading complex when told that the Secretary for Commerce for the Bophuthatswana Government, Mr Solomon Rathebe, had stated he would bring the matter of white border trading to the attention of President Lucas Mangope.

rom 17/9/80 101

A NEW controversy looms over the Eastern Cape, already an important focus of the school boycott by black scholars and of the continuing industrial unrest and perhaps South Africa's most racially sensitive and political explosive region.

The Ciskei, situated in the territory of the frontier wars of the 19th century and one of South Africa's smallest "black homelands" is poised on the brink of independence and, consequently, of potential political rancour.

A joint committee of Ciskeian and South African representatives are currently attempting to prepare the way for independence. Chaired by Mr R J Raath, the committee is mandated to produce an interim report by October 5.

The intense debate which any move toward independence is certain to precipitate is manifest in the findings of the Quail Commission, which was set up by the Ciskei Government to inquire into the feasibility of independence for the Ciskei.

The commission, whose members included Mr Martin van den Berg, a prominent Afrikaans businessman, Sir Arthur Sealing, the former British Ambassador to South Africa, and Professor Robert Roberg, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, found that 90% of Ciskeians favoured a one-man-one-vote system within a united South Africa.

Any move to independence will thus be contrary to the feelings of most of Ciskeians, the more so as the commission explicitly advised against independence as a first option. Popular feeling, plus the Eastern Cape's tradition of resistance to apartheid and its ideological derivatives, makes opposition inevitable.

Professor M G Whisson, of Rhodes University, recently argued that the Eastern Cape, rather than the Witwatersrand, is the political heartland of black South Africa. He focused attention on the historical backdrop against which any assessment of Ciskei independence or quasi-independence should be seen.

There (in the Eastern Cape) political skills were learned the hard way in the frontier wars and the negotiations which punctuated them. There rose the educational institutions of Lovedale, Heidelberg and Fort Hare in which many leaders of the liberation struggles learned the essential techniques of communication.

There, in the 1930s, 2 000 alleged supporters of the African National Congress were tried in the scattered villages and sentenced for their association with that banned organisation.

Future of political heartland of black SA in balance

The appointment of a joint SA-Ciskei committee on Monday to investigate the "further constitutional development of the Ciskei" heralds another clear step by the Ciskei toward independence. But the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, is trying to get better independence terms from Pretoria than did Transkei, Bophuthatse, African citizenship without forfeiting their Ciskeian identity. Chief Sebe's attempt is one more reason why Ciskei independence is of particular interest to political observers. Another is the volatile political nature of the Eastern Cape. **PATRICK LAURENCE**, Southern Africa Editor, reports.

"There, too, Phoenix-like, the black consciousness movement rose from the ashes of the ANC, providing ideological and organisational models for the bigger centres and providing, tragically, the latest in the line of martyrs to the cause of civil rights."

The "martyr" Prof Whisson referred to is Mr Steve Biko, ideological founder of black consciousness in its modern form and implacable opponent of Pretoria's "homelands" policy. Mr Biko, who died in detention three years ago last Friday, was born and buried in a little black township of Ginsberg on the border between white-designated South Africa and the Ciskei.

The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, has long been suspected by observers of being next in the queue for independence from Pretoria. The Quail Commission, however,

er, made it difficult for him to accept independence blandly without seriously jeopardising his credibility. But the commissioners did not close the door on independence altogether. If the Ciskei Government decided in favour of independence, they said, it should not accept it on the terms offered to the first three "independent homelands" by Pretoria.

Botha, go towards meeting Chief Sebe's conditions and what compromises will Chief Sebe make if his "non-negotiable" demands cannot be fully met?

Mr Botha and his Minister of Co-operation, Dr Piet Koornhof, have hinted several times that an amendment to the citizenship policy is in the offing. Under the old formula blacks deemed to be citizens of an independent homeland were stripped of South African citizenship on independence, a process which evoked immense resentment from blacks and hostile criticism from the outside world.

The citizenship question has been referred by Mr Botha to a committee under the chairmanship of Prof Charles Newbold. According to informed sources, the Newbold Committee has recommended that black citizens of "independent homelands" be offered "associate South African citizenship" as a matter of privilege, not right.

Already the proposed associate citizenship has been rejected by militant blacks, who see it as an inferior form of second-class citizenship. The question is: if this is the best deal Mr Botha is able or willing to offer, will Chief Sebe accept it and, equally important, will it satisfy blacks in the Ciskei?

The land question is another tricky issue. There have been repeated warnings that it is the one issue which could result in a substantial white backlash against Mr Botha. The most recent rumblings came at the annual congress of the South African Agricultural Union last week.

Mr Botha seems to have got the message, judging by the cautious way in which Pretoria has reacted to the challenge of consolidating the "black homelands" by giving them more economic viability rather than geographical consolidation for the "homelands" is pertinent.

Some sort of gesture will undoubtedly be made to try to win Chief Sebe over. It is a betting certainty that it will not meet his demands for all the land between the Stormberg Mountains and the Indian Ocean and between the Fish and Kei rivers. But will it be enough to appease him?

In an interview published in the Afrikaans newspaper, Beeld, last week South Africa's representative in the Ciskei, Commissioner-General Johan Engelbrecht, expressed confidence that the two sides would reach agreement. His prediction tallies with the view of some observers in the Ciskei that Chief Sebe will settle short of his demands, as, in their judgment, his "tough public

stance masks a more flexible approach around the negotiating table. If Chief Sebe does accept independence, as is widely anticipated, will he be able to carry the Ciskei with him? On the surface the answer is unequivocally yes.

In the Ciskei general election of 1978 his ruling Ciskei National Independence Party captured all 22 of the elected seats. More recently, the opposition Ciskei National Party under Chief Justice Mbandia abdicated and joined the ruling party.

But to note these facts is merely to beg the question: how representative of grass-roots opinion are elections to the Ciskei Legislative Assembly and how significant an indicator of popular opinion is the inter-party politicking which

takes place within that framework? Judging by the frequency with which opposition surfaces from black pupils and students in the area, the state of the parties in the Legislative Assembly is not an entirely reliable index of the state of politics in the Ciskei.

Sporadic outbreaks of opposition in schools have appeared to escalate in the past week, with the stoning to death of a school principal by pupils near the town of Alice on Monday and the death of a pupil and policeman in a violent clash last week.

In an appendix to the Quail Commission Report, Prof Roberg drew attention to the use by the Ciskei Government in the past of emergency powers to silence dissent. The powers, which include detention without trial, were granted to the Ciskei by Pretoria.

They explain why much of the opposition is latent most of the time. It has, however, surfaced quickly in moments of tension, such as the funeral of Steve Biko and, more recently, in the school boycott controversy. Will any overt move to independence trigger it again?

The answer may depend on two inter-related issues. First, the kind of independence deal which Chief Sebe can wrest from Pretoria. Second, the resoluteness of the Ciskei Government to check any "extra-parliamentary" opposition.

On the second issue it is relevant to note that the head of the Ciskei Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe (brother of Chief Sebe), has shown himself to be a "tough-minded security chief."

"The human rights of Ciskeians have been violated. Breaches of accepted forms of democratic government have

been committed. The Ciskei Government should be held accountable for these actions."

It is a matter of redoubtable concern that any referendum organised by the South African or Ciskeian Governments would almost certainly be unacceptable to the rest of the world — and, as a corollary, evoke as much international opposition to Ciskei independence as was aroused by the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatse and V Venda. If Chief Sebe is able to

gain better terms

for his people, it will be a significant step toward the future of the Ciskei.

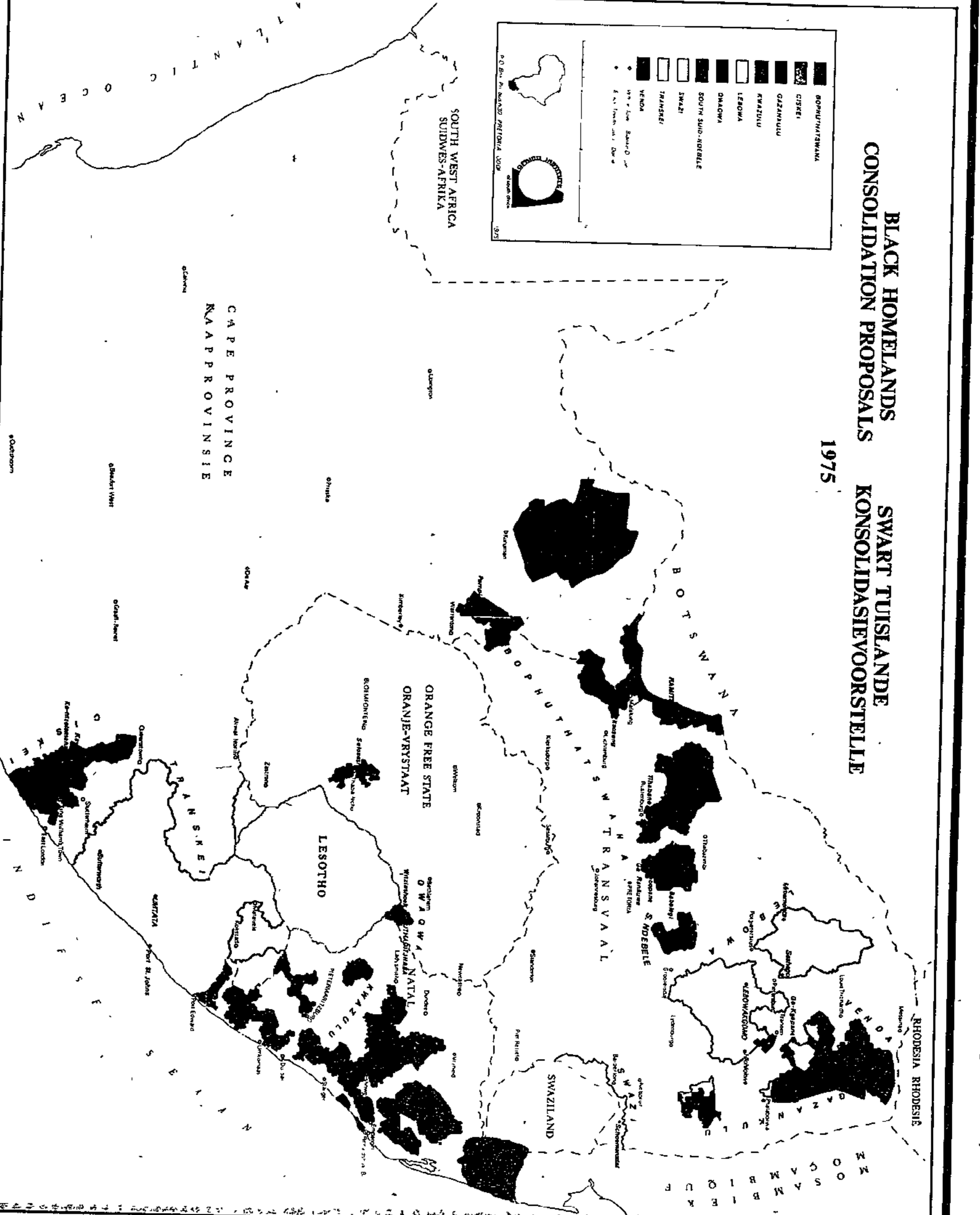
But the Ciskeians have thought differently. So did the Ciskeians who had fled the Ciskei because of political intimidation and who testified before the commission.

"The human rights of Ciskeians have been violated. Breaches of accepted forms of democratic government have

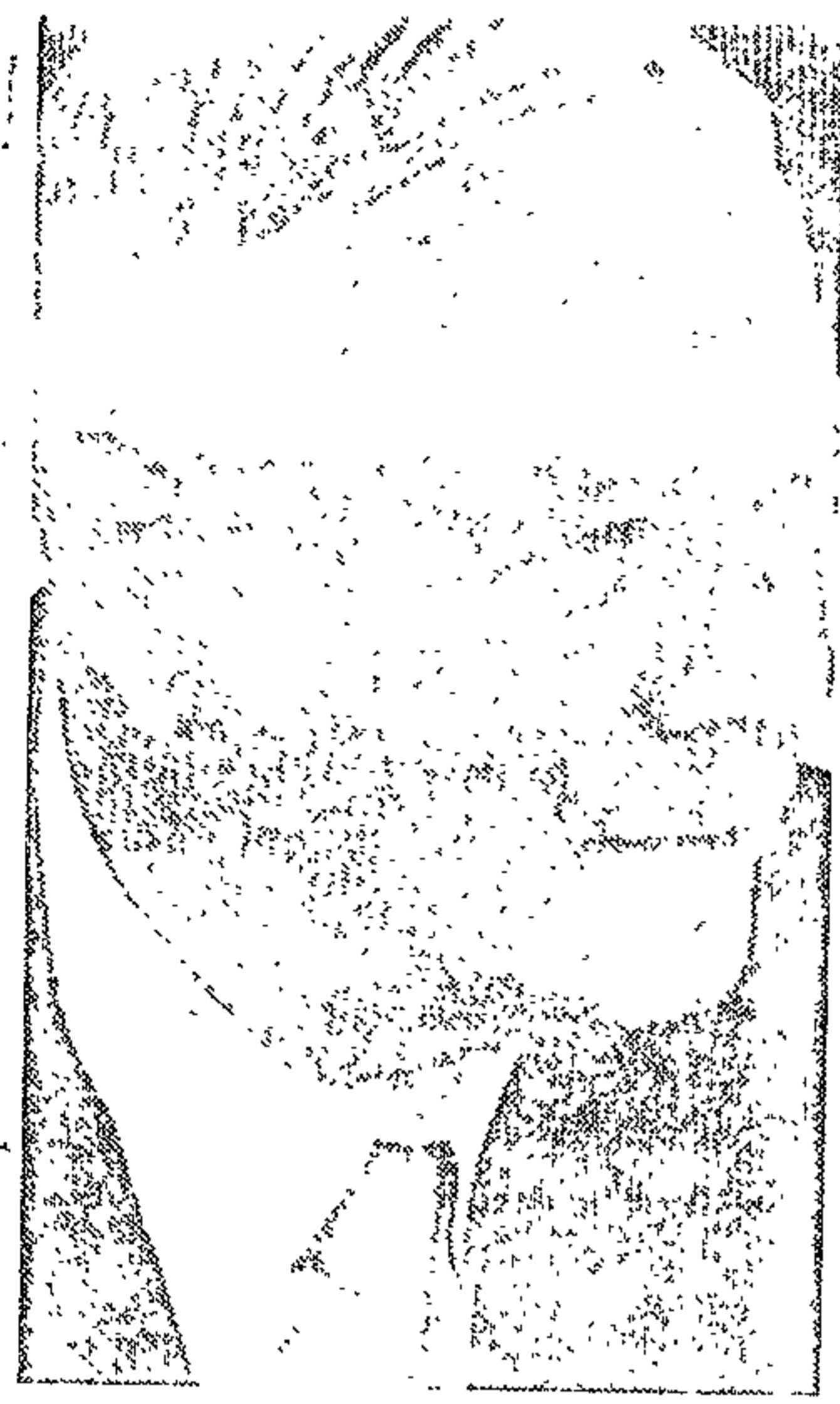
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A map of South Africa showing the position of the Ciskei and the other homelands.



Dr Verwoerd

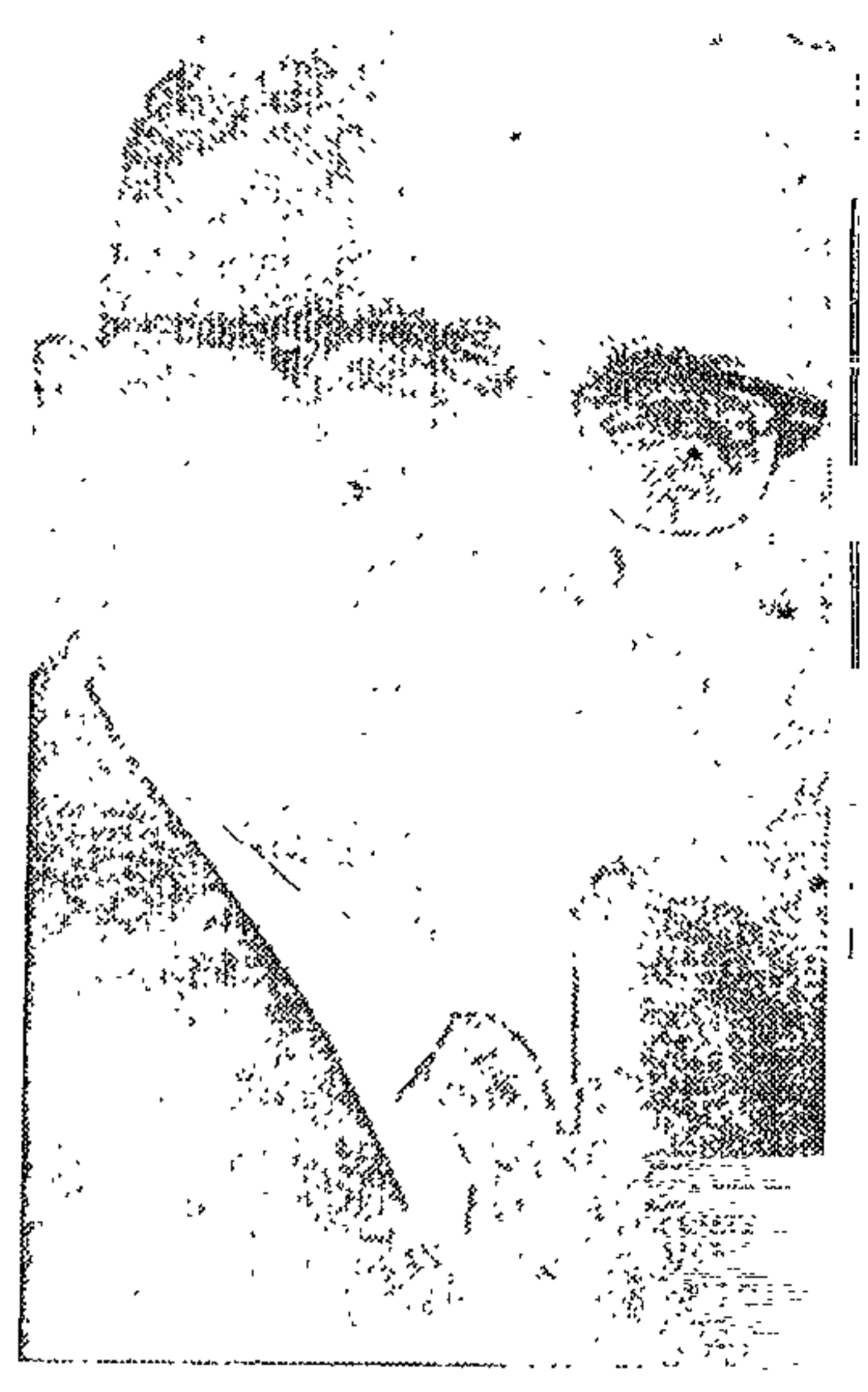
A great chance

101 \$200

lost

RDM 12/2/80

— by Prof Tomlinson, the man who drew up the Bantustan blueprint that was rejected by the architect of apartheid.



Prof Tomlinson

“The choice is clear — either the challenges must be accepted, or the inevitable consequences of the integration of the Bantu and European populations into a common society must be accepted.”

THESE are the final words of the Tomlinson Commission report which 25 years ago stressed the extreme urgency and pointed the way to developing the “Bantu areas” to a point where they would be able to accommodate the mass of the black population.

The fact that population pressures in the homelands are forcing tens of thousands of workless, desperate blacks into the major urban areas every year — creating explosive political and social problems — is evidence of the Government’s 30 years of neglect in making sincere efforts based on the commission’s recommendations, to generate economic growth and jobs in the backward black areas.

The commission was appointed in 1951 by the first Nationalist Minister of Native affairs, Dr E G Jansen. It was intended that the commission should prepare the grand blueprint to flesh out the bones of apartheid — which until then, and long after, was little more than an election-winning slogan.

However, when it reported and submitted its recommendations with their heavy financial implications, the Government took fright and Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, who succeeded Dr Jansen, rejected them and the four years’ work of the commission.

The Government ignored one of the commission’s most fundamental recommendations — the use of white capital and know-how to speed up development of the black areas — and

The influential Bureau for Economic Research, Development and Co-operation this week released a publication which removes the theoretical linchpins from the apartheid policy as conceived by Dr Verwoerd. GERALD REILLY looks at the original proposals for separate homelands submitted 25 years ago by the Tomlinson Commission.

the stagnation in the areas continued and spread.

It was not until 1970 that this blunder was rectified and the homelands were opened to white capital.

It is no secret that Professor F R Tomlinson, the distinguished agricultural economist, who headed what was probably one of the country’s most expert commissions, clashed with Dr Verwoerd on the recommendations and their implementation.

The commission realised blacks were deeply integrated into the white economy and it was obvious to the commissioners this situation would continue and intensify unless the homelands were intensively developed with the aid of white skills and money.

The commission regarded white involvement as crucial if the primitive subsistence economies were to be replaced with real industrial and commercial growth.

The commission estimated that at the tempo of development recommended the black areas would accommodate about 60% of the black population by 1981 and about 70% by the end of the century.

If the recommended programme was not carried out, the commission warned, and present conditions were allowed to continue, it could not be expected that the “Bantu” areas would ever contain more people than resided there at that time.

The population increase in the black areas would simply overflow to other parts of the country, and by the close of the century the white areas would

probably accommodate no less than three quarters of the “Bantu” population, the commission said.

Prophetic words which have been supported by demographic and economic studies over the past two decades.

The commission started its work in 1951 when apartheid was hollow but a powerful election-winning slogan.

The Strijdom Cabinet failed to publish the full report when it was submitted in 1955 and called for an abridged version.

At the time Prof Tomlinson and members of the commission were instructed to refrain from comment on any part of the report — a restraint which Prof Tomlinson and his colleagues have strictly observed.

And the only time Prof Tomlinson has spoken in public about the commission’s work was when he opened an agricultural congress in Cape Town a few years ago. The address received scant publicity at the time.

He said then that the commission realised the gravity and immensity of the problem it had been set.

As far as the political situation was concerned, which to a great extent revolved round population numbers, it was already late in the day.

“Our thinking was more in terms of economic measures which, if carried out with vigour and inspiration and sacrifice, would help towards a political solution.”

It was clear to the commission that border area development, although important, was not enough.

The commission regarded in

dustrial development within the black areas as extremely important, but realised that success would be impossible without the vital stimulus from injections of white capital.

The Strijdom Government, however, did not share this view. It considered it adequate to pass the responsibility for development on to statutory corporations, like the Bantu Investment Corporation.

The professor told the congress: “It was obvious to us that to have the rate of secondary development in the homelands adapted only to the absorption capacity of the Bantu, and the ability as entrepreneurs of the statutory bodies, meant that virtually no development at secondary level would take place, and that total development would move at a snail’s pace.”

Prof Tomlinson stressed: “Our views in this respect were, therefore, correct, but South Africa lost 15 critically valuable years.”

On consolidation, Prof Tomlinson said:

“Our map, showing separate chief ethnic groups with proposed boundary lines, and with the stress on consolidation was anything but popular, and was regarded by the authorities as theoretical and of no practical value.”

Future governments could come back to such theories, was the official view.

It was a pity that so many years were allowed to pass before action was taken to determine official boundary lines, he said.

Prof Tomlinson told the farmers: “Who was responsible

for the fact that this vital issue could not be settled sooner does not matter now.” He added: “I am convinced there was at the time of the appearance of the report the opportunity to fire great idealism, enthusiasm and support among whites by starting large-scale ambitious programmes which would have gripped their imagination and gained the support of all sections of the population.”

“Instead we got important, but fragmentary and only relatively small efforts up to 1970.”

Prof Tomlinson said the commission saw the task as an expected act of faith of the white population.

“It is true that a government should not move too far in front of its people. But I have often wondered whether the Government and the people have not often looked past one another. That the Government has not often underestimated the people’s will to support great action, and whether the white population has overestimated the Government’s efforts and meanwhile busied itself collecting wealth.”

In the critical years since the report was completed, Prof Tomlinson said he had listened to hundreds of speeches and radio programmes. He had read articles and Press reports but basically little had been added in the years since the investigation which “was not unravelled and foreseen by the commission.”

The only contemporary comment Prof Tomlinson was prepared to make in Pretoria this week was when he was asked whether, if the commission’s recommendations had been implemented earnestly, the situation would have been greatly different today.

He said: “In my view we did lose a great opportunity. But the final judgment on this I leave to those who will write the history of our times.”

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STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 177, 1980

AFSONDING VAN SEKERE GROND VIR DIE OKUPASIE OF VERKRYGING DEUR SWARTES KRAGTENS DIE BEPALINGS VAN ARTIKEL 36A VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE SWARIE STAAT, 1971 (WET 21 VAN 1971)

Nademaal die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die Levoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 36A (1) van die Grondwet van die Batsnande State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), (hieronder die Wet genoem), vir Mathews Gerhardus Lötter aangestel het om ondersoek in te stel na die afsonding van grond vir die okupasie of verkryging deur Swartes, in die regsgebied van die Stadsraad van Mafeking.

In nademaal genoemde Mathews Gerhardus Lötter ondersoek ingestel en sy verslag ingedien het:

So is dit dat ek hierby, na oorweging van genoemde verslag en kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 36A (2) en (3) van die Wet, die grond in die Bylae hiervan beoel, met ingang van die datum van afkondiging hiervan (hieronder die bepaalde datum genoem) afsonder vir die okupasie of verkryging deur Swartes en verder soos volg bepaal:

1. Tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken in hierdie Proklamasie--

"belang in grond", ook benevens enige ander belang in grond, enige reg wat 'n persoon het uit leasie van 'n huurontak of 'n verband of servituut of 'n beswaaring van grond;

"burger" 'n persoon wat ingevolge die bepalinge van artikel 6 van die Wet op die Status van Bophuthatswana, 1977 (Wet 89 van 1977), 'n burger van die Republiek van Bophuthatswana is;

"Direkteur generaal" die Direkteur-generaal van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling en ook enige ander beampte in die Staatsdiens wat op sy getag optree;

"gereserveerde gebied" enige gebied of grond in die Bylae hiervan beoel;

"grond" ook 'n belang in grond;

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 177, 1980

PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN LAND FOR THE OCCUPATION OR ACQUISITION BY BLACKS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 36A OF THE BATALE STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971)

Whereas the Minister of Co-operation and Development has, under the powers vested in him by section 36A (1) of the National State Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) (hereinafter called the Act), appointed Mathews Gerhardus Lötter to investigate the reservation of land for the occupation or acquisition by Blacks in the area of jurisdiction of the Town Council of Mafeking;

and whereas the said Mathews Gerhardus Lötter has carried out the investigation and has submitted the report;

Now, therefore, after consideration of the said report and under the powers vested in me by section 36A (2) and (3) of the Act, I hereby reserve the land referred to in the Schedule hereto, with effect from the date of promulgation hereof (hereinafter referred to as the reserved date) for the occupation or acquisition by Black persons and further determine as follows:

1. In this Proclamation, unless the context otherwise indicates--

"acquire", in relation to land, means to acquire by purchase or exchange, or to buy and "acquisition" has a corresponding meaning;

"citizen" means a person who, in terms of the provisions of section 6 of the Status of Bophuthatswana Act, 1977 (Act 89 of 1977) is a citizen of the Republic of Bophuthatswana;

"Director General" means the Director-General for Co-operation and Development and includes any other officer in the Public Service acting under his authority;

"interest in land" includes, in addition to other interests in land, any right which any person has under a lease or a mortgage of, or a servitude or an encumbrance over land;

"land" includes any interest in land;

See full text see GS

Idea to draw homelands to economic hub

101 RDM 20/9/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

AN INWARD shift of "black homelands", away from South Africa's borders towards its industrial heartland, is envisioned by a senior economist with the influential and semi-official research organisation, Benso.

Mr Andre la Grange envisages a redrawing of the borders of two homelands — Lebowa and KwaNdebele — to bring them closer to the eastern section of the PWV complex, the most densely populated and industrialised area in South Africa

Writing in Benso's journal on the factors guiding the Van der Walt Commission in its investigation into consolidation of the homelands, Mr La Grange notes that the western section of the PWV industrial axis has already extended to Rustenburg to the benefit of BophuthaTswana.

While the eastern section of the axis is being extended to the towns of Bronkhorstspuit, Witbank and Middelburg, distances between these towns and the homelands of Lebowa and KwaNdebele are still too great for the black territories to benefit, he adds.

"The only solution is to draw the borders of these national states closer to these areas.

"Such action would make a considerable contribution towards retaining the North

Sotho and the South Ndebele peoples in their own areas whilst providing job opportunities (for them) on a regional basis "

Bringing homelands closer to the PWV area would compound the concentration of people and industry there and apparently contradict the oft-repeated aim of industrial decentralisation.

Some idea of the importance of the PWV area is conveyed by these figures: at least 20% of South Africa's population and about 40% of its whites live in the PWV area, which embraces only about an eighth of the country but produces nearly half of its output.

Mr La Grange foresees a similar process applying to smaller core industrial areas and homelands near them, mentioning in particular a Sabra plan to link the Ciskei to Port Elizabeth via a special corridor of black territory.

Apart from the PWV area, core industrial areas are the Durban-Pinetown complex, the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage region and Cape Town and its environs.

Mr La Grange says the proposal for bringing the homelands closer to the core industrial areas should be seen in the light of the relative failure of the decentralisation programme to provide jobs in or near the homelands for the annual quota of workseekers

He refers to an article by

another Benso economist, Mr F J van Eeden, in the latest issue of Benso's publication, Development Studies of Southern Africa, in which it is noted that more than one-third of the annual total of workseekers was unable to find jobs either in the homelands or in border industries near them.

Proposals for shifting homeland boundaries are better seen as an adaption to, rather than a contradiction of, the decentralisation programme, he says.

The Benso economists have been praised for acknowledging that there is one economy in South Africa, but criticised for not accepting its corollary — the need for a commonly acceptable central political institution in which all peoples can participate.

As Professor Jill Nattrass, of the University of Natal, has put it "They have been brave in picking up the economic implications. I wish they had been braver in picking up the political implications."

Defending the Benso position against criticism from Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, Mr A A Ligthelm says the idea is for the economy to be governed by market forces with minimum Government interference.

Against this background, he believes the Benso proposition of a shared economy between black and white can be reconciled with the idea of "separate political sovereignties".

**AT THE
STROKE OF MIDNIGHT...**

**How
Mafeking
turned
black**

21/9/80
SUN TRIB
101

(AND BECAME MAFIKENG)



Line up for a celebratory feast . . . not a white in sight

AS MIDNIGHT struck on Friday uhuru came to the historic town of Mafeking — and whites quietly braced themselves for a future in a black-controlled state.

Earlier in the day the formal incorporation of the town into Bophuthatswana — the Tswana homeland which opted for independence less than three years ago — took place at a ceremony in the town attended by about 10 000 people.

Most were blacks. — about 3 500 of the town's 6 000 whites attended, giving some indication of the measure of their uncertainty about the future.

However, most of the whites appeared to be willing to take their chances without the unjustifiable, albeit reassuring, luxury of racially-discriminatory legislation.

According to Joe Podbrey, editor of the local newspaper, the Mafeking Mail, about 100 families have quit in the two years because of rumour and speculation on the town's future.

"At first people were quite keen on incorporation, but in the past six months there has been a change and now people are divided."

Chief reason for this, according to Podbrey, is a worry about "law and order."

Propaganda

"There have been some recent incidents," he said, but wouldn't elaborate.

For this reason, he believes that the 100 families who have already left will be joined by others.

Obviously, the South African Government would prefer this not to happen — for two reasons:

• As it wrestles with the problem of consolidating homelands, a successful and harmonious incorporation is a powerful propaganda tool to

BY RODNEY JACKSON SMITH

persuade other "white" towns that being excised from South Africa need not necessarily be a painful process.

• Secondly, the fewer people who leave, the less compensation it will have to fork out for those who choose to go. At the moment the amount is R3-million — well below an anticipated bill of R15-million.

On a different level, two immediate changes were wrought by Friday's midnight chime: a subtle change in the town's name, from Mafeking to Mafikeng, and the scrapping of the four percent GST.

It is the sales tax issue which provided the town's potentially-strong white business community with the most compelling of all reasons for accepting incorporation.

With large business concerns about to be opened in Mmabatho, only a stone's throw from Mafikeng and which formed part of Bophuthatswana's original land allocation, white businessmen faced the prospect of being put out of business by being powerless to counter the attractiveness of GST-free shopping.

Hotelier Fred Olivier makes no bones about what incorporation will mean to him.

He, like most other white businessmen in the town, is heavily dependent on black trade.

"Without the spending power of the blacks, this town would just not be what it is," he said.

Newspaper editor Podbrey confirmed that white businessmen wanted to be incorporated in Bophuthatswana.

Fred Olivier said this was for business reasons only. A necessity, but not something to get ecstatic about.

"Being incorporated is not really something one can be happy about, but I think most people are agreed that it was necessary," he said.

On that score the South African Government could not be accused of leaving the town's white business community in the lurch.

Another concession to whites is that they are entitled to retain South African citizenship — a courtesy not granted to Tswanas not living in Bophuthatswana.

Tswanas are entitled to refuse Bophuthatswana citizenship, but in the eyes of the South African Government all Tswanas are deemed to be citizens of that state.

PEP politician Helen Suzman said: "This is a clear case of discrimination. It is interesting to note that the whites of Mafeking are not subjected to the same deprivation of their citizenship as Tswanas living elsewhere."

Triumph

For the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, the inclusion of the town into his fledgling country is a personal triumph as he has campaigned for more meaningful consolidation.

For some of his subjects, the incorporation ceremony meant an eager dash to have a taste of formerly forbidden fruits in the town. Minutes after the ceremony several blacks made a beeline for the pubs — only to be told that apartheid was being dismantled only at midnight.

Most hoteliers accepted the inevitable and relented later in the day.

For other citizens of Bophuthatswana, Friday's pomp and ceremony had little significance.

"I don't even know what really happened here today or what it means," a black municipal worker told me after the ceremony.

SA can be
101 RDM
'miracle'
21/9/80
of this
century'

DURBAN. — It was utter nonsense to suggest that the Government's homelands policy had failed because the optimum development had not been attained in the National States, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Durban yesterday.

Speaking at the Natal NP congress, he said that while it was true that the Government would have liked more rapid growth, it had to be acknowledged that a great deal had been achieved.

"This country is poised to be a miracle of this century because we are solving our problems," he said.

A sound infrastructure had and was being established on which future economic progress could be built.

Dr Koornhof said the Press and the Opposition were trying to suggest, as a result of publication of the latest Benso survey, that the homeland policy had failed.

Benso was an association which had been in operation for 10 years and it carried out research and offered advice to the Government, "but the Government did not interfere in the activities of Benso and it was free to accept or reject Benso's advice.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, and certain English-language newspapers had taken the matter out of context.

Dr Koornhof said the facts of the matter were that the per capita income of blacks had increased from R104 in 1970 to R430 in 1978, reflecting a yearly increase of 20,7%.

In the rest of Africa the annual growth rate had been only 11,7%.

The development of the homelands was only one aspect of the Government's policy of maintaining and ensuring racial harmony.

(News by Andrew Broid, Van der Stel Building, 58 Burg St, Cape Town) —

Sapa

Consolidation now rests on 1975 plans

Political Staff

DURBAN. — The 1975 homeland consolidation proposals would form the basis of future consolidation, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said yesterday.

The 1973 and 1975 proposals would get priority and the Cabinet had already decided to speed up implementation of the 1975 consolidation programme.

Addressing the National Party's Natal congress in Durban yesterday, Mr Wentzel said this would mean spending more money. The proposals of the Van der Walt Commission, now being studied by two Cabinet committees, have not yet been disclosed, but Mr Wentzel said

priority would be given to land owners affected by the 1973 and 1975 plans when expropriations were made.

"Border owners must get special sympathy when security and production circumstances are at stake," he said.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the consolidation commission said despite several appeals by some groups in Natal that no further consolidation take place in the province, he had made further consolidation proposals.

In delimitating the borders of national states, several factors had to be weighed. They included where the black communities lived and worked and the economic viability of the national states. Purely geo-

graphic considerations would make the task easier, but this was not a practical solution.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told delegates that as soon as the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu had been considered by the Cabinet the committee for co-operation and development would hear evidence from owners and agricultural organisations.

"More details about the proposed boundaries will therefore be furnished as soon as the matter has been referred back to the commission," Dr Koornhof said.

He appealed to land owners and farmers to continue normally with their enterprises.

Phatudi criticises Botha ^{RDM} on ^{21/9/80} ~~ICD~~ ~~OWP~~ homelands

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Phatudi, has criticised the speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in which he said at the weekend that stress must be laid on developing independent homelands.

Dr Phatudi was speaking at the signing of an agreement to establish an agricultural high school as a joint venture between the Lebowa Government, the Anglo-American Corporation and De Beers.

The school, which will be called Harry Oppenheimer Agricultural High School, is a donation from the Anglo-American Corporation. As such, it typifies the kind of role needed in the promotion of human relations, a function that was certainly neglected in the past, he said.

Referring to Mr Botha, Dr Phatudi said: 'It is unwise and it follows a road to collision when a Minister advocates separation measures. He is out of touch with South African realities, although he is supposed to represent us in foreign lands. We don't want unwise, prejudiced people to lead us.'

The project will comprise the school buildings, farm buildings and sports fields and will cost R5 500 000. It will be built on a farm 50km north of Potgietersrus and is scheduled to open at the beginning of 1982, accommodating 200 boys and 100 girls.

Dr Phatudi said the Anglo-American gesture was in the right direction, because governments alone could not cope with development needs of the land. On behalf of the Anglo-American Corporation, Mr M C O'Dowd said the idea behind the donation is to confer lasting benefits on the people in the form of a project that would increase the people's ability to fend for themselves.

Influx control 'a cause of rural poverty'

Staff Reporter

THE Government's influx control policy and the existing "grossly unequal" land allocation are the main causes of rural poverty, says an academic of the University of the Witwatersrand.

In the latest issue of *Realty*, a journal of "liberal and radical opinion", Mr Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in political science, said the "puny efforts" in homeland job-creation schemes and State-sponsored rural development programmes were little more than "propaganda exercises".

He called for the total scrapping of all influx control legislation and a radical redistribution of land as the only solution to the mounting rural poverty.

"The wealth of South Africa's white, and largely urban, society is at least partly based on massive social injustice in the countryside -- historically it involved capital accumulation at the expense of the rural poor," he said.

Any reforms to land distribution in the poverty-stricken rural population's favour would involve a drastic reduction in the "grotesque" levels of consumption among members of South Africa's dominant white class.

Mr Lodge said the total removal of influx control laws would provide powerful stimuli for an improvement in the lives of the rural poor.

Although a passive and uncontrolled swelling of South Africa's urban population would bring with it considerable social distress, it would

also present very powerful pressure, favouring a massive increase in wages, vast expansion of housing, and heavy progressive taxation.

"Of course this would involve considerable costs. At present white urban populations are provided with services which compare favourably with those existing anywhere else in the world at rates which are decisively cheaper," he said.

Further points made in the article were:

- Even with the removal of influx control, land reform was imperative, especially if African farmers were expected to produce the surpluses necessary for their own security and investment in improved technique.

- South African industry was becoming capital intensive and without the political protection they at present received from the State, white employers -- forced to pay higher wages -- would be induced to cut down on their labour requirements.

- At present white farmers were still able to employ "political muscle" to gain State protective measures -- these were crucial to their success in competing with black peasants in the past, but today they might begin to be "socially costly" because farmers could well do without, and.

- In the short term, the shortage of skills and investment capital, social tension, sabotage and war-time disruption would make simple forms of agricultural production the most sensible to adopt.

Win with a boere plan, says Schoeman

Political Staff

DURBAN Whites whose farms bordered on black areas should take advantage of the situation, Mr Hendrick Schoeman the Minister of Agriculture said in Durban yesterday.

Giving farmers at the Natal congress of the National Party a lesson in how to make a "boere plan", Mr Schoeman said his own farm had a 12km border with Lebowa. He grew crops which could not be stolen easily and sold them for cash to the blacks across the border fence.

"I am not an enemy of the black man. The situation is ideal, I can't think of better."

Replying to motions expressing concern over the depopulation of rural areas and the plight of the border farmer, Mr Schoeman said the Government had paid out R14-million in loans to border farmers. Loan conditions had been made easier for them.

He said that the depopulation of rural areas was not caused by fear of terrorism but because of high production costs. The present total of 70 000 farmers would not drop.

Mr Schoeman said he was not being racist when he stated that land productivity fell off when blacks took over. South Africa used to import beef from Rhodesia. But the South African Government had recently received an inquiry from Zimbabwe to buy beef.

ONE IS ALWAYS'S hesitant to say, "I told you so" — but seldom can it have been as justified as in the case of this column's warnings over the years about the impracticability of the Bantustan policy.

Beginning with my predecessor, Laurence Gandar, more than twenty years ago, and repeated at regular intervals ever since, it has emphasized these basic points: that Bantustan development was falling way behind the minimum requirements laid down by the original architects of the policy; that the carrying capacity of these territories was therefore falling behind the black population explosion; that the goal of a meaningful separation of the races was therefore unattainable; and that this meant separate development as a solution to South Africa's race problem couldn't work.

Over and over again we drew attention to the basic statistics involved — the "arithmetic of apartheid", we called it — pointing out that even if the policy were implemented beyond the most optimistic expectations of its architects, whites would still be outnumbered more than three-to-one in what was euphemistically called "white" South Africa.

Nothing would be significantly changed, nothing solved. Baasskap would have to be retained if whites were to continue to rule from their minority position.

But despite this constant repetition of indisputable facts, the Nationalist self-deception continued. They simply refused to heed the obvious. Blandly they continued to propagate the myth that the black tide to the cities would turn in the magic year 1978.

Now, after all these years, comes the semi-official Benso report to confirm that the obvious has indeed happened. The Bantustan policy has been a monumental flop. It has failed to turn the tide, it has failed to cater even marginally for the population growth of the "homelands", themselves, never mind absorb any from "white" South Africa.

The report appears to have thrown Nationalists into something of a flap. Some commentators are wringing their hands about the need to look for new alternatives, while Dr. Koorhof appears to have descended on the authors personally to ask them what they meant by it.

Yet in fact it contains nothing new. Twenty-six years ago the Tomlinson Commission warned that if its recommendations for Bantustan development were not followed, their carrying capacity would fall to exceed 10 million and the increase in population would simply "overflow" into "white" South Africa.

Today the Benso report says the population of the Bantustans is 9.8 million. They have been able to absorb only a quarter of their own population increase in recent years, the rest having "overflowed" into "white" South Africa.

Exactly as predicted. All that has happened is that the facts have at last caught up with the fiction. But the big question is: What will the Nationalists do now that the facts have at last been recognised?

Will they accept the implications — that the whole elaborate policy which was constructed on the basis of this

BANTUSTANS:

We told

you so

101
ADM
23/9/80



Allister Sparks

fiction is now also in ruins, and that the logical alternative must be faced?

It seems doubtful. Dr. Koorhof, and indeed the Benso authors themselves, say that although economic separation has failed political separation must still be pursued. The process of self-deception is simply moving on to a more rarefied level.

But again let me come back to the basic facts, as this column has been doing for the past two decades. Let us look at what the Bantustans mean in terms of National Party ideology. Dr. Verwoerd was the first South African Prime Minister to realise that a policy of racial domination, or *baasskap*, was no longer tenable in the modern world. Whatever his other shortcomings, this was a perception of historic significance for South Africa.

In the light of it, he concluded that South Africa faced a clear choice: either the races had to be separated so that each could have autonomy in its own area without being dominated by the other; or, alternatively, they would have to be integrated into a common society.

Because he believed the latter would mean black domination, he chose the former. But he warned repeatedly that there could be no middle way. Concepts such as those advocated by the United Party, of "white leadership with justice", he scorned as being a perpetuation of paternalistic *baasskap*.

The Bantustans became absolutely fundamental to this concept of racial separation. These were the black man's "homelands"; the areas where he could be accorded his own separate freedoms; the rationale for declaring the remainder of South Africa to be the white man's political preserve.

A failure of the Bantustans, therefore, would mean a failure of this rationale. If they could not provide the black man with a viable separate

At the national level, meanwhile, the nominated President's Council will discuss matters of "common concern" and serve as an advisory body to the all-white Parliament and all-white Cabinet where final legislative and executive sovereignty will remain.

One hesitates to whisper it, but it is in fact the race federation policy of the late, unlamented United Party — which Nationalists used to hold up to such ridicule.

And, as Dr. Verwoerd would have been quick to point out, it is still *baasskap*. It fails to pass the basic test which he realises more than two decades ago was essential in the modern age.

A full generation ago the Government issued a White Paper with the Tomlinson Report, saying: "The Government welcomes the unequivocal rejection of the policy of integration and of any theories about a middle way..."

Yet here it is all this time later opting for just such a middle way. It is interesting to recall exactly what the Tomlinson Commission said about these suggestions of a middle way which were being put forward by the United Party at the time.

"In this connection," it said, "the only concrete, direct suggestion is the creation of parallel institutions. Advocates of this direction plead for the enlarging of existing Bantu residential areas and towns in and around our urban areas into fully developed Bantu cities, with their own form of local government, their own community life, with full opportunities for Bantu entrepreneurs and businessmen, and that there should be a link between the Bantu body which controls such a Bantu town or city, and the white municipality."

"By the granting of such self-governing powers to their own town or city they will have the opportunity to realise their political ambitions; while the logical extension of the principle of parallel institutions must ultimately lead to the establishment of a Union-wide Bantu body with legislative and other powers in respect of Bantu and Bantu Affairs and that there should be liaison between this Bantu parliament and the white Parliament."

Isn't this almost exactly what the Government now has in mind? Yet note what these founding fathers of Nationalist policy thought about it...

"Concerning this direction, the commission points out that the granting of merely subordinate self-governing powers should not be regarded as a substitute for general political rights."

In other words, it must fail because it does not get away from *baasskap*. Their verdict was clear. "There can be no middle course in the future," said the commission. "The only alternatives are, therefore, either the path of ultimate complete integration, or that of ultimate complete separation between Europeans and Bantu."

In their hearts, of course, all Nationalists know this to be true. Their only problem is how to face up to that truth without splitting the party.

And while they hesitate in their uncertainty and confusion, South Africa waits trembling on the brink of racial conflagration.

LAURENCE GANDAR
Facts and Fiction
15 MAY 1965

Bantustans: the pursuit of the irrelevant

By Laurence Gandar

It is this which has not only been the mainstay of the Bantustan policy but also the mainstay of the Nationalist Party's political philosophy. It is the only concrete, direct suggestion which has been put forward by the United Party at the time.

The great escape
16 OCT 1971

Trying to turn a dustbowl into a Denmark
24 OCT 1967

Denmark
24 OCT 1967

scavenging

THE GRAND DESIGN and pieces

FADING

ALLISTER SPARKS

THE DREAM
WORLD OF SEPARATION

By Laurence Gandar

By Allister Sparks

Jackpot question

QUESTION: According to the Bureau of Statistics, which is in 33 years' time—the total population of South Africa will be 42 million of which 28 million will be Africans. Twenty years after that the population will have nearly doubled again: it will then be about 72 million of which only 11 million will be White.

THE GREAT EVASION
12 SEP 1970

THE GRAND DESIGN and pieces

THE GRAND DESIGN and pieces

THE GRAND DESIGN and pieces

THE GRAND DESIGN and pieces

THE GRAND DESIGN and pieces

'Homelands will need R10 000-m in 10 years'

STAR
24/9/80
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Political Staff

The Prime Minister's new regional development policies received strong support at the Sabra congress in Pretoria today.

In the face of conservative warnings against the political dangers of economic integration, a front-ranking economist, Professor P J Nieuwenhuizen, called for R10 000-m to be spent on development of the homelands over the next 10 years.

And those who were not prepared to have this done, should pack their bags and leave.

Professor Nieuwenhuizen, of the Rand Afrikaans University, said the confusion at Sabra was worse than at the Tower of Babel.

Those who accused the Prime Minister of giving away the whole country were barking up the wrong tree.

He could not see how the homeland areas, as they presently existed in dots over the South African map, could be developed.

A country like Gazankulu had a per capita income of R56 a year, which was less than R5 a month. And with inflation taken into account, a mere R15,4m was spent on development of Venda over the past 10 years. "Are we serious about development of these areas?"

ILLUSION

The creation of an illusion of development had become a kind of national blind spot in South Africa. The Venda he saw on television was not the Venda he saw when he visited the region.

He said Mr P W Botha's policy approach differed from that in the past particularly because it put less emphasis on ideology and called for

ism.

This approach did not mean that the ideology basic to the socio-economic system had changed overnight. It merely meant that the ideological stage had completed its cycle, and that the time had come to give concrete effect to the country's multinational community which could not be wished away.

Page 16 — Sabra backlash over plan.

Pretoria Bureau
 HOMELAND governments are turning to fish farming to help counter the growing malnutrition problem in rural areas.

Homelands turn to fish to halt malnutrition

● Lack of funds to develop the industry, Grosser-Hofer, a Cape Town research consultant, said the main disincentive to fish farming in South Africa until now had been the lack of adequate marketing facilities and marketing co-ordination.

Interest in freshwater fish as an additional protein source is growing throughout South Africa as red meat, poultry and marine fish become more expensive, said Mr Tom Pike, fishery officer for the Natal Parks Board.

Meat has been priced out of the reach of the lower income group and created the need for an alternate protein source.

Incorrect eating habits among the rural population — such as prolonged breast feeding — have also exacerbated protein deficiency, says a spokesman for the South African Institute for Race Relations (SAIRR).

A University of the Witwatersrand academic said recently that possibly 750 000 children in South Africa may be undernourished.

The staff of a Northern Transvaal clinic which attends to 1 500 children a month told the SAIRR that usually about 1 000 of the children were found to be suffering from protein deficiencies.

More agricultural experts are taking a long look at freshwater fish farming as a source of much-needed protein.

"The promotion of freshwater fish will not solve the nutrition problems, but it will help to alleviate them," said Dr Ben van der Waal, senior fisheries officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Peter Jackson, of the Department of Ichthyology (fish studies) at the J L B Smith Institute in Grahamstown, who has worked for the United Nation's Food and Agricultural Organisation for nine years, said a variety of freshwater fish thrive in South African waters.

The processing of freshwater fish is a growing industry in other parts of the world, and should be encouraged in South Africa, Mr Jackson said.

Mr C Bruwer, of the Hydrological Research Institute in Pretoria, said 60 existing dams in South Africa could produce 6 500 tons of fish a year.

"Freshwater fish can be harvested inexpensively and provide employment in rural areas," said Mr Jackson. "Labour-intensive schemes are desirable to alleviate unemployment, especially in the homelands."

"On Lake Victoria in East Africa, 300 people in canoes can catch the same weight of fish as a trawler costing R1-million and employing 25 people."

Dr Van der Waal, who has helped promote fishery projects in the homelands, said: "The aim of these projects is to supply the local rural popula-

tion with a readily available protein at a relatively cheap cost.

"Our initial approach is to crop already existing fish stocks in dams and, later, when the population is accustomed to fish and fishery technology, to introduce more intensive fish production methods such as fish farming."

Dr Van der Waal said the laboo on eating fish, especially among the Zulu and the Xhosa, was breaking down, and more people in the rural areas had taken to supplementing their diet with fish.

Lebowa started a fishery project in 1978. The homeland has about 1 300 hectares of water, and an additional 9 385 hectares are planned in the next 10 years.

Lebowa could produce about 130 tons of fish a year — at 90kg a hectare — and a possible 525 tons with the development of more dams, says Mr F J van der Walt, a former nature conservation officer in Lebowa.

Dams are "cropped" — the term used for gathering the fish — three times a month, and the fish sold to the local population.

In the first year of operation, the Lebowa fisheries department realised a gross income of R640 for fish sold at 50c/kg. Last year, the project increased its income to R3 600.

This year the fish are being sold at 70c/kg, which still compares favourably in price with other proteins.

A fish farming project was started at the Seshago Treatment Plant in Lebowa last year with the object of utilising all water to its maximum potential.

Gazankulu initiated a fishery project in August 1979. The homeland has 733 hectares of water, and a further 2 800 hectares are planned by 1985.

Eight dams were "cropped" between January and June, harvesting 765kg of fish, which were sold to the public at 50c/kg.

"A potential 100 tons of fish could be cropped if the natural resources were utilised properly," said Mrs M Rall, the fisheries officer for Gazankulu.

"The aim is to develop every dam to its optimum potential, and educate people to the wise use and consumption of fish as a necessary food item," she said.

Mr A Rall, nature conservation officer for Gazankulu, said one head of cattle could produce 400kg of meat on 10 hectares of land, whereas 900kg of fish could be produced on 10 hectares of water under natural conditions without management.

Though the results are promising, the projects are not problem free. Some of the problems are:

● The lack of trained people to take over the fishery projects.

● Tompi Seleka agricultural institution in Lebowa initiated a one-year course in fisheries management in 1979. Three people completed the course last year, and another four are expected to complete it this year.

● Not enough research done to establish potential dam yields and fish markets.

● Lack of development of appropriate fish farming technology.

● Lack of fish breeding stations.

● Lack of funds to develop the industry.

Dr Y Grosser-Hofer, a Cape Town research consultant, said the main disincentive to fish farming in South Africa until now had been the lack of adequate marketing facilities and marketing co-ordination.

"The average farmer is in a poor position to market the fish, and transport and storage costs can make the whole operation prohibitive if it is not done on a large enough scale."

She said that from an economic point of view, low-cost farming, producing a low-cost fish, should be practised in the rural areas.

"In areas close to large markets, intensive farming would probably be more worthwhile, but this required a great deal of capital and expertise — both of which are difficult to find in South Africa."

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

8/10/80


New pattern in homelands

101

LEBOWA'S Government officials and other supporters of homeland politics are flabbergasted by the violent turn of events in a state which appeared to be more placid than all the others put together.

It was widely but perhaps mistakenly believed that Dr Cedric Phatudi's urbane control of affairs in his state would steer his ship clear of troubled waters.

But those who deluded themselves in this fashion were deliberately missing the trees for the wood.

The events in this homeland have proved that the chicken has at last come to roost, and that this will be the pattern in other so-called homelands.

The truth is that all those living in these phony states are faced with similar problems resulting from the politics of unequal partnership.

It is common cause that all these states are not economically viable, that they are invariably overcrowded and that only a few people at the top benefit.

The argument that these poor peasants are manipulated by a coterie of hotheads is specious to say the least. People will only be led into certain directions if there is a specific motive. The motives in the homelands simply abound.

Such mass protest from the populace of the homeland makes nonsense of the Establishment's argument that these will be havens for blacks, where they will at last be able to express or experience their political rights.

We have been told often that the homelands are our "homes" where we will be able to vote and otherwise exercise our democratic rights and privileges, unhampered by racism and other forms of exploitation.

6.7

WEAVING WORK

F.M. 10/10/80
The KwaZulu Development Corporation's concept of trans-border industries -- industries set up in townships rather than in remote growth points -- has been taken a stage further. The Umhlanga Town Council has agreed to the rezoning of a 4,5ha area to be known as Garment City.

Simultaneously, the KDC has set up a company called KwaZulu Garment Industries, to act as a link between Zulu manufacturers and the KDC and also to act as an umbrella under which goods can be marketed. It is hoped to have the project operative by the middle of next year and to provide work for about 2 000 people.

Arguments in favour of this type of development are: it is more economic to bring in a limited number of managers daily than to transport an entire workforce; infrastructure is already there, and such industries can be expected to generate auxiliary projects providing badly needed jobs and revenue in the townships.

White partnership is envisaged but it has not yet been decided what concessions, if any, trans-border industries should be allowed.

heid van faktore is daar ongelukkig nie aan die verwagtings voldoen nie.

Daar kan volstaan word deur te meld dat die ontwikkelings in die welsynsveld, die voormelde verwagtings wat gekoester is en nie eintlik verwesenlik is nie, en ook deur die bevindings van twee kommissies van ondersoek, ge

Voordat ons die Nasionale W van naderby beskou, is dit in die vorige bedeling in o

Aanvanklik was die registra wat dienste aan Swartes gel

genoemde streekwelsynsrade en die welsynsraad wat onder die vleuels van die Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene gefunksioneer het. Deur middel van skakeling is daar mettertyd 'n hoë mate van samewerking met beamptes van daardie Departement bereik. Dit was egter vër van die ideale en my Departement het begin dink aan die daarstelling van 'n eie wet met moontlik eie strukture. Redelike vordering was reeds daarmee gemaak toe daardie Departement gekom het met die nuwe wette waarby ons behoeftes kon inpas - dit het die moontlikheid van verwyte dat daar teen Swartes gediskrimineer

Transkei
16/10/80
given
101
R6-m aid

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Transkei has received R6-million from the South African Government for drought aid.

The money will be used to provide relief measures for drought-stricken families for fortified maize meal, and will be used to provide employment opportunities for stricken families, according to the capital secretary of the Department of Interior, Mr M Titus.

He said the whole of Transkei was in the grip of drought, but it varied in degree from district to district.

Government departments have begun employing drought victims, who will be given work repairing roads and earth dams and in the Department of Forestry.

uidige welsynswetgewing.

Wet 100 van 1978)

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Homeland leaders find talks creative

101

PDM 18/10/80

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau

STEPS towards improving the quality of life in black states were discussed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at a meeting with homeland leaders held in Pretoria yesterday.

Several socio-economic factors were thrashed out and further discussions on the issues are expected to follow later.

The meeting follows the initiative of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the constellation of states earlier this year.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, speaking on behalf of the leaders of the black

states, said the talks had been "creative", divorced from constitutional matters and discrimination, but were aimed at improving the quality of the people's lives.

He said prominent matters discussed included the organising of black states into recognised economic units, the forming of a development bank to help people utilise their abilities in improving their quality of life and the promotion of small industries in which the private sector would be interested.

Prof Ntsanwisi said the main idea was to eradicate poverty, deprivation and disease, and the discussions had been worth the effort.

"Things we discussed augur well for the future. They deal with things that must help our people, and black and white must get together to make a just society," he said.

Matters discussed would be brought up for deliberation at the next parliamentary session, he said.

Dr Koornhof said further discussions would be held in December and consultations with the Prime Minister would be embarked upon.

He said the talks were of significance in that they heralded the beginning of a new process of making a better South Africa by uplifting the quality of all its peoples' lives.

The party spirit prevailed

Political Correspondent

Just as the political commentators warned, the decision by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to dance with Aboriginal girls in Taiwan is already having serious political repercussions.

Well, if not political, then social repercussions at least.

The president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Bob Goodwin, told an august gathering in the Johannesburg Civic Theatre last night that no man had "done as much, or promised as much, for the forward movement of our country as the present Prime Minister . . ." to applause from the guests.

"He has just come back from an arduous trip to Taiwan," he said, and added almost as an after-thought: "perhaps his dancing ability there was a little suspect . . ." which brought guffaws from the distinguished gathering and a rueful smile from Mr Botha.

Replying briefly to Mr Goodwin, Mr Botha said he was pleased to be there at the Assocom opening. "I am especially pleased as I know I am not expected to give another dance exhibition."

"Although I can assure you it was an interesting dance in which to take part together," he added with characteristic nodding of his head which he uses to indicate his words should be carefully weighed.

When Mr Botha actually did his soft-shoe shuffle in Hualien early last Friday, cameras clicked furiously.

Realising the political significance the pictures would carry back home, Mr Botha turned to me and said: "How much will you pay me for letting you take that picture? How much for letting me make it possible for you to take it?"

I stumbled through some reply which Mr Botha ignored as he triumphantly added: "And I want you to pay it into my party's funds!"

Homelands: PW talks of facing realities

STAR
22/10/80

101

~~22~~

EXPERTS

This programme would be administered by a Programme Advisory Board of experts from both private and public sectors.

Speaking to an audience which included most of the Cabinet and many top Government officials, Mr Botha told the Association of Chambers of Commerce delegates that agreement in principle had been reached between South Africa and all the self-governing national states on three important principles.

While it was customary to issue public statements saying talks had been "frank" and "useful" or were conducted "in a friendly spirit" this time he was able to go much further and say agreement had been reached in principle to proceed with all due speed on three fronts, Mr Botha said.

These were:

- Regional economic development co-operation transcending political boundaries.
- The establishment of a development bank for southern Africa.
- The promotion of small business enterprises.

He believed in building economic interdependence, leaving states free to reserve positions on political, constitutional or other non-economic issues.

"I believe the favourable impact on the economies of all the regions involved will be enor-

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

Existing state development corporations are to be revamped and their assets channelled into a Small Business Development Corporation to be established as a joint private sector and State undertaking.

This was the gist of major announcements made by the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, last night when he opened Assocom's 90th annual congress.

The initial share capital of the new corporation is expected to be R100 million, of which the private sector is expected to take up R50-million, he said.

Mr Botha said there would also be an expanded "Programme Budget" for the financial support of approved initiatives among both public and private bodies concerned with the provision of training and guidance to small enterprises and with related research.



MR P W BOTHA

mous," the Prime Minister said.

Turning to consolidation, he admitted a reality to be faced was that it was "impossible to consolidate the geographical area of each national group so that it will become economically viable on its own."

This echoed his rejection of the Verwoerdian total apartheid philosophy which he first voiced at this year's Transvaal National Party congress.

Last night Mr Botha said governments of the independent homelands would have to negotiate

the form of joint management needed for special projects and the division of benefits such as tax revenues which could accrue.

The principle of a development bank for southern Africa had been agreed upon and it would act on a largely non-political basis.

Its precise organisational structure and functions were still being investigated.

After making his two specific announcements on the Small Business Development Corporation, Mr Botha spelt out the Government's plans for the old state corporations concerned with development.

There are the Coloured Development Corporation, the Indian Development Corporation, the Small Business section of the Industrial Development Corporation, the similar section of the Economic Development Corporation (for blacks) and others which could not be decentralised to the various development corporations in the homelands.

PW admits failure

of homelands policy

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

22/10/80

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last night admitted it was impossible to consolidate the geographical area of each homeland in such a way that it would become economically viable on its own.

Opening the annual conference of Assocom in Johannesburg, Mr Botha spoke of the realities facing South Africa, and said new decentralisation policies were urgently required.

He said the Government would carry out its consolidation programme in the context of a new regional economic development policy.

Mr Botha announced the establishment of a development bank for Southern Africa as a joint multilateral or multi-regional institution, as well as that of a small-business development corporation as a joint venture between the private sector and the State.

He told the businessmen: "For us in Southern Africa, it has become vitally important to redress the existing area growth disparities and to recycle the savings generated in the rapidly growing areas to investment in the less rapidly growing regions."

For years the Government had been actively promoting economic growth inside the various homelands.

But we have learnt from

for such economic decentralisation is limited, and that the geographical location of material growth is determined in the final analysis by economic laws and requirements, few of which happen to coincide in their effect with political boundaries as such."

He said the harsh reality in South Africa was that economic activity was still concentrated in four large metropolitan growth poles — the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, Durban-Phoenix, Cape Peninsula and Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage.

"New decentralisation strategies are therefore urgently required."

The problem could not be solved merely by the extension of the programme of land consolidation beyond the 1975 proposals, in terms of the 1936 Land Act.

Mr Botha added: "The reality which we must face is that it is impossible to consolidate the geographical area of each national group in such a way that will become economically viable on its own, or that it will satisfy the material growth of its people within its geographical boundaries."

He pointed out that less than 20% of the income of most homelands people was generated within their geographical areas.

"In carrying out its consolidation programme and in making its commitments in this respect, the Government will therefore do so within the context of the new regional economic development policy," he said.

"In essence, the new regional economic strategy consists of economic development co-operation across the political borders of states in regions functionally defined to meet the requirements of economic development in which so-called balancing growth poles can be developed to counter the magnetic attraction of the existing four large metropolitan areas.

Mr Botha said the principle of the establishment of the development bank had been agreed to by the various "national states."

He announced the introduction of an expanded budget for the financial support of "approved initiatives among both public and private bodies concerned with promoting small business enterprises."

The initial capital of the Small-Business Development Corporation was expected to be R100-million, of which the private sector was expected to take up at least R50-million.

RDM 28/10/80 (101)

Homeland policy is seen as neo-colonial

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

SOUTH Africa's independent homelands — Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda — are really neo-colonial dependencies in "the Nkrumah sense", according to Mr Seamus Cleary, a research officer at the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Mr Cleary quotes from the theoretical writings of Dr Kwame Nkrumah, former President of Ghana, arguing that Dr Nkrumah's definition of neo-colonialism applies to South Africa's homeland policy.

The governments of the independent homelands have little room for manoeuvre and are being forced into greater dependency on South Africa in spite of possessing the trappings of independence, he contends.

Mr Cleary makes these points in a paper published by the institute, which includes a reply by Professor Stoffel van der Merwe, professor of political science at the Rand Afrikaans University.

Key features which identify neo-colonialism according to Nkrumah include:

- Fragmentation or balkanisation of territories, to make them dependent on the colonial power;
- Continued economic dependence of the territory on the

colonial power as the dominant reality behind the "outward trappings of international sovereignty";

- Payment towards the running costs of quasi-independent states by the former colonial power;

- Derivation of power by the governments of neo-colonies from their "neo-colonial masters" rather than from the will of the people.

Applying Dr Nkrumah's thesis to the independent homelands, Mr Cleary quotes official figures to illustrate the financial dependence of these homelands on South Africa, as well as their dependence on South Africa to provide work.

Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda are able to generate, in round figures, only 23%, 33% and 23% respectively of their national revenues.

The percentages of their nationals who live permanently in South Africa and who are dependent on South Africa for a livelihood are, respectively, 40%, 44% and 24%.

According to his calculations, for every job created in Transkei there are 120 potential work-seekers. Ratios for BophuthaTswana and Venda are 1:19 and 1:120 respectively.

Mr Cleary argues that it is against Pretoria's interests to really stimulate industrial and agricultural growth in the three

territories, as it would be inimical to the interests of South African-based industry and agriculture.

He says the territories are ruled by "local elites", who are dependent on South Africa for political support and who "permit the exploitation of their territories in the interests of white South Africa as well as in their own personal interests".

Although these elites have adopted policies which have irritated Pretoria, they have not taken measures to threaten South Africa's hegemony, Mr Cleary adds.

In his reply, Prof Van der Merwe says: "The author proceeds from a pre-scientific assumption about the motives of the Government, and it is then a simple matter to find facts and to present them in such a way as to fit the assumption."

The "pre-scientific assumption" which determined the course of Mr Cleary's argument was his statement that the homelands policy was designed to maintain white power and privilege.

Had Mr Cleary conceded the slightest degree of good intention, or even enlightened self-interest, to South Africa's white governors, a completely different interpretation would have emerged, Prof Van der Merwe says.

Homelands — important decision soon

RDH
30/10/80
101

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

IMPORTANT announcements on the findings of the Van der Walt Commission investigating the consolidation of the homelands will be made in the next few days, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

He told a meeting of the Executives Association of South Africa in Johannesburg that nobody should be "left in the dark" on the economic realities within which national policy was shaped.

"With all our ideals, we must also be realists. It is simply a fact that the economic realities place constraints on what can be attained by land consolidation as such," he said.

It was known generally that the commission had made substantial progress with its work, and the Government was giving "active consideration" to the further implementation of the consolidation policy, Dr Koornhof said.

Last month, the commission

chairman, Mr Hennie van der Walt, warned farmers to brace themselves for a shock with the announcement of the final consolidation proposals.

He said R6 000-million would be needed to buy the land necessary for consolidation.

The issue was a major debating point at the recent round of National Party congresses. Many farmers expressed dissatisfaction at the lack of information from the authorities, and the prospect of losing their land.

At the Free State congress, Mr Van der Walt told delegates that consolidation would go so far as redrawing international borders within Southern Africa.

Yesterday, Dr Koornhof said the Government was moving in the direction of "exciting and comprehensive" development co-operation on a regional basis.

"We have learned from hard experience that the scope for the decentralisation of economic activity in South Africa is limited."

The "sensible" way to carry out the consolidation programme was to do so within the broad context of the economic interdependence of the national groups in the country.

"A close relationship, therefore, exists between the consolidation programme and the policy of developing a constellation of states in Southern Africa, based on the principle of economic co-operation between people who are politically organised in different ways," said Dr Koornhof.

To be successful, the Government's new economic offensive of regional development needed the support of not only the relevant black states, but also the private sector and overseas investors.

Dr Koornhof revealed that preparatory work on a third aspect of the constellation strategy, the promotion of small business enterprises, had advanced to the point where the Prime Minister's advisers were ready to work out the necessary details with interested parties in the private sector.

And, though attitudes vary, all the SA homelands — independent or otherwise — have stressed they do not want the Constellation to simply perpetuate economic dependence. This seems a faint hope.

The issue is well aired in the first occasional paper of the SA Institute of Race Relations' research department. The department produces the annual *Survey of Race Relations*, but now plans to make "overflow material" available, setting out the institute's view, with "opposing views sincerely held."

"The Homelands Policy — A Neo-colonial Solution to SA's Future?" has researcher Seamus Cleary arguing that Kwame Nkrumah's definition of what constitutes neo-colonialism does, indeed, apply. There is a counter-argument by Professor Stoffel van der Merwe, head of the Department of Political Science at RAU.

Nkrumah's theories hold that "neo-colonialism is based upon the principle of breaking up former large united colonial territories into a number of small, non-viable states which are incapable of independent development and must rely on the former imperial power for defence and even internal security. Their economic and financial systems are linked, as in former colonial days, with those of their former colonial ruler."

Cleary notes the following:

□ In financial 1978-79 Transkei was only able to generate 23,11% of its revenue internally, BophuthaTswana 33,19% and Venda 22,16%. The balance (almost R667m) came from SA sources. The implications for political control (by SA) "are too obvious to require spelling out," he says.

□ In 1973-75 the average annual increase in the labour supply, and the percentage internally employed in the homelands, were as follows: Transkei (24 430, 15,2%), BophuthaTswana (12 200, 32,5%), and Venda (3 100, 54,8%). In all cases, the territories are highly dependent on the export of migrant labour, with a concurrent inability to utilise their agricultural land properly.

Preserving elites

□ Defence and security arrangements with the homelands help preserve power elites there (Kaizer Matanzima, Lucas Mangope, and Patrick Mphahlele have been unable to generate genuine widespread political support — and when mismanagement recently landed Transkei in financial difficulties it turned to SA for emergency aid to meet its commitments.)

□ While the independent homelands have taken actions which are against SA policy — eg the abolition of the Mixed Marriages Act in Transkei, and the establishment of a casino in BophuthaTswana — none of these actually threatens SA's kingpin position in the economic and power structure. Even the breaking-off of diplomatic ties by Transkei in 1978 proved short-lived.

Van der Merwe's rebuttal turns on government's sincerity. The homelands policy is not one of divide and rule, but "to create institutions whereby the black people would be able to control their own destiny." This is a result of an awareness that "the only way in which the relative prosperity of the white people can be maintained is by ensuring that the black population also attains the best possible standard of living."

Nkrumah's thesis on neo-colonialism is "pre-scientific," and Cleary's use of it "biased."

It is, of course, possible for government to be sincere — but also to effect the situation outlined by Cleary, amounting to a monopoly of political power in white hands. A real test of Pretoria's long-term *bona fides* would be its reaction if a radical government came to power in one of the homelands.

Any application of a local version of the Brezhnev doctrine — sanctioning intervention in the affairs of a recalcitrant neighbour — would give force to Cleary's contention. And it is unlikely that the government would stand by if, say, Transkei made an alliance with, say, Nigeria.

THE HOMELANDS (cont)

1978-79 Financial Performance

The following table shows the financial performance of the homelands in 1978-79. The figures are in millions of Rand. The balance of the revenue is provided by the central government.

Transkei's financial performance in 1978-79 was poor, with a significant deficit. This was due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the price of its main export, wool, and a rise in the cost of its main import, oil. The government's response was to increase the price of wool and to reduce the price of oil.

The homelands' financial performance in 1978-79 was poor, with a significant deficit. This was due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the price of their main export, wool, and a rise in the cost of their main import, oil. The government's response was to increase the price of wool and to reduce the price of oil.

Govt's terms for more land for blacks

By PATRICK LAURIE
South African Editor

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Pies Koenigs, yesterday set out the conditions which would govern the transfer of land to and along the quota programme under the 1936 Land Act to the "black homelands".

In a statement issued in Pretoria, Dr Koenigs stressed that preference would be given to fulfilment of the consolidation proposals of 1933 — which were described as "final" at the time by the then Minister of Land Administration and Development, Mr M. C. D. Botha.

The 1933 consolidation proposals were based on the quota of land promised under the 1936 Land Act and were considered "final" in the sense that the Minister government intended to compensate for the loss of additional land being granted to the homelands.

The statement, after endorsing the Minister's previous statement in 1936 (No. 1973), Mr P. V. Botha declared that the 1933 Land Act was "not a final" but it laid out the program of the Government to provide land in addition to the quota promised nearly 6 years ago.

Dr Koenigs' statement declared that a criterion under which all land would be granted to the homelands "from now on" would be:

"Land transferred from white-occupied areas to land reserved for blacks would have to be situated productively and on an economic basis".

Dr Koenigs would also take the view of assessing whether the transfer of land from white to black ownership would "contribute to the most rapid development of the homelands".

Dr Koenigs' statement also declared that the Government would not be prepared to transfer land to the homelands unless the land was "productive and on an economic basis".

The present terms of the Land Act, Dr Koenigs said, were a development of the Government's new approach to land development, which was outlined in recent years by the then Minister of Land Administration and Development, Mr M. C. D. Botha.

The main objective in the new policy, Dr Koenigs said, was to increase the economic potential of the homelands and not to consolidate them as "geographical entities".

The transfer of land would thus be to "addition to, rather than

of financial assistance which South Africa might give to the homelands, Dr Koenigs said yesterday.

Dr Koenigs also stated that a recent report by the Prime Minister's Commission to consult with individual landowners who might be affected by the consolidation proposals and with the "national states" or homelands is being considered.

Consolidation plans to be known soon

SAR
31/10/80
101

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

The detailed and long-awaited specific consolidation proposals for homelands will be released "any time now" Mr Henne van der Walt, chairman of the Government Consolidation Commission, said today.

Proposals for the Ciskei will be made public tonight.

The specific proposals will delineate new borders for the black States and vitally affect border farmers as boundaries get redrawn.

The guidelines announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, emphasise economic considerations instead of straight land swaps for consolidation.

Mr van der Walt today refuted a statement by Dr Koornhof yesterday saying that the new guidelines differed considerably from his commission's proposals.

The Government had merely chosen one of the alternatives offered in the Van der Walt Commission proposals, Mr van der Walt said.

"There is nothing in the statement made yesterday

which harms my commission at all," he said.

"They have just opted for more emphasis on economic areas instead of land, but that was one of the alternatives we came up with.

"That is the Cabinet's right to choose an alternative," Mr van der Walt said.

From the opposition side, the Government's new vision on consolidation was today hailed as "sensible."

Mr Bill Sutton, the New Republic Party's MP for Mooi River and a nominee to the President's Council, said: "At last they have twigged that land is not the solution to the problems."

He said it was ridiculous for the Government to keep buying smaller and smaller parcels of land for more and more money instead of investing the capital in the area.

"The R60-million we spend buying land would be far better utilised if we paid the headman some sort of 'quit' rent and allowed the farms to be used to better advantage.

"It is an absolute disgrace that a place like kwaZulu cannot feed itself and for this the present system should be blamed."

PE blast: Transkei rebels on list of suspects

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police are investigating the possibility that a Transkei organisation could be responsible for the bomb blast which hit the Transkei Consulate in Port Elizabeth.

The Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S P Oda, said the organisation could be responsible for the blast, and he was co-operating with the South African Government.

He said this concern had been expressed to the South African Ambassador in Transkei.

The Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Roux, was not available for comment early yesterday, but a spokesman said later the matter was being investigated and the department was in touch with the Transkei Government.

Brigadier Erik van Riekerk, deputy commander for the Port Elizabeth area, said no information had been received for the blast, but police would investigate whether a Transkei organisation could be responsible.

The consul, Mr H A Dumalis, was also on the list of suspects.

It is possible that an extreme fighting organisation could have been responsible.

But we are not excluding the possibility of a Letleng organisation planting the bomb.

He said the main energy of the blast had been expended on the huge glass panels of the lounge and the entrance to the front door.

He said Mr Dumalis had not asked for police protection but if he could, we will consider providing it.

The Security Police chief in the Port Elizabeth, Colonel George J. ... said a powerful explosion was heard.

Perhaps reports were still catching the debris.

The last shattered window pane from the consulate home and debris was flying up to 20m.

Police will also investigate a report by a telephone Mrs W A ... who said she had heard youthful voices and the sound of people running away after the blast.

Mr Oda said yesterday he would visit Port Elizabeth next week and would later have talks with the South African Government.

Asked who he believed responsible for the blast, he said this was "debatable".

There is trouble in Port Elizabeth, with people striking against the education system. The bomb could also have been planted by ... groups within the Transkei and there are also sections of the South African population who are against the Transkei being accommodated in terms of the apartheid policy.

"All these people have to be seen as possible suspects" — Sapa

11/1/80
Homeland
leaders
support
unions

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

THE leaders of three non-independent homelands yesterday expressed support for the establishment of trade unions within their territories.

Their comments follow the weekend detention of 13 trade unionists in the Ciskei.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, said yesterday that while no trade unions were operating within the homeland, his Government would not object to union activity.

The KaNgwane leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, said trade unions were "part and parcel" of the worker community.

His administration would welcome the establishment of trade union offices in KaNgwane, he said.

The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, said his administration would encourage trade unions to operate in the territory.

Unions played an important role in bargaining for workers and looking after their rights.

The leaders of KaZulu, Lebowa and KwaNdebele could not be contacted yesterday.

Authorities in the Ciskei have gone on record as saying that trade unions are "redundant" in the homeland.

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation. He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

R322-m spent on homeland development

STAR
11/11/80

101

By Rob Cooper

More than R322-million has been invested in development projects in the homelands.

According to the latest statistics released by the Corporation for Economic Development Ltd — the public body responsible for co-ordinating development in the homelands —

a total of R278 996 400 has been invested by the public and private sectors in industrial projects, and R43 675 033 has been spent on agricultural development.

The private sector has invested about R104-million in homeland industry, while the corporation itself spent more

than R174-million in this area.

A total of 23 860 jobs have been created in these industries with a potential for 29 860 jobs for homeland residents.

There are now 208 industrial enterprises operating in the different homelands.

The corporation spent

R8 156 612 on agricultural development projects and this has created jobs for about 16 000 people in the homelands.

Dr J van Marle, acting general manager of the corporation, commented that he would like to have seen more money spent on homeland development.

A shortage of funds and a shortage of trained technical staff acted as constraints on the corporation's activities.

There had also been very little response from the private sector to last year's appeal by the Prime Minister for more private investment in the homelands.

Industrialists are apparently waiting to see what happens with regard to incentives and the establishment of infrastructures.

Dr van Marle said that the corporation would continue to try to attract private-sector investment in the homelands and had full-time staff working on this in America, Belgium and France as well as in Pretoria.

INSERTION OF ITEM 20A IN SCHEDULE I TO THE NATIONAL STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 37A (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby determine that the provisions of item 20A of Schedule I to the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), as inserted by Proclamation R. 172 of 12 September 1980, shall come into operation on the date of publication of this Government Notice in—

(i) the area in respect of which the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 118 of 21 May 1971;

(ii) the area in respect of which the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 148 of 1 July 1971;

(iii) the area in respect of which the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 225 of 1 October 1971;

(iv) the area in respect of which the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 70 of 30 March 1972; and

(v) the area in respect of which the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 205 of 14 September 1970.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

INVOEGING VAN ITEM 20A IN BYLAE I VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE NASIONALE STATE, 1971 (WET 21 VAN 1971)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 37A (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), bepaal ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, hierby, dat die bepalings van item 20A van Bylae I van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), soos ingevoeg by Proklamasie R. 172 van 12 September 1980, op die datum van publikasie van hierdie Groewermentskennisreëling in werking treë in—

(i) die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die Ciskeise Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 118 van 21 Mei 1971 ingestel is;

(ii) die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die Gazankulu-Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 148 van 1 Julie 1971 ingestel is;

(iii) die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die Qwaqwa-Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 225 van 1 Oktober 1971 ingestel is;

(iv) die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die KwaZulu-Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 70 van 30 Maart 1972 ingestel is; en

(v) die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die KwaNdebele-Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 205 van 14 September 1970 ingestel is.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling

Different types of asbestos equals different hazards

B.3.11.9 There have been attempts to distinguish between the different types of asbestos, in terms of danger to health. Blue and brown asbestos were said to be dangerous and, white proclaimed safe by the asbestos industry, especially in the U.K. There was, in fact, some basis for assuming that blue asbestos was more carcinogenic^{65,66} than white, particularly for mesothelioma. There are also more smaller fibres in proportion to long fibres in blue asbestos dust,⁵³ and these are suspected to be the causal agent in mesothelioma. The UK adopted a safe level for blue asbestos of 0,2f/cc in 1971 and this amounted to an effective ban on its importation. Of course the main type of asbestos used there was white asbestos.

By 1980, however, there are well-documented cases of cancer caused by all types of asbestos used and there is no question of white asbestos being safe⁵⁷ either in terms of lung cancer or of mesothelioma.⁶⁷

The question of individual susceptibility

B.3.11.h Are there workers who are especially susceptible to disease or exposure to asbestos? Is there an 'allergy' to asbestos? Most of the laboratory studies on animals and epidemiological studies show the inevitability of asbestos induced lung damage. The high proportion of those affected by some form of ARD given sufficient exposure in time and concentration of asbestos easily dispel such claims.⁶⁸

Some biases arising in the sources of data

B.3.11.i Lastly some points about the use of quantitative information must be mentioned. Who conducts the research and which records are used seem to influence the results considerably.⁶⁹ In Table VII, the source of the data analysed is related to the estimated risk of lung cancer.

Unions to get choice on race

14/11/80 ARGUS

225 12 146 101

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.
 —Sweeping changes to labour legislation that will allow trade unions to admit all races and cripple illegal strikes were announced today by Minister of Manpower Utilisation.



Mr Fanie Botha

Mr Botha announced tough new measures to curb illegal strikes.

There would be bilateral agreements between the Government and foreign governments that send workers to South Africa.

These agreements will be made with Transkei, Bophuthatswan and Venda the homelands, as well as other neighbouring countries.

In terms of the agreements, any worker from a foreign country who took part in an illegal strike would be 'put on the first bus or plane home.'

Any country that refused to sign the agreements could have its workers excluded. 'There are 63-million unemployed in Africa and it is very easy to get substitutes,' Mr Botha said.

No trade union would be allowed to operate offi-

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

ces outside South Africa. 'Any trade union which does so will be deregistered,' he said.

The Minister added that funds from outside of South Africa would not be allowed in to aid strikers.

In future, strike ballots would be monitored and no longer a prerogative of strike leaders to organise.

He also announced that the country's entire training programme would be placed under his department an controlled by a

Unions

new national training council.

Previously, the control of training was fragmented.

Mr Botha said that his consultation with employers and trade unions was 'an enormous success'. The proposals had been fully accepted by 98 percent.

However it is understood that conservative unions belonging to the Confederation of Labour have reservations.

The Minister, Mr Fanie Botha, made the announcement after divulging his plans to employers and trade unions. Mr Botha said he had received almost unanimous support for his proposals, which he said would become law next year.

Freedom

He proposed total autonomy for the trade union movement in South Africa. This, he said, would allow registered trade unions to admit whatever race they wanted and to exclude any race they wanted.

This, Mr Botha went on, would mean a dramatic change from the present system in which ministerial approval must be obtained for mixed trade unions.

Mr Botha added that his proposals of autonomy for

Govt to crack down on illegal strikes

By [unclear] in [unclear]
[unclear] Report

ITS official — the Government
is to clamp down on strikes by negotiating agreements with Southern African states and homeland governments which by now should have taken part in a legal strike will be immediately expelled from "white" South Africa.

This move could have wide-
ranging political implications for all Southern African states where citizens work in South Africa.

The Minister of Manpower
Utilisation, Mr Paulo Potlha, re-
sponded this at a press confer-
ence in Pretoria yesterday at
which he also outlined the effects
of forthcoming changes in In-
dustrial Relations Act which will
be applicable to the official bargaining
sector.

He said the changes in
the law will include the
right of all workers, including
foreign blacks, to join a
recognised union and to elect
of unions to have fully rep-
resentative constitutions. The
union "management" would not
be guaranteed.

He said the changes will
also include the right of
workers to elect their repre-
sentatives to the national
council to elect the national
council to police unions,"
Mr Potlha said.

It is not clear how far-reaching
these ideas will be, however,
because the changes will
take effect only if the Government
exists and no other system
would not be changed.

Trade unions believe that
the Government's intention will
still be to prevent
unions from participating in the
conduct of production and pro-
cessing in a political union system
but these would not be so.

Mr Potlha said to come
into effect, the changes would
be introduced in the
unions to meet the new
law. "We do not just
stand by the law, we
try to make it work in
our own way."

He also announced that new
measures would be introduced
to curb "foreign influence"
in South African labour affairs.
Mr Potlha was speaking after

holding a meeting with
trade union and employer
associations on the new
legislation.

Some of the main points of
the new law have been "leaked"
to the press and Mr Potlha
yesterday confirmed these
speculations about the contents
of the new legislation.

He said the new legislation
had the support of all employ-
ers and "95%" of the regis-
tered union movement includ-
ing conventional unions.

"The trade unions are better
off — the situation is much
better now than it was a year
ago," Mr Potlha said, referring
to a growing reaction to re-
forms introduced after the Wie-
hahn Commission report.

He said he would soon begin
negotiating with "Southern Af-
rican States" on an agreement
that any migrant workers would
be immediately accepted if the
strike they were engaged in
was illegal.

Asked what would happen if
these governments refused to
accept such agreements, Mr
Potlha said the Government
could react by refusing to allow
their workers to work in
"white" South Africa.

Mr Potlha also confirmed
that legislation would be intro-
duced to prevent foreign money
coming into the country "to
finance strikes."

10 more cholera cases confirmed

ANN 19/11/60 (101)

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The total number of patients treated for confirmed cholera in the Eastern Transvaal has risen to 41 after several suspected cases admitted to hospitals at the weekend proved positive.

This is 10 more than the figure reported yesterday.

Other suspected cases were still under observation said Dr Howard Botha of the Department of Health.

However, he said there were no further confirmed cases on the Witwatersrand.

There are still three suspected cases in Baragwanath Hospital.

Tests on a farmer from Eikenhof the disease-stricken, vegetable-farming district south of Johannesburg who was admitted to the Rietfontein Hospital with suspected cholera two days ago, proved negative.

The number of confirmed cases from Eikenhof still stands at nine. In eight most of the patients have been discharged. And there are still only 17 carriers (people who are infected with the disease but not affected), he said.

Dr Botha confirmed that most of the Eastern Transvaal patients had recovered after three or four days treatment.

Yesterday health officials from the Transvaal and several neighbouring black States met in Pretoria to devise a co-ordinated plan to halt the disease.

Dr Botha said the department had decided to give assistance to the States — Venda, Bophuthatswana and Tswana — and Gazankulu, KwaNgwane, Lebowa, KwaZulu and KwaZulu (especially with laboratory diagnoses and the department's epidemiological expertise).

The whole discussion hinged on a co-ordinated approach to dealing with other possible outbreaks of cholera.

The questions of travellers crossing borders and the movement of fruit and vegetables out of contaminated areas were also discussed, Dr Botha said.

It was decided there would be no real benefit to restrict vegetables and fruit being brought out of cholera areas as they do not seem to be important vehicles of transmission.

Both the Eastern Transvaal and Eikenhof are important vegetable- and fruit-producing areas.

Dr Botha said a full statement on the meeting would be issued today by the Department of Health.

The new deal for workers

Like a well-known sucking weel, the new labour deals introduced by the government tend to have a hole in the middle.

While policy switches often bring important changes around the workplace, they all too often have a fatal flaw at the government's elbow. The government's switch to a new deal for workers is no exception.

And so it goes. The new deal for workers is a well-known sucking weel, like a well-known sucking weel, the new labour deals introduced by the government tend to have a hole in the middle.

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Minister of Labour, Mr. S. P. ...

whereby any of their citizens who engage in a ...

While he said it was a ...

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According to Mr. Botha, ...

"Southern African States"

those who ignore it.

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The new deal for workers

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The new deal for workers

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Enough of soup-kitchen homelands, says black

By ALEC HOGG

THERE is a vital need to educate blacks in the workings of the free enterprise system, says Mr. M Mahanyele, manager, community affairs, at Ford Motor Company.

He told the 75th annual general meeting of the Commercial Exchange in Johannesburg yesterday that because they did not understand the system, more and more young blacks were rejecting capitalism.

The less-privileged members of the community did not understand free enterprise, "but they certainly understand the continual shrinkage in the buying power of the rand"

Mr Mahanyele called for changes to what he called the useless homelands policy, and to the in-service training courses, which were serving no purpose.

"The economy of all homelands is proving to be more diseased than the other maladies that afflict these regions.

"None of the homelands is economically viable or agriculturally self-sufficient. The land tenure system could do with far more than just tractors and fertiliser.

"Here the need to move away from a 'soup kitchens' approach to one of economic

self-sufficiency based on firm business principles has been demonstrated beyond any doubt."

Although circumstances were much better for blacks in urban areas, there was still much to be done.

Mr Mahanyele said relaxations in restrictive legislation had enabled blacks to diversify in business. The support and lobbying by well-disposed white business houses and associations had played a part in helping some blacks to succeed

and become part of the free market system.

"At a time when most big and small white companies are recording all-time high profits, it is absolutely vital to remind you of low wages in many sectors of the economy while a galloping inflation rate has caused a rise in the price of every essential commodity."

In-house training schemes were a blight on the economy.

The quality of courses provided at these centres was so low that "in some cases the

graduates of these institutions are made a laughing stock when they return to the shop floor".

It was impossible to train an artisan in a mere eight weeks.

By churning out "half-baked and incompetent quasi-artisans", the training centres were damaging race relations.

Mr Mahanyele did not blame white artisans for becoming upset when they were told to work alongside these "know-it-all, eight-week trained graduates".

epm
22/11/80

Minister outlines Govt labour plans

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

THE MINISTER of Manpower Utilisation Mr Fanie Botha yesterday spelled out a concerted manpower strategy on which his department has embarked.

And he made it clear that labour issues are set to play a key role in the Government's "total strategy" and "constellation of states" concepts.

He added that wide-ranging labour agreements with homelands and neighbouring states were being sought by the Government.

This would form part of a total strategy for South Africa and eventually a Southern African constellation of states, he said.

Mr Botha was opening the convention of Manpower 2000 in Pretoria yesterday.

An important leg of this strategy he said would be

programmes for co-operation between the Government, homelands and Southern African states on training, re-training and labour relations.

He recently announced that the Government would seek bilateral agreements with homelands and neighbouring governments providing for the deportation of workers who take part in illegal strikes.

Mr Botha said he took that the Government wanted homelands and neighbouring governments to accept a common responsibility with it for maintaining industrial order.

He added that arrangements in connection with liaison and negotiation with the states concerned are underway.

His speech follows an address on Tuesday night by the Prime Minister, in which he also spelled out the importance of labour issues in the Govern-

ment's constellation plans.

Mr Fanie Botha said his department had already begun developing a concerted manpower strategy in consultation with the private sector and other groups.

An administrative and organisational structure for such a strategy had already been built in that regard, he said.

Specific programmes which would play an important role in it were:

- Training and re-training programmes, including TV programmes for school leavers and the unemployed. Mr Botha said he hoped to make a major start further such arrangements on the issue soon.

- Job creation programmes which were being developed as well as improved employment placement services.

- A campaign to improve productivity.

- A programme to maintain labour peace which would include training in labour relations, the extension of the official industrial council system and the creation of dispute settling machinery.

- Programmes for co-operation with homelands and neighbouring states.

- Health and safety programmes for workers.

Yesterday's convention was opened with a series of papers dealing with relations along the lines suggested by Mr Botha.

Discussing labour guidelines for the future, Mr Botha emphasised the Government's commitment to union autonomy but said it could not tolerate "front" organisations which were engaged in illegal strikes.

He also welcomed an atmosphere created by the public and private sectors that they would invest R92 000 million over the next five years to create half a million jobs.



Clash of metal

By [Name]

Outspoken TC Land's chairman Tom Peterson has set the cat among the chrome pigeons. He is accusing government homeland development, the Mining Corporation, of undermining the market for SA chrome ore at the taxpayer's expense.

The 11-year-old corporation, previously the Bantu Mining Corporation, was established to promote the development of homelands mineral resources. It operates a chrome ore mine at Dutoitspan in Lesotho.

Peterson complains that the chrome market, already plagued by over-production, has been further damaged by the Mining Corporation's selling chrome at prices below market rate and incurring losses, which "our taxpayer will have to be met by the taxpayer."

Meanwhile, mining companies are being forced to reduce operations, or even close down and thus increase unemployment in rural areas.

Mining Corporation GM Hermann Hanekom replies that the corporation's market share of chrome ore exports, at around one percent, is far too small to justify the role of scapegoat for the present state of the market.

To Hanekom, price cutting by public and private sector alike is the natural consequence of the present buyer's market, which is the consequence of the depressed state of the world stainless steel market.

His remedy - that more SA chrome ore should be processed locally into ferrochrome to take greater advantage of SA's overwhelming comparative advantage in energy costs. Hanekom explains that SA energy costs for ferrochrome smelting are less than half of those of our cheapest competitor. And converting SA chrome ore to ferrochrome brings an added benefit in transport costs.

Economic reality

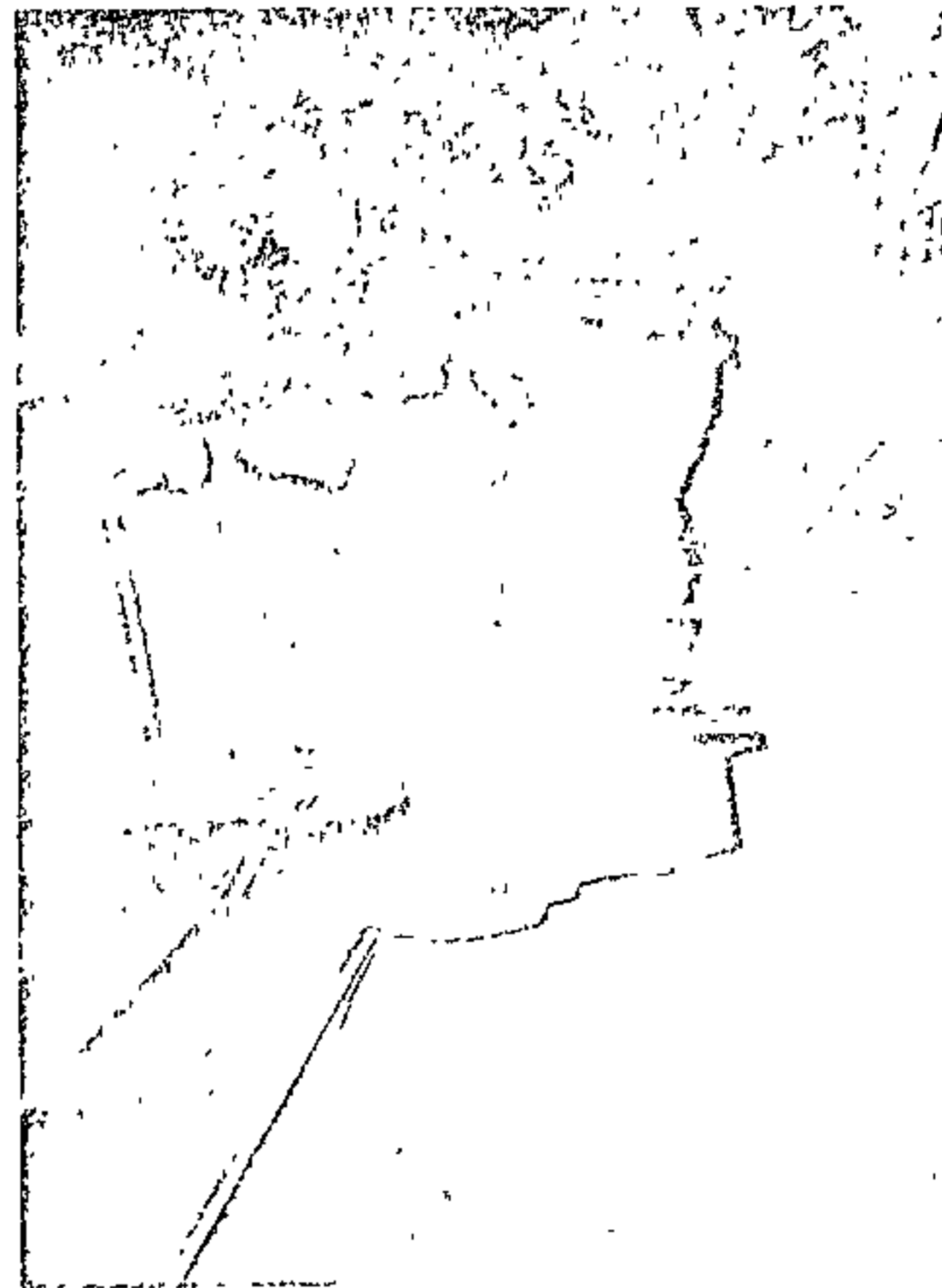
There does seem to be some reasonably founded industry sensitivity to the intrusion of Mining Corporation on a subsidised basis, especially in view of the new decentralisation policy which emphasises the need for economic reality in its implementation.

The ferrochrome industry feels that homeland development (including the exploitation of their chrome ore potential) should follow free market principles; development should stand on its own feet and subsidisation of sub-economic resources be avoided.

The industry recognises that the economic forces which have brought the

chrome ore market to its present plight have very little to do with the entry of the Mining Corporation. The very success of the SA ferrochrome export drive has shut down European smelters and brought Japanese ferrochrome output down to 40% of capacity.

This situation has, in turn, reduced the over-cap demand for SA chrome ore. And the SA ferrochrome smelters tend to rely



TC Land's chrome... a tough into in competition

on captive chrome ore capacity. (In point of fact, the Dutoitspan group itself uses some of its own ore output in integrated ferrochrome operations.)

Worse still, a number of overseas chrome ore projects are further overloading the world market.

Be that as it may, SA cannot afford to waste human resources or financial capital through misguidedly directing them into development concepts which do not furnish an adequate return - especially when government claims to embrace a policy of free enterprise.

PHOTO COURTESY OF THE MINING CORPORATION

21/2/80
Commission told
of ANC plans

By Mike Derry

The banned African National Congress is trying to create bases in the independent homelands, the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media was told today.

Giving evidence for the South African police, Brigadier J Coetzee, head of the security police, said his department was aware of endeavours by the ANC to establish itself in the independent states.

Brigadier Coetzee said the police forces of these states found it difficult to cope with the threat because they were newly established and still had to acquire expertise.

He said South Africans were the target of propaganda beamed into South Africa through radio stations in Dar es Salaam, Luanda and Moscow.

He said the theme of the propaganda was that revolution was unavoidable and compromise between the races not possible.

Right to move on King questioned

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the New Republic Party in King William's Town, Mr Norman Coleman, has questioned the impartiality of the Van Der Walt Commission, and the legal power of the government to hand over parts of the country to an independent homeland.

Mr Coleman who said he was speaking in his personal capacity, not as a member of NRP, thought the Ciskei government and representatives of King William's Town should meet to decide on the future of the town.

In a statement to the Daily Dispatch yesterday, Mr Coleman wanted to know why the chairmen of the Van Der Walt and Greeff Commissions were both Nationalist politicians.

"The Van Der Walt Commission has recommended the incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei. Having arrived at this decision it is irregular for it to hear any further representations. Its bias in favour of incorporation renders it impossible for it to consider any other opinion in an objective and unbiased light, as it is necessary for any commission to do," said Mr Coleman.

He continued: "Why was the Cabinet of the Ciskei aware of developments relating to the incorporation of King William's Town before Borough Council,

Divisional Council and other interested local bodies?

"Why was no evidence called from interested parties in King William's Town before the decision of the Van Der Walt Commission was made known?"

Why only whites publish deaths

SALISBURY — A letter in yesterday's Herald, the main newspaper in Zimbabwe, asks why only the names of whites are published in its death columns.

The editor replied that death notices were paid for by relatives. Cash, not colour, was the criterion, he said. — SAPA.

Tanker explodes

VENTERSDORP — A tanker carrying 14 000 litres of petrol left the road near here at the weekend and crashed over a bridge. It exploded on impact.

The driver, Mr Ruben Mothusi, 34, was killed. Police are investigating. — SAPA.

Blast kills 49

BUCHAREST — Newspapers disclosed here yesterday that 49 miners had been killed and 26 injured in an underground gas explosion. It was one of the most serious ever. — SAPA-AP.

Mr Coleman wanted to know if the incorporation of King William's Town was offered as part of the package deal for the independence of the Ciskei.

"Why this difference in the stand taken in regard to the Mount Currie area — which remained part of South Africa — and Transkei on the one hand, and King William's Town area and Ciskei?" he asked. "Was it because Transkei had already accepted and obtained independence whereas King William's Town was still available as bait to the Ciskei?"

Mr Coleman asked: "Has not a precedent now been created for demands by all of the independent and national black states for the incorporation of large towns and areas on their existing borders, and if King William's Town is incorporated what answer does the government have to such further demands other than acquiescence?"

He added: "Has not the Ciskei already been allocated land of the extent and value provided for in the Black Trust and Land Act No. 18 of 1936, without this inclusion of the area of King William's Town, Berlin, etc?"

Mr Coleman questioned if the State President or any other executive body (or even Parliament) had the power to alienate tracts of South Africa without special legislation. — DDR.

'Self-help' scheme for SA blacks

101
259
247
10/12/86

By **EVERETT ZILBER**
Political Correspondent

DR Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, yesterday announced the launching of a community development programme based on a concept adopted by the United Nations in 1971 and aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of blacks throughout the country.

Speaking at a Press conference in Pretoria, Dr Koornhof stressed that the scheme would involve co-operation between Government authorities and local committees in "self-help" projects.

Dr Koornhof also announced the establishment of a 15-man committee consisting of representatives of his department, other Government departments, the homelands, and community councils to co-ordinate the scheme country wide.

Although the scheme will not be directly involved with providing housing, which still falls under the Department of Community Development, it will involve all other socio-economic

needs and services — such as health, education, welfare and economic enterprises.

Mr J H T Mills, director general of Co-operation and Development, also hinted very strongly that 10000 land will soon be allocated for Soweto and that site and service schemes will be started. This would open up wide scope for the scheme to offer technical and practical advice, building materials and credit facilities so that people can build their own homes.

The scheme is part of the Government's commitment to private enterprise and the hope that a dramatic improvement in the socio-economic standards in black communities will give black people a stake in a capitalist economy and promote future stability.

It is significant that a paragraph in the academic report that has been accepted by Dr Koornhof's department as the basis for the scheme reads: "The long-term effect of existing legislation must be judged by the regional co-ordinator."

SA homelands are 'just labour camps'

Staff Reporter

THE homelands are little more than "labour camps" for white South Africa, says an article in the Black Sash's official mouthpiece.

Despite recent findings that the homelands could never become economically viable — with or without consolidation — Nationalist policy had not been deterred in any way, said Ms Prue Croseur in the latest issue of "Sash".

"Government leaders have stated again and again that the homeland policy is not negotiable," she said.

Ms Croseur stressed, however, that long before the Nationalist Party came to power, South Africa had been divided 88% for whites, 14% for blacks.

Various means had been used to coerce blacks off the land to work on the mines and farms, and now there was an oversupply of unskilled labour and an increasingly mechanised production economy.

"Today the homelands are

little more than labour camps for white South Africa. The worker may return to white South Africa as a migrant, but his family must remain behind in the homeland," she said.

Referring to the pressure placed on the "non-independent" homelands to become "independent" and to independent homelands receiving more financial backing than the non-independent ones, she quoted the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntwansisi as saying: "This smacks of political bribery and political blackmail. It is an attempt to persuade non-independent states to sell their birthright as South Africans for a bowl of soup."

Ms Croseur said blacks were never consulted when South Africa was carved up and the validity of the elections which resulted in the independence of the three homelands had been challenged by many political observers.

"The Government's total

strategy is that South Africa will be surrounded by nine 'national states', economically unviable and dependent on South Africa, but drawn into a constellation of states with her so that they can sell her their labour and provide a market for her manufactured goods."

White South Africa could then shrug off all responsibility for the poverty and overcrowding in the homelands because the people there would no longer be South African citizens, she said.

Dealing with the cost of forced population removals, Ms Croseur said it was impossible to estimate the cost in human terms.

"Communities are broken up in the move, and so are families, as fathers and mothers are usually forced to become migrant labourers — if they can find work."

This often led to a second family in the city, so that the country family was forgotten. The conditions in the new areas were usually grossly inad-

equated, particularly for the first few years.

The conditions of living in rural areas were highlighted by the infant mortality rates: 12 a 1 000 in "white" South Africa, 280 a 1 000 in black rural areas, and 375 a 1 000 in the Eastern Cape.

"Relocated people are generally removed from places where they were managing to survive, with varying degrees of prosperity or poverty, into places where they become entirely dependent upon jobs offered to them," the article said.

Hundreds of thousands had no possibility of ever being offered work, and were not allowed to leave the homelands to look for work for themselves, or to establish themselves in communities where successful operation in the informal sector was possible.

"It is even difficult to obtain Government figures in financial terms for the cost of removals," Ms Croseur said.

and 'homelands'. These distributions are, of course, concentrated in 'white' South Africa, 'white' rural areas, other towns in 'white' South Africa, metropolitan region types that go to make up South Africa: metropolitan African population and of African employment between the four African unemployment in the context of the distribution of the This study seeks to build on the earlier work by considering the situation of unemployed Africans (Simkins, 1978b). Underemployment in South Africa (Simkins, 1978a) and to investigate the extent of unemployment/

OF AFRICAN UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA : 1960 - 1980

THE DEMOGRAPHIC, DEMAND FOR LABOUR AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

Foreign Policy Study Foundation

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Draft

GOVERNMENT'S MAJOR PLAN FOR ECONOMIC BLACKBURN APPEARS

By [unclear] and [unclear]

Blackburn Correspondent

Blackburn Correspondent

Blackburn Correspondent

Blackburn Correspondent

Blackburn Correspondent

The Government has announced a major plan for economic development in Blackburn. The plan is a five-year programme of investment in infrastructure, housing, and social services. It is expected to create 10,000 jobs and improve the quality of life in the town.

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- 8 Capital budgeting CB
- 2 Contract costing CC
- 5 Linear programming CL
- 7 Marginal costing CM
- 4 Probability CP
- 8 Standard costing CS
- 9 Miscellaneous CX

More land for homelands likely

10/12/80

Pretoria Bureau
 In the wake of objections against the proposed incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei, the Government announced today that consolidation plans may be "considerably amended," although homelands would get more land.

In a statement made in Pretoria, Dr Piet Koornhof said the Cabinet had resolved that black National States can get more land, but it would be subject to parliamentary approval, based on the norms accepted by the Government.

This follows a joint study by two Cabinet committees into the proposals of the Van der Walt Commission.

Priority will be given to draft proposals for the

Ciskei, subject to new guidelines.

Besides the recommended parallels of political and security considerations in regard to the consolidation of the National States, certain economic development aspects should also be followed:

- Preference be given to the 1975 consolidation proposals with adjustments where necessary, and that they be executed in such a way that upon transfer of the land, it be used productively and on an economic basis.

- This transfer of assets must be done as cheaply as possible and must ensure that it is utilised as productively as possible within the limited cash expenditure.

- The economic development needs of each national state must also

be reviewed.

- Regarding the additional consolidation proposals, which are over and above the quota which the Government is bound to in terms of the 1936 land tenure, an analysis must be made of the extent to which boundary adjustments and the possible transfer of land and related assets to the national states will satisfy their most important development needs.

If this cannot be met, it must be established whether alternatives can be found in the form of direct or indirect assistance by South Africa to the states through benefits of economically shared projects.

out

Stock amount
 cost or net

Investments	No. of Shares	Cost or Book Value	Market Value	Directors' Valuation
Scuppa Limited	250	375	375	
Duppa (Pty) Limited	900	800	900	
Unlisted				
Stock				

The company is in arrears with the dividends amounting to R2 000 payable to preference shareholders for the period 1 July 1978 to 31 December 1979.

DEAL SALES (PTY) LIMITED - BALANCE SHEET (continued)

More land for Consolidation

PRETORIA — More land for consolidation of the homelands has been approved by the Cabinet, but subject to parliamentary approval along certain guidelines.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piel Koornhof, said here yesterday that two Cabinet committees had studied the consolidation proposals set out by the Van der Walt Commission and come to the decision that:

Preference must be given to the 1975 consolidation proposals with adjustments, where necessary, and they must be executed in such a way that, on transfer of the land, it be used productively and on an economic basis.

This transfer of assets must be done as cheaply as possible and must be utilised as productively as possible within the limited cash expenditure.

The economic development needs of each national state must also be reviewed.

Regarding the additional consolidation proposals, over and above the quota which the government is bound to in terms of the 1986 land tenure, an analysis must be made of the extent to which boundary adjust-

ments and the possible transfer of land and related assets to the national states will satisfy their most important development needs. If this cannot be met, it must be established whether alternatives can be found in the form of direct or indirect assistance by South Africa to the states through benefits of economically shared projects on a regional basis.

Where the transfer of agricultural land can add to the economic development of a black state, white owners should be allowed to remain on the land should they and the government of the state so wish.

A closely co-ordinated programme in which the measure in which the transfer of land will meet the development needs of the national states must be closely co-ordinated. Regarding the identification of functional economic regions, regional cases for development and cooperative projects on a regional basis must be looked into. — SAPA

101

MD

1/2/80

C T Verwey: Die gebruiksmoontlikhede van die lopende Bevolkingssopname vir Onderwysbeplanningdoelindes (The possible uses of the current population survey for Educational Planning Purposes).

M D McGrath: A comment on the current population survey, income distribution and poverty.

E Smit: Ontledingsmoontlikhede van die lopende Bevolkingssopname insake mobiliteit tussen sektore, Beroepe en Streeke (Analytical possibilities of the current population survey in respect of mobility between Industrial Sectors, Occupations and Regions).

P C Fourie: Enkele riglyne vir moontlike Navorsing oor Mannekragbenutting (Some guidelines for possible research into Manpower Utilization).

Erwin, A. 1977 Unemployment and 'marginalisation': a framework for the South African case. Pietermaritzburg: Workshop on Unemployment and Labour Reallocation.

Harris, J.R. and Todaro, M.P. 1970 Migration, Unemployment and Development: A Two-Sector Analysis. American Economic Review 60: 126-142.

Hindson, D. 1977 Conditions of Labour supply and employment of African workers in urban based industries in South Africa, 1946-1975. Pietermaritzburg: Workshop on Unemployment and Labour Reallocation.

The New Black Labour Regulation: Limited Reform, Intensified Control. South African Labour Bulletin 6(1) 45-52.

Kantor, B. 1980 Black Buses - Sapa. - Page 14: Bringing it home.

Mr van der Walt said no decision had been taken on the proposed inclusion of King William's Town in the Ciskei.

Intervued by SABC news, he said that merely to purchase the land to meet the 1975 proposals would cost R1 000-million, while a further R1 000-million would be needed for development.

The chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, says he cannot see how the necessary consolidation of the black states (homelands) can be realised for less than R200-million a year.

to the Estimation of Unemployment on Unemployment and Labour shop on Unemployment and Labour

South African Economy. - King Paper No 7.

to the Estimation of Unemployment on Unemployment and Labour shop on Unemployment and Labour

King Paper No 19.

employment in Cape Town and shop on Unemployment and Labour

Homelands
 to cost **R2 000-m**

Kantor, B. 1980 Black Buses - Sapa. - Page 14: Bringing it home.

Knights, J.F. 1977 IS 5 in (Farm Cape extr Labo Cape)

Loots, L.J. 1977 Alterment. Pietermaritzburg: Workshop on Unemployment and Labour Reallocation.

Maree, J. 1977 African Trans Piete Reallocation.

Harris and Todaro (1970) have developed a two sector model of

rural-urban migration which assumes a minimum urban wage sub-stantially higher than agricultural earnings. In the model

'migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differences in expected earnings with the urban employment rate acting as an

equilibrating force on such migration' (Harris and Todaro, 1970:126).

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Clash over land

18/12/80
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SEYMOUR — At a public meeting of property owners in the Balfour, Buxton and upper Blinkwater areas on Tuesday night, the chairman of the Katberg Farmers' Association, Mr Gus Peinke, proposed the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union include in a memorandum to be submitted to the government a request that the area be purchased by the government for occupation by blacks.

Mr L. Rau, a member of the association, reported that a succession of speakers, including Mr A. Forsdick and Mr Tom Dreyer, then opposed the proposal on the grounds that it was not a proper function of organised agriculture to propose to the government that an area should be purchased, and it would in any case be poor business strategy to offer land before an approach had first been made by the state.

Another speaker, Mr W. Lenz, stated he felt property owners had the right to negotiate with the state without the intervention of an intermediary such as an agricultural association.

Concluding the meeting the chairman said it was clear the majority of those present were against offering their property to the state, and he suggested to the union they delete from their draft memorandum the paragraph recommending purchase of the area by the state. — DDR

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Out of control m 19/12/50

Official corruption known as "black pool" in parts of Africa seems to be on the rise in both the developed and underdeveloped homelands. The latest indicator came this week when the State President appointed a Commission of Enquiry into "the alleged embezzlement of public and private funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Lebeya Government."

There has also been a tendency for homeland officials, partly from a lack of financial knowledge and partly in an attempt to prove their independence, to get involved in speculative schemes, doubled in front of their financial inoperability.

The Lebeya commission of inquiry is subject to the terms of the Commission of Enquiry Act and the allegations must be examined in detail. However, all questions of corruption have been left for your report, and are credited with leaving the reputation of at least one high official, and police have questioned another.

There have also been allegations of "irregularities" in the Lebeya Department of Social Welfare and Pensions (not connected with the present inquiry), which led to the benefits of about 200 pensioners being frozen while officials sorted out what had been happening.

The first of the homelands to obtain independence, Transkei seems to have become a sink of corruption, and even Prime Minister George Matompa has admitted concern at the sale of vehicles from the Defence Force and the Police Force. Soldiers were also reported to have sold their rifles to the local Tswana tribesmen (who used them to hunt at the police), while in October this year the Transkei Minister of Energy and Works, Hubert Mlayeni, resigned for a while because his departmental secretary, George Mndira, appeared in court on their charge.

Transkei also got itself involved with Middle East businessmen Salim el-Haj and former British Consul Sir M. Humphrey Berkeley. Berkeley is attempting to sue, but the Transkei government is refusing to sue.

The Venda government also became involved with Salim el-Haj, who was behind a scheme to build an international airport and create companies in the territory. Before that one was sorted out a group of politicians and officials flew to London to consult with the I.C.A.T.

Allegations about I.C.A.T. dealings with Transkei and Venda led to his suing the *Sunday Times* for a millionth part of a

million which amount he subsequently reduced to £20,000. The *Sunday Times* is defending the case.

Corruption and reckless spending within homeland governments leads to problems for I.C.A.T. which invariably ends up paying most of the bill.

All that can be done, apparently, is to keep a firm grip on the purse strings and scrutinise all requested grants with particular care.

It is in the case of independent Transkei that it is apparently being done. And this is reported to have resulted in a glow-over in corruption projects. Also the I.C.A.T. Matompa International Airport and the University of Transkei.

But the problem is largely outside Pretoria, and commissions of inquiry can certainly probe the affairs of non-independent homelands. But where the foreign activities are concerned, I.C.A.T. can hardly interfere. The government of Botswana is also reportedly attempting to pass on the world.

First train the farmers

THIS newspaper has frequently pointed to the illogicality of transferring rich arable land from productive to unproductive hands simply to satisfy the ideological needs of homelands consolidation. To that extent, therefore, we fully agree with the views of the NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, that productive agricultural land should be used for producing food and not as a pawn in political horse trading.

And it seems that the Government, after studying the thoughts of the Van der Walt Commission, has recognised at last the folly of transferring land and people without studying the consequences to food production. For the Cabinet has decided that while preference should be given to the 1975 consolidation proposals, with adjustments where necessary, they should be implemented in a way that ensures that transferred land is used productively and economically.

There are no absolute guidelines on how this should be achieved, but the Government has stated that where the transfer of agricultural land can add to the economic development of a black State, white farm-

ers should be allowed to remain if they and the black government so wish.

However this does not solve the problem of what happens if the whites choose to sell up and leave. Because in the past so little has been done in the way of agricultural training and development in the homelands, these regions are notably ill-equipped to fill any vacuums caused by departing white farmers. The most likely consequence of their going would be the stagnation of valuable productive soil.

Already significant areas of land are lying idle, and because so much doubt still surrounds the mechanics of homelands consolidation, more white farmers can be expected to opt for departure rather than live on in a state of uncertainty.

Before the Government goes ahead with spending millions of rands on more land for consolidation it should ask itself whether present farming infrastructures in the homelands are competent to cope with new acquisitions. For what is apparent to all is that many more black farmers need to be trained to cultivate and develop the land they already possess.

CED FM 26/12/80 (101)
Going industrial

The Corporation for Economic Development (CED) has decided to build an additional 16 "standard" factory buildings in four homelands, at an estimated cost of R3 325m, as part of continued efforts to stimulate industrial development in poverty-stricken black areas.

The Letaba region of Gazankulu is slated to host the most extensive construction activity, with four plants of 500m² and one of 1 000 m² planned. Isithebe, KwaZulu, is to have four factories of 500 m² each. The Qwaqwa town of Witsieshoek is scheduled for two sites of 500 m² each, one 1 000 m² facility, and one 2 000 m². Seshego, in Lebowa, is to receive two plants of 500 m² and one 1 500 m² plant.

CED officials hope to begin construction at the various sites in January after tender offers are submitted. After comple-

tion, the plants will be leased to private companies that could benefit from CED and government sponsored incentive programmes designed to make it profitable to operate in the homelands. The leasing form could make any necessary alterations at a later stage to the "standard" factory design, as long as the particular land.

To ensure the optimal building costs, CED has been successful in placing a number of contracts with various firms. However, the CED has not yet placed a contract for the 1987-88 fiscal year.

Mr Van Marle says the CED has been working with the private sector to attract private industry to the homelands. The CED reports spending more than R750m on developing industrial operations, while private business has invested about R100m. The CED is a quasi-government body charged with the development of the homelands. It is a government-owned company. The CED has a 100% ownership stake in the CED. The CED is a government-owned company. The CED has a 100% ownership stake in the CED.

Mr Van Marle says CED development of 15 factories in the homelands. The CED has been reluctant to decentralise to the black areas. "We have had difficulties in more a problem of the economy with high inflation. The private businessmen do not have the confidence that a more could have worthwhile."

Government incentives

Mr Van Marle says further government incentives are needed. Following the report of the Prandloof and panel commission in late 1979, the CED asked the Department of Commerce to authorize greater incentive schemes aimed at overcoming transport problems and offering reduced interest charges for expansion into the black areas. The Commerce department's reply is not expected until January.

"But these programmes would be only a partial benefit," Van Marle notes. "What we have to concentrate on is building up the infrastructure so that business find it a profitable proposition."

SA businessmen urged to come forward with a representative plan of their own. Van Marle says the CED, which is funded equally by the government, self-generated revenue and enterprise investment, can not be expected to mark all the development alone. Private enterprise must contribute on their own.

The CED has already received numerous inquiries from firms wishing to expand into the prepared factories. They tend to represent labour-intensive industries, like light engineering and clothing.

"The real significance of this programme," Van Marle claims, "is that it'll help show the business community that profitable development is possible in the national state. It much depends on it."

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**'IGNORED, CONNED, SOFT-SOAPED'—NOW NATIONALIST STRONGHOLD
 DECIDES TO DIG IN ITS HEELS AND SAY NO TO THE GOVERNMENT**

KING William's Town residents will have their say.

Ignored by the Van der Walt Commission, "conned" by the Government for 10 years and, more recently, soft-soaped by Dr Piet Koornhof, they have called their own referendum to make sure their voice is heard.

Few believe they can persuade the South African Government to reject the recommendations by Mr Hennie van der Walt and his commission that their town be incorporated into the Ciskei — but nearly all are determined the Government will be made aware of their opposition.

The referendum outcome promises to be a major slap in the face for the Government from what has been a Nationalist stronghold.

Cutting across political barriers, a meeting of the townfolk this week voted by about 100 votes to six in favour of holding a referendum to indicate whether the town was for or against.

And after the meeting Mayor Eric Weyer, whose council has been accused of withholding information on the proposed incorporation from the townfolk, said he expected a massive "No" vote against incorporation.

Mr Weyer himself came under attack from the man who petitioned for the referendum, Herstigie Nationale Party organiser Brian Nel, when Mr Nel asked him to swear publicly on the Bible that he and his council had no knowledge of Mr van der Walt's proposals before they were made public on television during October.

Mr Weyer wouldn't take the oath, but stressed his council had been ignored

quently met with Mr van der Walt and sent a delegation to Pretoria to see the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

They have been told, said Mr Weyer, that the Van der Walt recommendations were not final and the Government had taken no decision on them.

But, following the disclosures by the Chief

Reports by
IAN WYNNE

by the Greeff Committee, the sub-committee of the Van der Walt Commission which visited the area.

"When the council heard of the committee's activities, it and the local Chamber of Commerce submitted a memorandum to the committee opposing any suggestion King be incorporated into Ciskei," Mr Weyer said.

The council has subse-



Symbols of the past . . . Queen Victoria and the British Kaffrarian Savings Bank in King William's Town

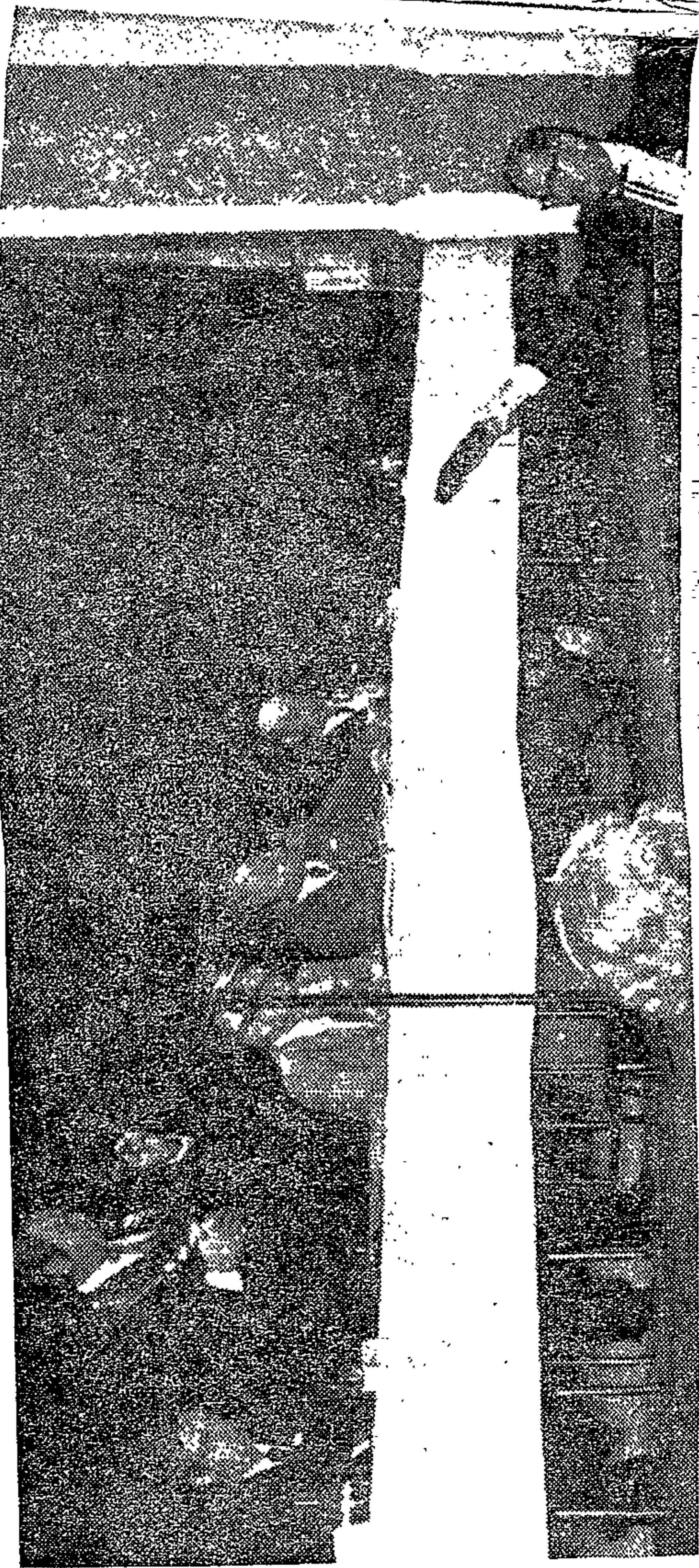
KING FIGHTS BACK

Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, that King William's Town was part of the package deal offered to his people if they would accept independence, and the homeland's resounding "Yes" vote in their own referendum, it is difficult to see how the South African Government could refuse to go ahead with the handover.

Mr Weyer believes the referendum, to be held on January 15, can only strengthen his council's case when Mr van der Walt comes to King on January 19 and 20 to hear further evidence.

"But we should have been brought into the consultations before the commission gave its findings," he said.

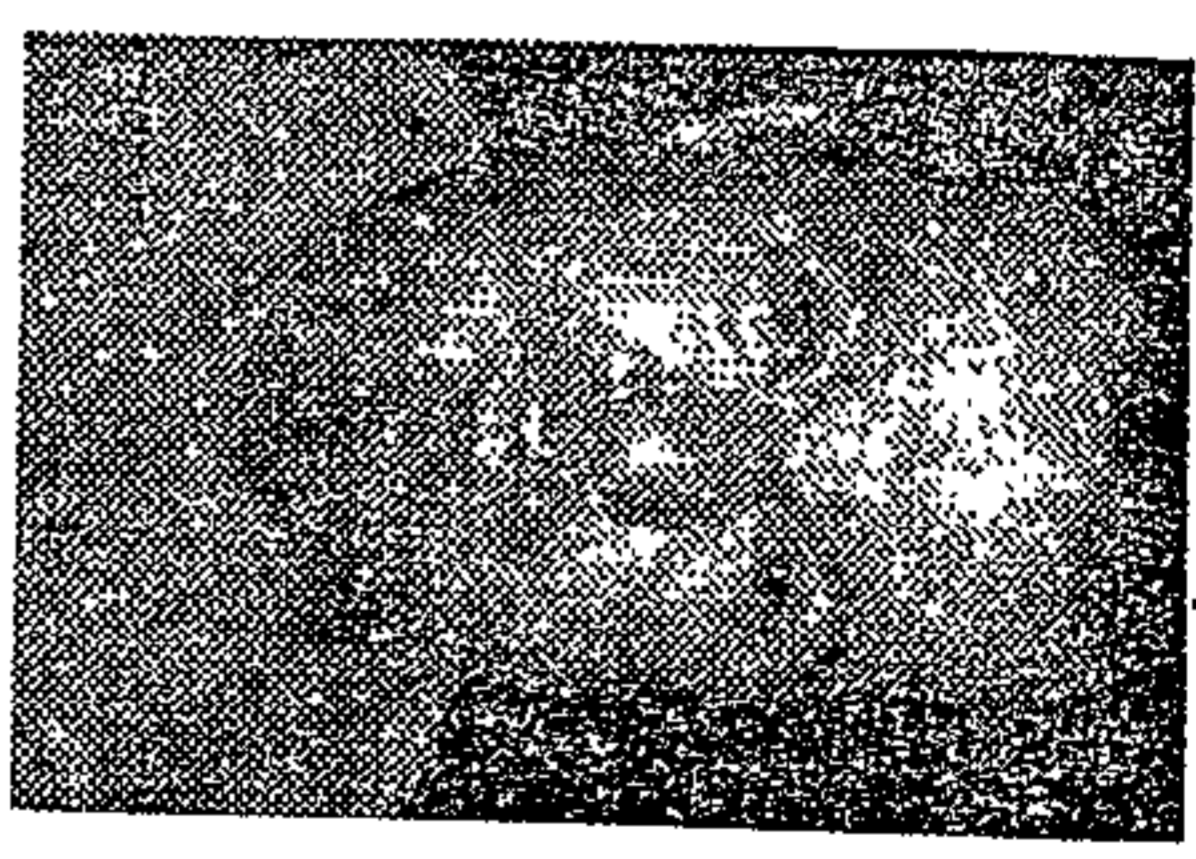
He anticipates a massive exodus of whites and a



28/12/1980 101

Piet de Villiers (left)

I've been chairman (National Party) here for 20 years and if somebody told me eight years ago I would be opting for the old UP policy I would have said they were mad



And Berlin battles on

Mr Nel, a King William's Town businessman who was a loyal but not an active supporter of the National Party before Mr van der Walt dropped his bombshell and who is now leader of a HNP breakaway movement, believes the people of King can change the Government's mind over the future of the town.

"King will be the focal point in changing the history of our country," he said. "If the Nats steamroll us it will mean they can do the same to everyone else in the country."

"We want the Freestaters and Transvalers to take their blinkers off and see what is happening. The Government is going to say it is in the national interest to incorporate us and they will chop off our heads. To hell with that," he said.

He believes at least one member of the borough council knew there were moves to incorporate King William's Town into the Ciskei and deliberately kept quiet about it until it was too late to oppose the move.

"The commission's report was signed and submitted to the Prime Minister in June. I can't believe they didn't know anything about what it contained," he said.

He compared this with the repeated assurances by Cabinet ministers over the past 10 years that there was no chance of the town going to Ciskei. "We have been conned all down the line," he said.

THE tiny settler town of Berlin, population 498, is fighting to stay "white".

But unlike the fight in nearby King William's Town, scene of much Bible-waving and heated argument this week, the people of Berlin are playing it cool.

They believe reason and logic can persuade the Government not to accept the Van der Walt Commission's recommendation to include them in the Ciskei.

Led by a Nationalist of 20 years' standing, they see no need for a referendum to prove their point.

"We know that more than 90 percent of the population are against incorporation," said Mr Piet de Villiers.

As chairman of the advisory board and chairman of the action committee elected to present the town's arguments for remaining white, he has drawn up a memorandum on the subject to be submitted to Mr van der Walt when he comes to the area in January.

As the regional chairman and district vice-chairman of the National Party he admits having

had to make a substantial adjustment to accept some of the party's present proposals for the area.

"I have been chairman here for 20 years and if somebody told me eight years ago I would be opting for the old UP policy I would have said they were mad," he said.

"But we have to keep up with the times. You can't rule from the grave. The promises to keep King white were valid when they were made, but times have changed. You have to realise King is just a speck on the map and we have to give something if we are to keep good relations with the blacks.

"Why start another war here when it is not necessary. I say if King makes the Ciskei viable let King go, and if Berlin makes it viable let Berlin go, but I can't see this would be the case for Berlin," he said.

He believes the fate of Berlin is not nearly as certain as that of King William's Town. "We were part of no package deal that I know of," he said. The Quail Commission appointed by the Ciskei

Government had recommended against the homeland taking independence for four reasons, a lack of infrastructure, finances, know-how and skilled labour. "These reasons are still valid. Let Sebe put his factory here, but his blacks must sleep in the homeland," he said.

His belief that better industrial concessions for the town are just around the corner and that a co-prosperity zone is the only solution has brought him into agreement with East London's outgoing Mayor, Mr Donald Card, and into a heated clash with former mayor and leading East London Nationalist, Mr Robbie de Lange, who favours handing Berlin over to the Ciskei — and at the same time relieving East London of the R7-million debt it has to the Department of Planning for the establishment of an industrial infrastructure at Berlin.

Berlin, as its name suggests, is a town of predominantly German settlers, many of whom have lived on the land for generations.

Mr de Villiers' property, for example, dates back to 1864 and his house incorporates part of an historic fort.

"The town is steeped in tradition and has two national monuments. Our graveyard is in itself historic and we don't want it desecrated like the graveyards in Potsdam and Mnesha have been since those areas were handed over to the blacks," he said.

He is basing his motivation for keeping Berlin white on economic grounds, however.

"The area is one of the largest vegetable producers in the Border area," he said. "When blacks take over the farms production drops to 20 percent and the place eventually becomes a desert."

A R4.5 million racecourse is planned for Berlin, but Mr de Villiers believes this plan will fall through if it goes to Ciskei.

"And handing over a R7 million infrastructure to Sebe isn't going to help anyone either. Why not keep it, give us the concessions and let the factories establish in

South Africa," he said. He proposes handing over eight large farms to the Ciskei and keeping the town, industrial area and the Escorn substation which serves the Border, Eastern Cape and Transkei, in South Africa.

The people of Berlin are behind his plan. The farmers concerned are already being "robbed blind" because they border on the Ciskei, he said, and they want to sell.

The remainder of the town had come to realise the difference between expropriation and consolidation.

"If it is expropriation the valuator comes and makes you an offer and you can appeal and go to an arbitration court if you are not happy, but this is consolidation, and with consolidation you look for your own buyer. And if you can't find one it is just bad luck," he said.

"Land in Transkei and elsewhere was expropriated. It is only in Matelik that consolidation has been practised and the people there are far from happy."

HOMELANDS - GENERAL

6/1/81 - 31/12/81

Transkeians humiliated says politician

UMTATA — Transkei holidaymakers were among blacks who were humiliated on East London beaches on New Years' Day when police enforced beach apartheid, according to the secretary general of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Mr Gibson Bodlani.

Mr Bodlani said he was at Bonza Bay and was told to move to Fuller's Bay, on the West Bank.

"I did not like the belligerent attitude displayed by white policemen towards us when we told them we were holidaymakers from Transkei. We were given five minutes to leave, fail-

ing which dogs would be set on us."

He said at the beach where they were bathing there was no "whites only" signpost.

Mr Bodlani warned the South African Government to change its policy before it was too late.

"Transkei beaches were flooded by holidaymakers of all races, from all walks of life, from all countries, including East London," Mr Bodlani said.

"Heaven did not fall when they bathed together. What a wonderful and magnificent scene it was to witness."

Transkei had given all racial groups access to its public amenities. Human

beings should be treated with respect, irrespective of skin pigmentation, he said.

Transkei had proved beyond doubt to South Africa that people of all racial groups could live together peacefully without friction.

"I was hurt when I saw a young white constable grappling with a young black woman on the beach and thereafter launching her into the sea," Mr Bodlani said. "It was a sorry sight to witness."

He appealed to the divisional commissioner of police for the Border, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, who ordered the police to enforce beach apartheid

by patrolling white beaches and turn away blacks, to train his men to exercise respect in dealing with the public.

Brigadier Du Plessis said yesterday he did not know if there were any Transkeians on the beaches, and if Mr Bodlani had identified himself.

He said he was satisfied his men conducted themselves in a way that did not give offence. The police were unbiased.

He said the fact that blacks were given time to remove themselves from the beaches and were not prosecuted was already a concession.

When dealing with matters of this nature, the

police tried to make as much use of black policemen as possible.

The alleged incident in which a white constable grappled with a black woman and then pushed her into the sea had not come to his attention.

He said the woman had the right to lodge a complaint if she felt she was treated roughly. But if the woman had refused to go, the constable had the right to use force to take her away.

Brigadier Du Plessis said although the police tried to use black policemen in these matters, there was nothing wrong if a white policeman was used. —
DDR.

Sebe ⁽¹⁰¹⁾
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going, 14/1/81
Gatsha
won't

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has decided not to attend a meeting of leaders of non-independent homelands in Pretoria tomorrow because Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, will be present.

Chief Buthelezi has told Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that he cannot possibly attend if Chief Sebe is there.

"The minister said he is in a difficult position about telling the Chief Minister of the Ciskei not to attend," an Ulundi press statement says.

A meeting of Inkatha last month it was resolved that Chief Buthelezi should no longer attend meetings in Pretoria with other black leaders if there was a risk of being compromised.

The Inkatha council noted that the Ciskei was opting for "vassalage or independence a la Pretoria" and said it wished to re-affirm Inkatha's continued total rejection of any form of independence.

The council further observed that several Chief Ministers had broken the accord reached in 1973, in terms of which all leaders present had rejected independence.

Chief Buthelezi told the council he believed the majority of blacks regarded the acceptance of independence as a "betrayal of the black cause". — DDC.

Homeland leaders' summit with Koornhof cancelled

PRETORIA — A summit meeting between the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and homeland leaders scheduled for Pretoria today has been cancelled, a government spokesman confirmed here yesterday.

The spokesman said the meeting had been postponed to a later date. He did not know the reasons for the postponement.

The meeting was to have discussed the three Bills aimed at reforming legislation for the control of blacks in the country.

Meanwhile, the

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said he would not have attended the meeting because of the presence of the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

"I have decided that I will not attend this or any further meetings with other black leaders if Chief Sebe is present.

"I will not allow myself to be compromised by meeting people who opt for independence," he said.

He said Inkatha had given him a mandate not to opt for independence.

Meanwhile the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, left from Jan Smuts Airport yesterday for mMabatho for talks with the foreign ministers of Bophuthatswana, Venda and Transkei.

He said the two-day meetings with the three independent black states would centre on "matters of mutual interest."

Mr Botha did not elaborate, but said the meeting was one of a series. Two others had already been held, the first in Pretoria and the second in Port Shepstone.

Blueprint to improve lot of blacks

Mills
Since
1941

Own Correspondent
A major new blueprint to streamline Government policy affecting blacks in the national states and in white South Africa was announced yesterday.

The plan aims at improving the quality of life for blacks and changing the attitude of officialdom towards them. The new plans and their future implementation were outlined by Mr G H T Mills, Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and Development, during a meeting of commissioners at the department's head office in Pretoria.

The main points discussed included the implementation of the influx control regulations, the passbook issue, the housing shortage in black residential areas and the establishment of new communication channels between the department and the country's blacks.

Mr Mills hinted that his department was looking into the possibility of exempting certain blacks from the stringent influx control provisions.

These included businessmen, teachers, lawyers and other professional people, he said.

HOUSING

On the problem of the housing shortage in black residential areas, Mr Mills suggested several possible solutions.

There were more than 160 000 people on the waiting list for houses, he said.

White employers had a big role to play here by providing houses for their workers.

In the past, employers who had wanted to build housing for their workers had been faced by impediments from officialdom, Mr Mills said.

He also said whites should never create the attitude in black people's minds that they were their potential enemies.

"Unity between blacks and whites is necessary if external threat is to be withstood," he said.

Mr Mills praised the contribution by the Wiehahn, Riekert and the Browne commissions to the improvement of the quality of the black man's life.

RECORD KEEPING

LOADING

PACKING

ORDER CONSOLIDATION

ORDER PICKING

STORAGE

DISPATCH TO STORE

SORTING

IDENTIFICATION

RECEIVING

Whist it is not always handling equipment with indications that can be indications:

- (a) Storage
- (b) Handling
- (c) Picking

In general storage and categories:

8.7.5 Storage and War

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truck, crane, hoist,
eyor, hand truck, power
aised

, stacker crane, storage
ne, tractor-trailer train,
eyor, hand truck, power
c, storage machinery)
p station (crane, hoist,
er train, tow-line, lift
nd truck, power truck,

To Shipping

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)
, bin, conveyor, rack
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The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Humphrey Berkeley, former diplomatic adviser to President Kruger Matanzima, is returning to Transkei next week to continue his fight to bring to justice the security policeman he says tried to kill him in 1979.

This time he is armed with the personal backing of Britain's Prime Minister.

EX-EMVOY Berkeley is out to get his pound of flesh

10/5/79 23/1/79

Sheer Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Mrs Berkeley wrote to him last month saying she had instructed the Foreign Office to do its utmost to persuade the South African Government to apply for the extradition of the policeman.

Mr Berkeley alleges that the murder attempt occurred in South Africa. He is able to make the trip next week because the South African authorities have granted him another — the third — special visa.

Mr Berkeley, a former Conservative MP who defected to Labour and lost his seat, was declared a prohibited person by South Africa in 1967.

He came to South Africa last February, when he got his first visa, to brief the lawyers handling his attempt to get the Transkei policeman extradited to South Africa.

and his civil action against the Transkei Government. The Star's Special Correspondent in Umtata reports Transkei's Attorney-General Mr George Muller as saying that the identity parade of security policeman at which Mr Berkeley would identify his alleged assailant could not be held yet.

Mr Muller said the matter was still being investigated. A telegram to this effect had been sent to Mr Berkeley's attorneys on Wednesday.

The Star Friday, January 27

to generate the revenue of the department and are based on unit of time (e.g. operating hours or days). These hire rates at various sites at predetermined cost rates; usually based on and responsibility centre. Plant and equipment is 'hired' by responsible for its own profits and organisation; i.e. both plant and equipment assets still form part of the construction assets, but the department that administers them is a separate unit. At the end of an operating period (e.g. month), the profit of the plant department difference between the 'revenue' earned from the various and the costs incurred.

Plant Department: a Profit Centre

assets of the company are therefore attributed to the various units in calculating the return on investment.

- R = revenue earned by the contract,
- C_m = all costs on site excluding those of operating and owning plant and equipment,
- C_p = cost of plant and equipment of a site as determined by the plant department,
- I_m = all capital tied up on contract excluding plant, and
- I_p = capital tied up in plant.

$$R - C_m - C_p = \frac{I_m + I_p}{P}$$

.....(3.2)

We must follow the argument wherever it leads — Socrates

Independence: settling for second best

RDM (101) 29/1/81

THE referendum in which black Ciskeians voted overwhelmingly in favour of independence appears to have attracted less attention than the King William's Town referendum in which whites recorded implacable opposition to the town's incorporation into Ciskei.

But the Ciskei referendum result deserves close analysis, if only because it demands careful re-examination of some assumptions about black opinion made by observers on both sides of the political divide.

Predictably, Dr Piet Koorndorp, Minister of Co-operation and Development, welcomed the result — in which more than 98% of the votes cast were in favour of independence — as a genuine reflection of black aspirations.

Describing it as "a source of great satisfaction", he said: "The people of the Ciskei have re-confirmed that the desire to be independent and to assume responsibility for the well-being of their country and its people remain a factor to be reckoned with."

In contrast, Mrs Nancy Charlton, of Rhodes University, foresaw a massive "yes" vote in the referendum but rejected it in advance as a legitimate test of opinion because it would "not reflect the feelings or the aspirations of the majority of those (Ciskeians) in the common area".

Her prediction — published in "Reality: A Journal of Liberal and Radical Opinion" — anticipated the views of many white liberals and radicals and, of course, blacks opposed to the "bankrupt" policy.

The truth, however, appears to lie between an either-or polarisation which interprets the result as either completely valid or totally invalid.

There are several factors which cast doubt on the Ciskei referendum result — and by implication on the votes for governing parties in the pre-independence elections of "Transkei", Bophuthatswana and Venda.

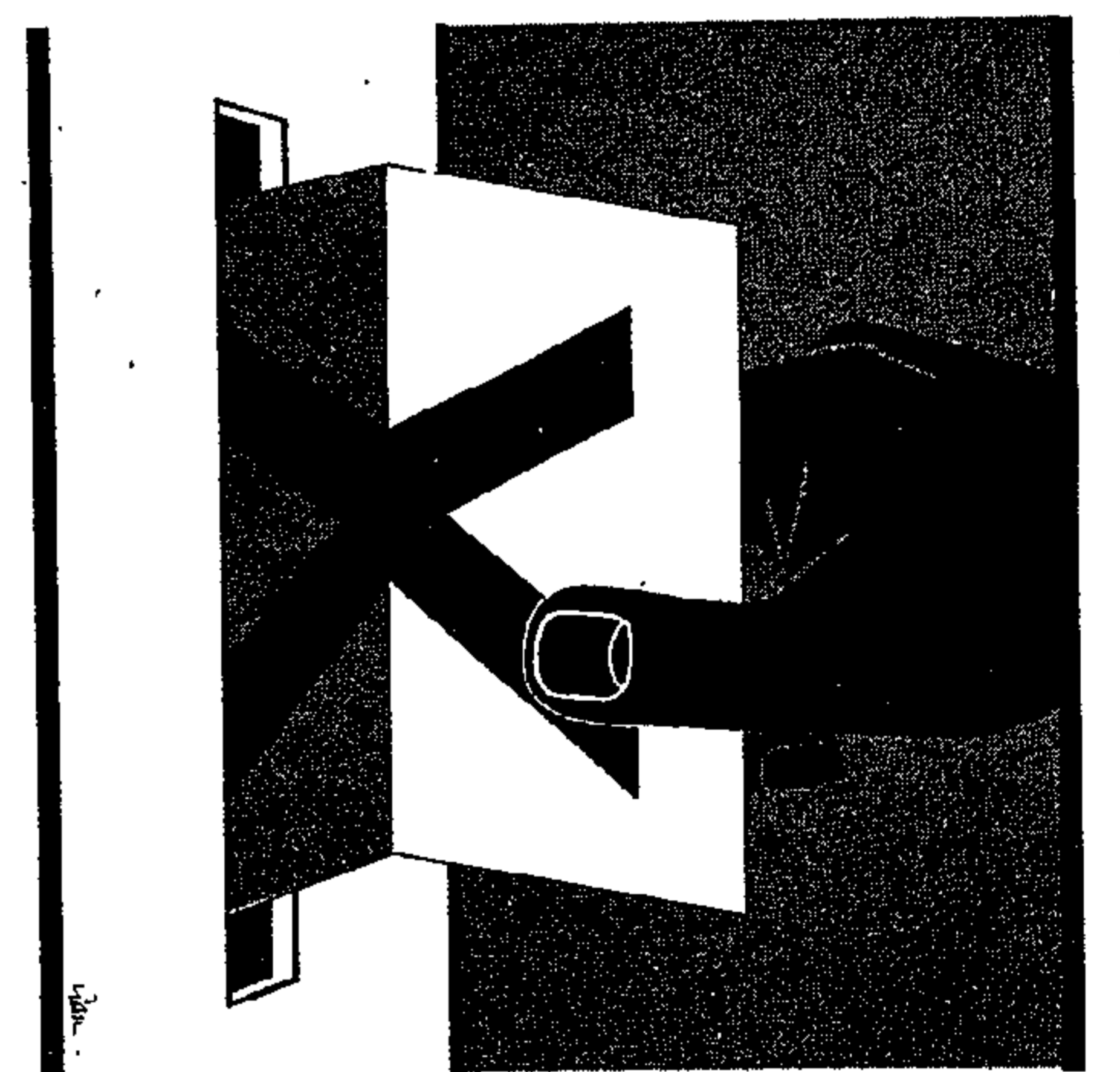
Elections in the "black homelands" have produced apparently anomalous results, with anti-independence parties like Inkatha and Dikwankwella in OwaOwa recording a clean sweep, and pro-independence parties like the Ciskei National Democratic Party and Bophuthatswana Democratic Party wiping out or nearly eliminating opposition parties.

The anti-independence vote accords with survey findings that most blacks favour a unitary state and are opposed to fragmentation of South Africa. But the independence vote is less easily explained.

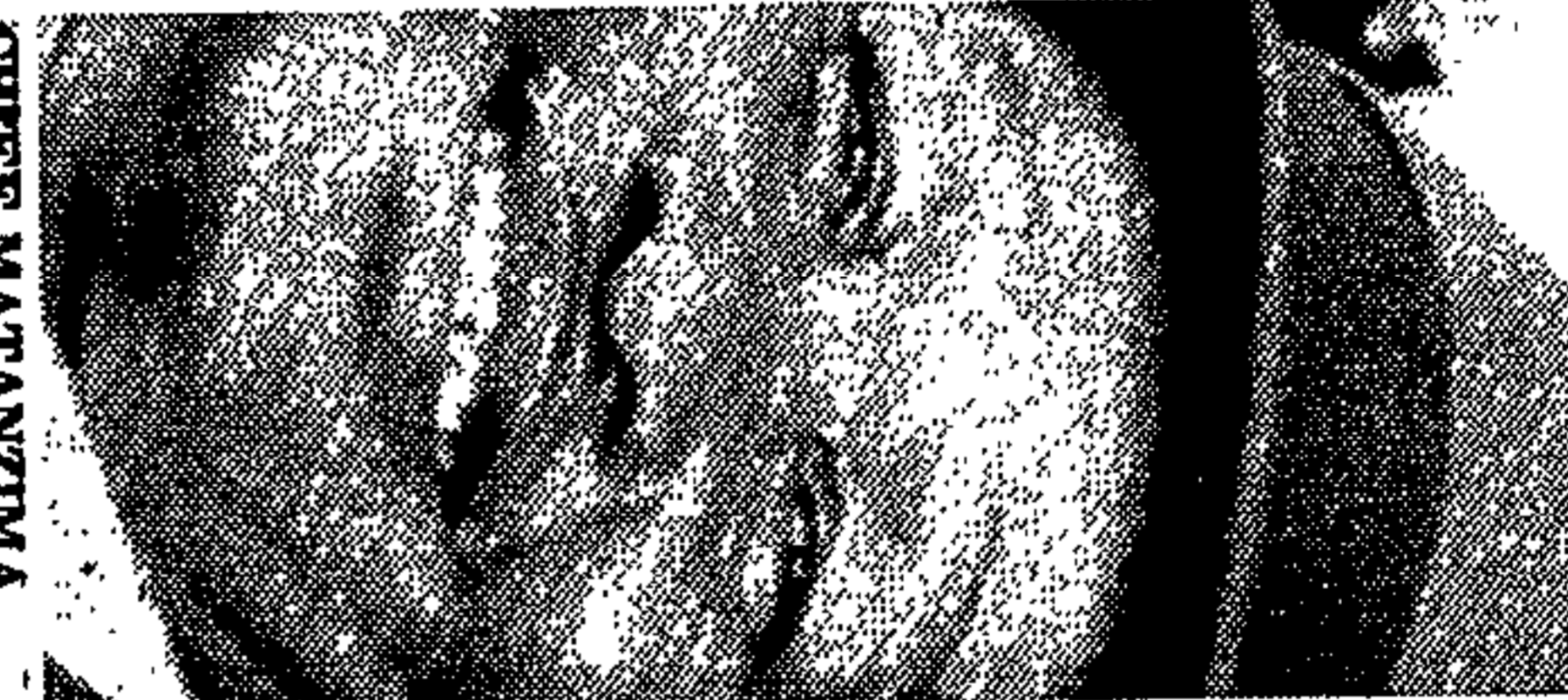
PATRICK LAURENCE takes a fresh look at the meaning of the pro-independence vote with specific reference to the Ciskei referendum where 98% of the vote favoured independence under the package deal.



CHIEF BUTHELEZI... anti-independence.



CHIEF MATANZIMA... accepted independence.



CHIEF SEBE... accepted independence.



DR KOORNDRUP... 'satisfied'.

One of the most important is the emergency power enjoyed by governments in all four territories — including the power to detain without trial, which was used in Ciskei, Transkei and Venda in the period immediately before independence.

In an appendix to the Quail Report, Dr Robert Roberg, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said: "In none (of the homelands) do opponents have an easy time. None has had an unmanipulated election. Not all have gone so far as the Ciskei and detained persons without trial."

The Ciskei did not detain party political opponents in the referendum run up, but that may have been an indication of its de facto one-party nature rather than of its tolerance.

It did, however, detain both students and trade unionists in the weeks immediately before the referendum, thus signalling its willingness to use its draconian power against groups whose outlook was

known to be critical of independence. Another factor militating against completely fair elections in the "homelands" is the large proportion of black voters who are illiterate and who are not guaranteed a secret vote under the relevant election regulations.

As is the case in all "homeland" elections, illiterate voters in the Ciskei, who accounted for at least half of the electorate, registered their votes with the aid of the polling officer, who is watched by two witnesses to ensure that he fulfils the wishes of the voter.

It is against this backdrop of arbitrary government power and illiterate electors with no secret vote in the strict sense of the word that a pre-referendum speech by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, should be assessed.

"The voice and great rumblings of our great chiefs are so loud and clear that there is no choice for us," Chief Sebe

(whose brother, Charles, heads the Ciskei Intelligence Service) declared on November 22.

"Go to the polling stations as a nation, singing those songs you sucked from your mother's breasts, or if you choose the worst — to betray the nation — do not get to the polling stations."

In a not so subtle warning to those who might still choose to "betray the nation" by voting against independence, Chief Sebe added: "The spirits of our great chiefs will make a piercing cry; deliver him or her to the officer and be cast into prison."

As it turned out many Ciskeians did not go to the polls — either because they were afraid or because they objected in principle to "bantustans" and refused to confer legitimacy on them.

More than 1 430 000 of the estimated total of 2 100 000 blacks deemed to be Ciskeians live outside the Ciskei and it is among them that

opposition to independence was fiercest and the refusal to legitimise apartheid institutions strongest.

As Mrs Charlton put it: "Ciskeians not living in the Ciskei tend to be alienated from Ciskeian politics. In order to vote they must register as Ciskeian citizens and many of them refuse to do this on grounds of political principle."

While these factors should dispel any Koorndorffian illusions about the referendum constituting proof of an irresistible groundswell in favour of independence, they do not completely nullify the outcome.

As Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the University of Natal's Centre for Applied Social Studies, has pointed out, there are compelling reasons why the Ciskei referendum result cannot be dismissed totally. They include:

- A pro-independence vote by 59% of the registered voters — or to put it differently, by nearly everyone of the 60% of registered voters who went to the polling booth;
- A relatively high poll: 60% of registered voters, which is higher than the proportion of registered voters who cast votes in most Western countries and many black states; and
- A comparatively high registration of potential voters: 80% of the eligible adults, according to Prof Schlemmer.

He concluded that the referendum result meant that about 50% of Ciskeians voted for the independence "package deal" negotiated by Chief Sebe.

But, he added, that did not mean that 50% would have voted against it, as there are "usually some 15 to 25% of voters (in any election) whose personal or other preoccupations make them totally uninterested in the voting around them."

While admitting it was impossible to assess to what extent voters were intimidated

(How is it quantified?), Prof Schlemmer concluded: "Chief Sebe has won a large and defensible mandate to proceed with negotiations for independence."

What is the observer to make of it all?

If he concludes that all homeland elections are manipulated does that mean the anti-independence won by Inkatha in the 1978 KwaZulu elections was the result of manipulation?

To complicate the issue further, Chief Gaisna Buthelezi's Inkatha made a clean sweep of all 55 elected seats in the KwaZulu general election of 1978, while Chief Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) won all 22 popularly elected seats to the Ciskei Legislative Assembly barely four months later.

The apparent anomaly is compounded still further by the diametrically opposed stances of Inkatha and the

CNIP, Inkatha having campaigned on an anti-independence platform and the CNIP on an implicitly pro-independence ticket.

If the observer concludes that illiterate voters and a non-secret vote invalidated the election results, does that mean the mandate won by Mr Robert Mugebe's Zama-Pf in last year's election in Zimbabwe (where both these conditions pertained) was not an accurate reflection of popular feeling there?

In philosophical terms, these questions re-emphasise the sterility of neat either-or explanations and direct the inquirer to the murky inexactitudes of the middle ground.

In the Ciskei context it means that black voters are pragmatists. They settled for the "package deal" offered after negotiations between Chief Sebe and Dr Koorndorp but it was to a considerable extent what Prof Schlemmer has called a second best option.

But if many Ciskeians accepted the second best, that does not mean they would not switch to their first option if that became a practical possibility. Their first choice remains precisely what the second option is designed to divert them from.

To quote Prof Schlemmer: "The notion of one-man one-vote in a unitary state clearly

has pride of place in the preferences of Africans all over South Africa." The second option theory is perhaps most vividly illustrated by reference in Zimbabwe. Most blacks there voted for Bishop Abel Muzorewa as a second best option in April 1979, but when their first preference surfaced as a viable alternative — Robert Mugebe (or Joshua Nkomo if they were Ndebele) — they transferred allegiances with a rapidity which confounded most observers.

Translated into South African terms that means the pro-independence votes recorded by Paramount K D Matanzima in Transkei, Chief Lucas Mangope in Bophuthatswana and Chief Sebe in the Ciskei (Chief Patrick Mphahle of Venda falls into a separate category) cannot be dismissed as mere manipulation.

Equally, however, it means that their appeal as the second best is always vulnerable to challenge by a first best, with Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela appearing to be the most likely candidate for that role.

But it would be intellectually facile to adopt a determinist position and assert that whatever these leaders do they are destined to be swept aside. Theoretically they can either strengthen their precarious power base through measures calculated to win popular approval or weaken it by pursuing unpopular policies.

But some analysts would argue that the dice is heavily loaded against them, that Pretoria's independence terms are calculated to disempower what genuine support these leaders may have won.

In the specific context of the Ciskei, Mrs Charlton believes Chief Sebe has won the right to South African nationality for Ciskeians without securing the Ciskei against "endless re-settlement" of Ciskeians from South Africa.

Thus she concludes in her article: "In the game of chess we are now witnessing, check mate is coming up — and it is the black king which is laying himself open to defeat."

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 138

30 Januarie 1981

GRONDWET VAN DIE SWART STATE, 1971 (WET 21 VAN 1971), SOOS GEWYSIG DEUR DIE WYSGINGSWET OP WETGEWING OP SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING, 1980 (WET 3 VAN 1980)

AANSTELLING VAN KOMITEE OM ONDERSOEK IN TE STEL NA AFSONDERING VAN GROND BINNE DIE GRENSE VAN DIE DORPIES HLABISA, INGWAYUMA, NKANDLA, NQUTU, SOMKELE, UBOMBO, POMEROY EN DIE GEHUGTE MAHLABATINI EN UMBUMBULU IN DIE PROVINSIE NATAL VIR OKKUPASIE OF BESIT DEUR SWARTES

Die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling het kragtens die bepalinge van artikel 36A van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), soos gewysig deur artikel 6 van die Wysigingswet op Wetgewing op Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, 1980 (Wet 3 van 1980), Mr Matheus Gerhardus Lotter aangestel as 'n Komitee om ondersoek in te stel na die afsondering van die gebied binne die grense van die dorpie Hlabisa, Ingwayuma, Nkandla, Nqutu, Somkele, Ubombo, Pomeroy en die gehugte Mahlalatini en Umbumbulu vir okkupasie of besit deur Swartes.

Die Komitee sal sitting hou soos hieronder gemeld in die kantore van die plaaslike Kommissarisse:

- (i) 16 Februarie 1981 om 15h30 te Ingwayuma.
- (ii) 17 Februarie 1981 om 08h30 te Ubombo en om 15h00 te Hlabisa. Met die sitting te Hlabisa sal getuënis ook ten opsigte van Somkele aangehoor word.
- (iii) 18 Februarie 1981 om 09h00 te Mahlalatini; om 12h00 te Nkandla en om 16h00 te Nqutu.
- (iv) 19 Februarie 1981 om 09h00 te Pomeroy (Tugela Ferry) en om 15h00 te Umbumbulu.

Belanghebbende persone en instansies word uitgenooi om getuënis skriftelik of mondeling aan die Komitee voor te lê. Sodanige getuënis kan voorgeleë word tydens sitting van die Komitee of kan in memorandumvorm aan ondergetekende voorgeleë word voor of op 13 Februarie 1981.

S. VAN BINNENDIJK, Sekretaris van Afsonderingskomitee van Hlabisa, Ingwayuma, Nkandla, Nqutu, Somkele, Ubombo, Pomeroy, Mahlalatini, Umbumbulu.

Postbus 384, Pretoria, 0001.

(Lêer A6/9/1/1)

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 138

30 January 1981

BLACK STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971), AS AMENDED BY THE LAWS ON CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENT ACT, 1980 (ACT 3 OF 1980)

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE RESERVING OF LAND WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF HLABISA, INGWAYUMA, NKANDLA, NQUTU, SOMKELE, UBOMBO, POMEROY AND THE HAMLETS OF MAHLABATINI AND UMBUMBULU IN THE PROVINCE OF NATAL FOR OCCUPATION OR ACQUISITION BY BLACKS

The Minister of Co-operation and Development has in terms of section 36A of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), as amended by section 6 of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Act, 1980 (Act 3 of 1980), appointed Mr Matheus Gerhardus Lotter as a committee to investigate the reserving of the areas within the boundaries of the townships of Hlabisa, Ingwayuma, Nkandla, Nqutu, Somkele, Ubombo, Pomeroy and the hamlets of Mahlalatini and Umbumbulu for occupation or acquisition by Black persons.

The Committee will sit as indicated hereunder at the offices of local Commissioners:

- (i) 16 February 1981 at 15h30 at Ingwayuma
- (ii) 17 February 1981 at 08h30 at Ubombo and at 15h00 at Hlabisa. With the sitting at Hlabisa, evidence regarding Somkele will also be heard.
- (iii) 18 February 1981 at 09h00 at Mahlalatini; at 12h00 at Nkandla and at 16h00 at Nqutu.
- (iv) 19 February 1981 at 09h00 at Pomeroy (Tugela Ferry) and at 15h00 at Umbumbulu.

Interested persons and bodies are invited to submit written or verbal evidence to the Committee. Such evidence can be submitted during the sitting of the Committee or can be submitted in the form of a memorandum to the undersigned on or before 13 February 1981.

S. VAN BINNENDIJK, Secretary for Zoning Committee for Hlabisa, Ingwayuma, Nkandla, Nqutu, Somkele, Ubombo, Pomeroy, Mahlalatini, Umbumbulu.

P.O. Box 384, Pretoria, 0001.

(File A6/9/1/1)

Aid migrants' plight union asks homelands

JOHANNESBURG — The Municipal Workers' Union has sent a memorandum to all homeland leaders detailing the "plight of so-called migrant workers" in South Africa.

The union's president, Mr Joe Mavi, said here yesterday the memorandum was sent to Transkei, Ciskei, KwaZulu, Qwaqwa, Bophuthatswana, Gazankulu, Lebowa and Kangwane, through their urban representative offices on the Reef last month.

Items on the memorandum include:

That the contract of the migrant worker must be transferable from one employer to another if the contract is still valid at the time of his dismissal or resignation;

That their representatives' offices in South Africa be empowered to review workers' contracts without them having to return to their homelands;

That migrant workers be allowed to renew their contracts with existing

employers themselves; and

An assurance be given that all contract workers be paid on a par with other workers.

Mr Mavi said the fact that migrant workers had to return to their homeland to renew their contracts incurred unnecessary expenses and they were often "subjected to harassments and lack of protection" from officials.

"Most of the migrant workers are often told by labour bureaux officials that they are not citizens of South Africa — although most of them were born here," said Mr Mavi.

"Another factor is that there is a tendency by officials to refuse registering such workers whenever they find employment on their own.

"This often resulted in criminal offences such as robberies, because workers and people, who are hungry, will find all possible ways of feeding themselves and their families."

Professor George Manziro Dize

- For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
- Corporation Medals
- Second Year (Bronze Medal) Miss G C Littlewort
- Third Year (Silver Medal) Miss N C Davidson
- Fourth Year (Gold Medal) P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL

11

For written reply:

**Black states: doctors/dentists/chemists and
druggists/ veterinarians/nurses**

Trans 3 weeks at 135 (101)
10. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development:

- 13/2/81*
- (1) How many trained Black (a) doctors, (b) dentists, (c) chemists and druggists, (d) veterinarians and (e) nurses are serving the Black people at present in the Black states whose governments have not taken over health services;
 - (2) which governments have not taken over health services?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Nil.
(b) Nil.
(c) Nil.
(d) Nil.
(e) 700.
- (2) kaNgwane and kwaNdebele Government Services.

Commission for Co-operation and
Development

155. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the total area of land in each province recommended by the Commission for Co-operation and Development for purposes of consolidation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Only the recommendations of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of the Ciskei have been announced. The extent of land recommended in this report for addition to the Ciskei, is approximately 137 000 hectares.

The reports in connection with the remaining independent and other National States have not been announced and the required particulars can therefore not be furnished.

Commission for Co-operation and
Development

184. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What is the total area of White-owned land in each province recommended by the Commission for Co-operation and Development for the purposes of consolidation and (b) how many farming units will be involved in these consolidation proposals?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Only the particulars of additional areas of land which the Commission for Co-operation and Development presently recommends for incorporation into the Ciskei have been made public. Particulars regarding the other Black states have not been announced and therefore cannot be furnished.

According to such recommendations—

- (a) the Ciskei would receive an additional 137 000 hectares of land, approximately; and
- (b) less than 100 farming units would be affected, apart from some number of small holdings which cannot be regarded as being *bona fide* farming units.

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

Work opportunities
 170
 235
 101
 210

(a) How many new work opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in 1979 '80 and (b) what was

the cost per opportunity in each sector?
 The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a)	Agri-culture	Indus-try	Com-merce	Trans-port	Mining
(i) Corporation for Economic Development	4 158	1 639	36	507	
(ii) Ciskeian National Development Corporation	212	653	273	64	
(iii) Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation	—	165	481	—	
(iv) Lebowa Development Corporation	—	37	118	—	
(v) QwaQwa Development Corporation	—	—	25	—	
(vi) kwaZulu Development Corporation	—	21	151	—	
(vii) KaNgwane Development Corporation	—	28	28	—	
(viii) Mining Corporation	—	—	—	—	250
(b) Cost per work opportunity:					
(i) Industry	R6 500				
(ii) Agriculture	R2 600				
(iii) Transport	R5 400				
(iv) Commerce	R6 800				
(v) Mining	R4 300				

RDM 14/2/8 (101)

Votes from homelands

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, gave notice yesterday that he would introduce a Bill, the Electoral Amendment Bill, to enable South African citizens living in homelands to register as voters in SA.

He also gave notice of a Bill to amend the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act. It would seek to provide for continued membership of certain parliamentarians from the polling day of a general election.

This would apply to members nominated by the State President and members selected by the Electoral College. — Sapa.

Homeland aid tops ^{DS 18 2/8} R706m⁽¹⁰⁾

CAPE TOWN — Government spending on the non-independent homelands during the current financial year has rocketed to R706,8 million.

In the draft estimates for additional expenditure for the 1980/81 financial year, which were tabled in Parliament yesterday, an extra R30 million has been budgeted for the homelands under the Department of Co-operation and Development vote.

The original estimate, passed last year by Parliament, totalled R676,8 million in grants to the South African Development Trust and as assistance to governments of self-governing black states.

Most of the increased spending, R27,5 million, has been budgeted as an additional amount for assistance to the governments of the homelands.

In the Foreign Affairs vote, an additional R14,8 million is to be spent on "development aid and co-operation" bringing the total for the year to R194,7 million.

The government will also spend an extra R6,9 million as a "contribution to the South African Coloured Persons' Council" bringing the total to R409,1 million. — PC.

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101
30

Black farmland plea is refused

RDM 18/2/81
By J S MOJAPELO

THE Government has turned down a request by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) to grant black farmers the right to purchase and farm land countrywide.

In its reply, the Department of Co-operation and Development told Nafcoc this would be contrary to Government policy.

The request was one of several issues raised during a meeting between a Nafcoc executive delegation led by its president, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, last year.

The Government's replies to Nafcoc's requests are reported in the latest edition of Nafcoc's "African Business" magazine.

Nafcoc said several attempts had been made to involve

organised white agriculture in making a more significant contribution to the development of agriculture in black areas.

Nafcoc also suggested that the prevailing communal land tenure in the homelands be progressively supplanted by a system of freehold ownership which would give individuals greater incentive to develop and improve their allotments.

In reply, the Department said the disadvantage of the present system was due less to the system of tribal ownership than to the fact that each member of a tribe had the right to the use of the land.

Nafcoc also suggested an accelerated industrial programme in which black entrepreneurs would play a major role as employers.

It was advised to approach the Minister of Commerce and Industry with the request.

CHEMICAL

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Second Year (Bronze Medal)

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For the best student in each

Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

14ms 5 Ques (1) 267 (101) ~~23/2/81~~
Black spots
187. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- 23/2/81
- (1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in 1979 and 1980, respectively, and (b) in which (i) district and (ii) province was each such Black spot situated;
 - (2) (a) what was the population of each such area and (b) where were the inhabitants of each such area resettled;
 - (3) what was the (a) amount of compensation paid out by the State, and (b) total cost of resettlement to the State, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 1979: 3.
1980: Nil.
- (b) (i) Districts of Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg and Carolina.
(ii) Province of Transvaal.

FEBRUARY 1981

- (2) (a) The following number of people were settled:
Louis Trichardt: 6 446.
Pietersburg: 1 584.
Carolina: 4 739.
- (b) The inhabitants of the three areas concerned were resettled in Lebowa, KwaNdebele and Kangwane
- (3) (a) R679 493.
(b) The total cost is not readily available and cannot be ascertained without performing a considerable volume of work which is deemed unjustified.

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Blacks removed to Black states

87. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks were removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres during 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Port Elizabeth	Nil
Bloemfontein	Nil
Durban	Nil
Pietermaritzburg	Nil
Pretoria	3 350
Witwatersrand	2 381
Cape Town	3
East London	1 987

The figures for Pretoria and the Witwatersrand comprise the removal of 1 033 and 389 families respectively, who have resettled in the national states on their own accord, and were mainly Ndebeles and to a lesser extent Swazis.

The figure for East London comprise the removal of 460 families from Duncan Village to Mdantsane. Removal is effected as and when housing becomes available.

The figure for Cape Town comprise the removal of one family only.

Black spots

188. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many Black spots remain to be removed in each (i) district and (ii) province and (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot.

Hence 500 265
(2) where will the inhabitants of each such Black spot be resettled:

- 26/21*
(3) what is the estimated cost of removal for each such community?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1), (2) and (3) The particulars and information required are not being maintained and kept up to date in a

FEBRUARY 1981

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register and the particulars required can unfortunately not be readily ascertained at this stage without performing a comprehensive volume of work.

The exact number of people are still to be determined in most of the cases whilst the compensatory land is still to be identified and planned. It is therefore not possible to give any indication of the cost of each of the proposed resettlements. All the resettlement projects will as far as possible take place with the co-operation of the local communities and national states concerned.

The following areas of Black spots remain to be removed in each province:

Cape Province: 13 145 hectares.
Transvaal: Nil.
Orange Free State: 1 522 hectares.
Natal: 25 896 hectares

(1) (a) Transvaal 2 678 346 hectares
 Cape Province 1 213 889 hectares
 Orange Free State 93 326 hectares
 Natal 442 790 hectares

(b) R484 759 000.

(2) (a) Transvaal 116 506 hectares
 Cape Province 37 874 hectares
 Orange Free State 2 828 hectares
 Natal 16 095 hectares

(b) The extent of land remaining to be acquired including the extent of the areas earmarked by Parliament in terms of the 1972, 1973 and 1975 consolidation proposals, is not readily available. The quota to be acquired in terms of Act 18 of 1936 includes land acquired by Blacks as well as State owned land which vest in the South African Development Trust in terms of section 6 of the said Act.

The quota still to be acquired is as follows:

Cape Province 230 435 hectares
 Transvaal 89 645 hectares
 Natal —
 Orange Free State 14 922 hectares

(3)(a) and (b) The extent of land added in respect of badly situated Released and Scheduled areas, is not readily available. The following extent of land has, however, been added as compensatory land for Black spots:

Cape Province 40 578 hectares
 Transvaal 56 436 hectares
 Orange Free State 5 176 hectares
 Natal 18 378 hectares

The following extent of land is still to be acquired as compensatory land for Black spots still to be resettled.

Cape Province 13 145 hectares
 Transvaal —
 Orange Free State 1 522 hectares
 Natal 25 896 hectares

Development Trust and Land Act

101

345 Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) What was the total (a) area of land which had been bought in each province in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act as at 31 December 1980 and (b) amount paid for this land;

(2) what area of land (a) was bought in each province in 1980 and (b) remained to be bought in each province as at 31 December 1980.

(3) (a) what area of land was added to the Black states as compensation for the removal of Black spots in each province and (b) what area of compensatory land remains to be acquired in each province;

(4) what is the total area of land held by the South African Development Trust?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(4) The total area of land presently held by the South African Development Trust is not readily available because large portions of certain of the areas are unsurveyed land.

Consolidation of Black states (101)

289. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG
asked the Minister of Co-operation and
Development.

What is the number of Africans affected
by consolidation of Black states in 1980?

289.

FEBRUARY 1981

310

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

It is not clear what is meant by "affected
by consolidation". The 1980-Van der Walt
Commission's proposals on consolidation are
still under consideration.



Include urban blacks, say chairmen

224
101
6/3/81

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

Black community council leaders are pressing to be included at all meetings the Government holds in future with homeland chief ministers.

This decision was taken at a meeting of chairmen of community councils in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region.

The White Paper prepared by the chairmen have emphasised the development of the homelands should not be an excuse for depriving blacks of their South African citizenship.

"We wish to ask very strongly that urban blacks be included and represented at all meetings the Government holds in future with the Chief Ministers' Council," says a memorandum compiled by the community council chairmen.

The council chairmen feel it is vital for urban blacks to be represented by urban black leaders.

They stress they do not want to separate themselves from rural blacks, but that they and homeland leaders can "complement and supplement each other."

Opinions differ between the chairmen over recognition of the Urban Councilors' Association which is headed by Dobsonville Council member, Mr Steve Kgame.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, is strongly opposed to the association.

Mr Mpiyakhe Kumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Council and convenor of the chairmen's meeting, has taken a more conciliatory attitude.

Starvation in the homelands, Sash told

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Starvation, malnutrition, homelessness, overcrowding, the break-up of the family unit — this is the 'harsh reality' of the homelands of which most white South Africans are ignorant.

This was the message of a paper on 'native reserves, Bantustans, semi-independent black states, independent black states, homelands — whatever they are called' at the Sash conference yesterday.

The hard-hitting report, which aimed to draw attention to some of the more pressing problems of the areas, made some frightening points.

FIGURES

The figures concerning population density are telling enough. The population of the homelands grew from four million in 1960 to 6.9-million in 1970.

'In 1970 the average density of the homelands was 119 a square mile, while the density of the de facto population in Transkei was 122 a square mile, in Bophuthatswana 61 a square mile, and in Venda 113 a square mile. In white South Africa the population density was 35 a square mile.'

Implications of this exploding population were horrifying.

Landlessness. One recent survey of the Ciskei showed that in two main villages, only six percent of the homesteads had plots 'even near' the size recommended in the Tomlinson Report (about five hectares for farming, or just over four hectares an animal of grazing land).

Ninety percent of the families had a third to a sixth of the recommended size, or no land at all.

This situation has forced more and more dependence on the migratory labour system, as a means of earning money.

Most men, therefore, leave the homelands to work on contracts in urban areas, leaving behind the wives and children and old and sick.

WOMEN

Surveys have found that women form more than 80 percent of the homeland population in the 30 to 39 age group, and more than 70 percent of the 40 to 49 group.

People in the homelands also starve. In 1980, 50 000 children were expected to die of malnutrition in the rural areas, with another

100 000 at serious risk.

Most such 'soul destroying' facts, said the paper, were not brought sufficiently to the notice of white South Africans. Reporting by the media was erratic and 'tends to mask the on-going, and long-established problems of these areas of grinding poverty.'

D.A. 14/3/81
**Sash lashes at
 homeland costs**

GRAHAMSTOWN — The government was spending millions on its homelands policy, yet the people there were starving and jobless and prevented from seeking work, the national president of Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, said here yesterday.

Addressing delegates at the Black Sash's national conference, she said the homelands existed primarily to create labour reserves for the white economy.

"The costs of the homelands policy continue to escalate. These are not incurred to feed the starving women and children and old men in

the homelands, or to provide jobs for those endorsed out of urban areas, removed under the government's removal scheme or prevented from seeking work," Mrs Harris said.

"Only R133 745 of all those millions was spent by the Development Corporation in creating 11 206 jobs in 1979."

Meanwhile, the Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, has strongly attacked the South African Government for allowing farms in certain areas to remain unproductive and neglected in the homelands. — SAPA.

BOOKS

26	L.C.G. DouwesDekker	The Process of Collective Bargaining and its implications for Industrial Relations Policies. (R0,75)
27	Marc Best	The Scarcity of Domestic Energy: A Study in Three Villages (R1,00)
28	Jonathan Myers	Asbestos and Asbestos-Related Disease in South Africa (R1,00)
29	Dudley Horner/ Alide Kooij	Conflict on South African Mines: 1972-1979 (R0,75)
30	George Ellis	The 'Quality of Life' Concept: An overall framework for assessment schemes (R2,00)
31	Don Pinnock	Telona: Some reflections on the work of a private labour recruiter (R1,00)
Farm Labour in South Africa. Francis Wilson, Alide Kooij and Delta Hendrie (eds.). David Phillip, Cape Town, 1977. (R9,00)		
Economics of Health in South Africa Volume I: Perspectives on the Health System. Gill Westcott and Francis Wilson (eds.). Ravan Press, Johannesburg and David Phillip, Cape Town, 1979. (R4,00)		
Economics of Health in South Africa Volume II: Hunger, Work and Health. Francis Wilson and Gill Westcott (eds.). Ravan Press, Johannesburg and David Phillip, Cape Town, 1980. (R4,00)		

Govt policy is delusion: Harris

Whites in South Africa are living in a "fools' paradise" deliberately created by the Government, and are in for a rude and painful awakening.

This was the pessimistic message from Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, in her speech opening the organisation's national conference in Johannesburg last night.

Mrs Harris told delegates: "The vast majority of whites appear totally unaware of the effects of Government statements and actions on black people."

She blamed this lack of awareness on the Government's policy of "delusion — or is it illusion?"

"The Government appears totally incapable of recognising that the total onslaught, if indeed there is one, is a direct result

All reports by MARION DUNCAN

of its own policies, and that it has only to change them to disarm that onslaught. It is towards this end that its 'total strategy' should be directed."

Reviewing the Government's record for 1980, and the Prime Minister's 12-point plan, Mrs Harris found no deviation from long established National Party principles.

She deplored the Government's refusal to include blacks in the President's Council, and said that Asian and coloured members could not be considered representative of their communities.

On educational developments, she emphasised the continuing, if not increasing, racial discrimination. "The figures speak

for themselves, with an annual per capita expenditure of R640 on each white child, R297 on each Asian child, R197 on each so-called coloured child and R68 on each black child."

The labour front she depicted as increasingly volatile. "Black trade unions are having to fight every inch of the way for non-racial unions, for registration which will not limit their activities, and for recognition from employers and existing unions."

Other "achievements" of the Government in the last year were:

- the spending of "disproportionate amounts of the country's resources" on defence;

- the detention of nearly 1000 people by Security Police;

- the application of increasingly stringent control on the Press;

- the introduction of a Labour Bill to control strike action and allow repatriation to the homelands of migrant workers;

- the second Wiehahn Commission report recommending segregated apprenticeship training;

- overcrowding of prisons, often with people awaiting trial;

- continuation of forced removals;

- the increasingly harsh enforcement of the Group Areas Act, despite a chronic accommodation shortage;

- the legislating for identity documents to be compulsory for all population groups, with fingerprinting of new applicants.

"When the chips are down, there does not appear to be all that much difference between Mr Botha's so-called reformist policies and those of the Nationalist diehards."

The result, she said, "is a confused electorate and an angry, voteless majority, with an immense and growing chasm between black and white thinking".

Government should be concentrating on "the urgent necessity" of a constitutional plan acceptable to and negotiated by all races, instead of wasting time and money on an unnecessary election.

(Reports by M. Duncan, 45 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

range: R1,34 to R21,02

mean: R4,75 a week

total 130

100,00
90,00
89,23
86,15
81,54
79,23
73,08
60,00
32,31
6,92

13
1
4
6
3
8
17
36
33
9
0

10,00
-10,00
-9,00
-8,00
-7,00
-6,00
-5,00
-4,00
-3,00
-2,00
-1,00

Cumulative % Number of families Income (R per week)

Distribution of families according to income per head, weekly R

TABLE 22

Homelands primarily to back SA economy

Government is spending millions on its homelands policy, yet the percentage there are starving and jobless and prevented from seeking work.

Black Sash national president, Mrs Joyce Harris, in her speech last night, said the homelands existed primarily to create labour reserves for the white economy of South Africa.

Said Mrs Harris: "The costs of the homelands policy continue to escalate. These are not incurred to feed the starving women and children and old men in the homelands, or to provide jobs for those endorsed out of urban areas, removed under the Government's removal scheme or prevented from seeking work."

"Only R133 745 of all

those millions was spent by the Development Corporation in creating 11 206 jobs for blacks in 1978/79."

She said the homelands are "totally incapable of financing themselves" and that they had been "thrust upon" the blacks.

"And calling them the black national states does not make them so."

"The black national states, in their present form, are a figment of the Government's imagination as is the 'independence' of the so-called independent states."

Mrs Harris said that blacks who voted in favour of independence were voting "only for their second option." The first — a one-man-one-vote unitary system with

all races voting together for one parliament — had been denied them.

On the issue of a constellation of states, she found it strange that all these people who are presently being drawn into the constellation are, in fact, bona fide citizens of the Republic of South Africa. They lost their citizenship when their states became independent, only to be subsequently encouraged to become inter-dependent."

Why, she asked, did states such as Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and soon Ciskei have to be "amputated" from South Africa "so that they can be drawn back into a constellation of states within which they can then be respected?"

TABLE 37
Distribution of workers by job type and cash wage (R per week)

JOB	General	Stock	Lands	Fencing	Driving	Hunting	Gardening	Horses	Caretaker	Other	TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS
0-2,50		1	2							1	4
2,51 - 5,00	10	2	2	2	1		2		3		22
5,01 - 7,50	22	2	2	1	4				3		34
7,51 - 10,00	14	3	1	1	6	2	1		4	1	33
10,01 - 12,50	10	2			4		1	1	2		20
12,50 - 15,00	2			1	3						6
> 15	5	1		1	1		1	2			11
TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS	63	11	7	6	19	2	5	3	12	2	130

Homelands policy attacked

4/3/81
101

Labour Reporter

THE Government's policy for the past 12 years that the black population should rise as a result of the urban industrial economy but should return to the rural areas to help create jobs in the rural areas of South Africa, according to an Anglo-American reporter.

Mr. O'Donnell, who said the Government's policy was to "bring the black population back to the rural areas," said the Government's policy was to "bring the black population back to the rural areas."

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the direction of capital investment development

He said when the Government's policy was to "bring the black population back to the rural areas," it was to "bring the black population back to the rural areas."

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Mr. O'Donnell said the Government's policy was to "bring the black population back to the rural areas."

TABLE 35

Distribution of workers by Age (x) and cash wage (y)

AGE (YEARS)	0 -	2,01 -	25, 1 -	30, 1 -	35, 1 -	40, 1 -	45, 1 -	50, 1 -	55, 1 -	60, 1 -	>65	TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS
								1		1	1	4
									2	2		22
												3

The result of this exploding population was landlessness. In white South Africa the population density was 35 per square mile.

The result of this exploding population was landlessness. In white South Africa the population density was 35 per square mile.

124
38,54
R8,60
0,06

Report condemns homelands reality

GRAHAMSTOWN — In spite of an Appeal Court judgment last year which established the right of many blacks to live legally in urban areas, commissioners and administration boards were consistently refusing permission, the Black Sash's national vice-president, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said here. She told the Black Sash

GRAHAMSTOWN — Starvation, malnutrition, homelessness, overcrowding, the breakup of the family unit — this was the "harsh reality" of the homelands of which most white South Africans were completely ignorant. This was the message of a hard-hitting report at the Black Sash conference here.

As a result of most men leaving the homelands to work on contracts in urban areas, wives and children, the old and the sick were left behind. Surveys had found that women formed more than 80 per cent of the homeland population in the 30 to 39 age group, and over 70 per cent of the 40 to 49 group.

Its effect was that the dependants in these categories of a man who had been born and always lived in an urban area or who had been lawfully resident there for 15 years or employed continuously in one job for 10 years also had a right to remain there.

She said when the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, had been asked in Parliament about the effects of the judgment, he had replied that he had sent a circular to all commissioners and ad-

national conference she found it a "significant departure" when a court's ruling was consistently ignored.

Mrs Duncan said the Black Sash had been trying for years to have a test case to establish this right "but the joy with which we welcomed this long-sought judgment was short-lived."

The same technique of denying rights was being used on the issue of migrant workers who had been continuously employed by one employer for more than 10 years.

101

Sash told court ignored

In practice, she said, the administration was frustrating the court's judgment.

"Rights have been denied because officialdom maintains that because a new contract is attested every year as required by law, the employer is not continuous."

The matter needed to be tested in the courts as there were literally hundreds of people on the files of the Johannesburg Advice Office whose rights were being denied. — DDC.

Ignorance of whites

MOST white South Africans are ignorant of the starvation, malnutrition, homelessness, overcrowding and the break-up of the family unit in the homelands.

This was the message of a paper on "Native reserves, bantustans, semi-independent black states, independent black states, homelands — whatever they are called" at the Black Sash conference yesterday.

The hard-hitting report, which aimed at drawing attention to some of the more pressing problems of the areas, made some frightening points.

"The figures concerning population density are telling enough. The population of the homelands grew from four million in 1960 to 6,9 million in 1970.

"In 1970, the average density of the homelands was 119 per square mile, while the density of the de facto population in the

Transkei was 122 per square mile, in Bophuthatswana 61 per square mile, and in Venda 113 per square mile. In white South Africa the population density was 35 per square mile."

Implications of this exploding population were horrifying.

First — landlessness. One recent survey of the Ciskei showed that in two main villages, only six percent of the homesteads had plots "even near" the size recommended in the Tomlinson Report.

This situation has forced more and more dependence on the migratory labour system, as a means of earning money.

Most men, therefore, leave the homelands to work on contracts in urban areas, leaving behind the wives and children and old and sick.

Surveys have found that women form more than 80 percent of the

homeland population in the 30 to 39 age group, and over 70 percent of the 40 to 49 group.

In 1980, 50 000 children were expected to die of malnutrition in the rural areas, with another 100 000 at serious risks.

Most such "soul destroying" facts, said the paper, are not brought sufficiently to the notice of white South Africans. Reporting by the media is erratic and "tends to mask the on-going and long-established problems of these areas of grinding poverty."

The report ends: "I know of no words which can justly describe a society which condemns millions of fellow citizens to abject poverty and misery, and which allows thousands of children to die from lack of food while well-fed crowds at rugby matches cheer all the better for popcorn, chips, meat pies and oranges."

101
19/1/91
SOWETAN 16/3/81

(102) 3100 ~~1000~~ 16/3/81

Homelands: 'harsh reality'

Distribution of farms by number of sheep (x) and size of permanent male labour force (y)

TABLE 4

● The population of the homelands grew from four million in 1960 to 6,9 million in 1970.

● In 1970 the average population density of the homelands was 119 per square mile, while in "White" South Africa it was 35 per square mile.

Implications of this exploding population were horrifying, said the report

● Landlessness — A recent survey in the Ciskei showed that only six percent of the homesteads had plots "even near" the size recommended in the

Tomlinson Report.

● Migrancy — Most men left the homelands to work on contracts in urban areas, leaving behind the wives and children and old and sick.

Surveys have found that women formed more than 80 percent of the homeland population in the 30 to 39 age group and over 70 percent in the 40 to 49 group.

● Weakening of family structure — this was made worse by the fact that many women were also forced away from the rural areas to earn money.

● Deprivation — "Children often grow up with inadequate nourishment and care, little or no schooling, and without a stable family background, love and secure ties with their parents."

● Starvation — In 1980, 50 000 children were expected to die of malnutrition in the rural areas, with another 100 000 at serious risk.

The paper claimed reporting of such facts by the media was erratic and tended "to mask the ongoing problems of these areas of grinding poverty."

No. sheep / No. Men	Number of sheep (x)								Total No. of farms	
	0 - 999	1000 - 1999	2000 - 2999	3000 - 4999	4000 - 4999	5000 - 5999	60 - 69			
0 - 2	4	3								
3 - 4		2		1						
5 - 6		4	2							
7 - 8			1	2		2				
9 - 10			1		2					
11 - 12										
> 12				2						
	4	9	7	5	2	2				2

Millions spent, jobs neglected

The Department of Co-operation and Development spent more than R217-million during the last financial year on the homelands, yet only 0.3 percent went into the creation of new jobs for blacks.

This figure, from the department's South African Development Trust, was tabled at the conference yesterday. The figures showed that expenditure for "development of areas for blacks" was R95 596 574.

Of that, only R660 657 went into "creation of employment and generation income" (compared with R195 675 for the 1978/79 financial year); provision of social services received R9 988 961 (R7 911 165 the previous year); and "development of human potential" accounted for R2 478 781 (R2 848 100 in 1978/79).

By contrast, "Settlement of Population" cost the trust R56 027 211.

The Unisa survey found that for the four areas taken together, 51 percent of workers had no leave at all and 49 percent had 1 to 2 days unpaid. (6)

Farmers were reluctant to estimate number of days unpaid leave extended to workers, saying that unless there was urgent work to be done they normally allowed workers several days off during the year without pay.

Of the 29 workers in the lowest leave category, 16 (on two farms) were granted no paid leave at all.

Paid leave (days per year)	Number of workers	Cumulative %
0 - 7	29	24,37
8 - 14	55	70,59
15 - 21	32	97,48
> 21	3	100,00
total	119	
unknown	7	

Distribution of workers according to paid leave granted (days per year)

TABLE 6

'Homelands make millions non-SAs'

GRAHAMSTOWN. — More than six and three quarter million blacks had lost their South African citizenship through the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, the national conference of the Black Sash was told at the weekend.

In a report to the conference, one of its advisory officers said another million blacks would probably cease to be South African citizens when the Ciskei became independent in December.

He said the housing shortage in Soweto was chronic and complaints

were received daily.

In another report, Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president of the Black Sash said that notwithstanding, an appeal court judgement last year which established the right of many blacks to live legally in urban areas, commissioners and administration boards were consistently refusing permission.

In a statement yesterday, the Black Sash challenged the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr S P Botha to begin introducing a free labour market by removing restraints on contract workers.

Pension scandal revealed

GRAHAMSTOWN — Two-thirds of blacks in white areas entitled to pensions are not receiving them and the problem is even worse in the homelands.

This was revealed at the Black Sash conference by Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president, who said figures released in Parliament showed that over three percent of the white population received pensions, while just over one percent of blacks in white areas

were getting them.

The magnitude of the problem was such that the Black Sash advice offices could not cope.

"In the end, a lawyer threatens legal action in an individual case and that person gets a pension."

She said the problem would not be solved until the people themselves took joint action.

In one case in Johannesburg, a pensioner found that no one at her

payout point had received increases last October.

She took their names and addresses and they all went to see the commissioner. Their increases were paid, and backdated and the clerk concerned was sacked."

The East London advice office had reported that a man who had complained of not receiving a pension due to him, collected names of others in the same situation.

"He collected 34 names and they all eventually got pensions after representations to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof."

6m have lost SA 'citizen rights'

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN - More than 6 750 000 blacks had ceased to be South African citizens because of the independence of Transkei, Bophutha-Tswana and Venda - and another million would probably be deprived of citizenship when the Ciskei became independent on December 4, the Black Sash conference was told at the weekend.

A report by the organisation's Johannesburg Advice Office said the dilemma facing Xhosa-speaking people who had opted for Ciskei citizenship to avoid losing their rights as South Africans was particularly sad, because they would lose them anyway when Ciskei became independent.

This was being brought home every day as people called at Black Sash advice offices to ask why they had been refused reference books - and were compelled to carry passports.

"It is bad enough having to tell a man whose family has lived on the Witwatersrand for many generations that he is now no longer a citizen of South Africa, but legally belongs to some place he has never seen. It is worse to have to explain that, in terms of the 1978 amendment to Section 12 of the Urban Areas Act, his children born after independence will have no legal rights in 'white'

South Africa, but will be allowed to remain by permit - as if they were 'proper foreigners' from neighbouring countries."

The report also said the housing shortage in Soweto was chronic. The official waiting list for houses was now 23 000, but the real need was much greater. During 1980, the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) built no houses in Soweto, though private owners built 420.

"People come in with documents to show that they have been on the waiting list since 1970, and even those who can afford to buy houses under the 99 year leasehold scheme are told there are none."

The Johannesburg Advice Office had never had a worse year than 1980, the report said.

"It is useless to go on and on warning white South Africans of what they are doing. We can only watch the anger and bitterness growing as promise after promise turns out to be hollow, as economic boom brings no hope to the majority; as people are deprived of land and citizenship and of all legal rights to participate in either the political or the economic structures of their country."

"It will give us no pleasure to say 'we told you so' when the inevitable happens," said the report.

Study shows shift in black population

18/3/81 (101) 22#

CAPE TOWN — Two million blacks have left "white" South Africa for the homelands in the past 20 years, according to a University of Cape Town study.

The study by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru), attached to the university's school of economics, looked at the distribution of the black population. It was undertaken by a Saldru staff member, Mr C. E. Simkins.

It set out to estimate the population distribution by age and sex in four main types of region — metropolitan areas, "other towns" in "white" areas, "white" rural areas and homelands.

Metropolitan areas included Cape Town, East London, Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, the Witwatersrand, Pretoria, the Vaal triangle, Bloemfontein and the Free State goldfields.

Mr Simkins found the proportion of men and women in the metropolitan areas dropped from 1960 to 1980. The proportion in the other urban areas remained stable, while the proportion in "white" rural areas dropped sharply, with a corresponding increase in the homelands.

"In 1960, 40 per cent of the population was resident in the homelands. By 1980 this figure had risen to 54 per cent," Mr

Simkins said.

Contract and illegal worker patterns showed up quite clearly in figures showing net emigration and immigration by blacks from "white" urban areas generally.

Except for women and men aged between 15 and 24, there was a corresponding net immigration into the homelands. The system of population distribution was tending towards stability, Mr Simkins said.

"All this suggests that the combination of incentives and disincentives and administrative controls facing blacks are having the desired effect, from the state's point of view, on the location of population." — DDC

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Table

speakers cannot be included.

1) above, but also because Africans who are not described as Xhosa classification, not only because of the different coverage noted in for areas 11 and 13 will be lower than that shown in the occupational This means that the total of Africans shown in the age classification are grouped as 'rest of Cape'.

2) Age distributions for coloured people are shown for economic regions 11 and 13, but for Africans, only Xhosa-speakers are listed according to economic regions in the Cape. Age distributions for other Africans are given for three economic regions in the Cape only and other regions are grouped as 'rest of Cape'.

1) The report listing occupations covers the whole population of the areas, while those listing age distributions are based on a sample survey. The result is that figures of total population by area do not coincide. The figures in the occupation survey (Report No. 02-05-04), which are higher, have been used and the difference is assumed to be distributed by age in the same way as is shown in the sample tabulation.

In other words, the people not included in the age distribution total, (but included in the occupation total), have been distributed in broad age categories in the same way as those are included.

There is a tendency in this situation for small local co-operatives to amalgamate into regional ones (this is the only way to collect enough capital to be able to buy in bulk). In Kwa-Zulu, the Farmers' Associations have joined to form District Farmers' Associations.

A new co-operative is being planned in Idolophu at the moment. It is envisaged that it will sell agricultural goods and buy produce. Local extension officers from different regions have said that if this co-operative is established the few keen people involved in the largely dormant regional co-operatives will leave to join the Idolophu one and the regional ones will die.

Big rise in blacks choosing homelands

Labour Reporter

There has been a large rise in the number of blacks living in the homelands over the last 20 years.

This is one of the findings in a recent statistical study on the African population in South Africa produced by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit in Cape Town.

Since earlier population studies in 1960 the population in the homelands had risen from 40 percent to 54 percent in 1980, the report states.

DROPPED

As a result the number of black men and women had dropped over these years in metropolitan areas. A sharp drop was also recorded in population in "white" rural areas.

However, the proportion of men and women in other urban areas had remained stable, statistics showed.

The figures also showed that the emigration to the homelands was the result of successful Governmental controls and incentives.

Younger and older age groups were emigrating to homelands while continued demands for labour in urban areas kept up steady immigration of youth adult labour, the report states.

detailed studies of small areas in India which demonstrate this trend.

(b) Projects are designed to benefit richer "more progressive" farmers

In all the homelands the policy is to help the

6.2.2 Class Factors

6.2.2.1 Projects benefiting richer people

(a) The rich have resources

We have seen how the dairy projects tend to benefit the people with more security and capital. There is a great deal of literature on the Green Revolution which shows this is a general trend.

"The growth in inequality in rural areas stems in large part from the fact that small, poor peasants who have restricted access to credit, technical knowledge and the material means of production are unable to innovate as easily or as quickly as those who are landed, liquid and literate. Ownership of land, or even a secure tenancy, provides an outlet for savings, an incentive for investment and an asset on which credit can be obtained. Liquid assets, especially cash, constitute the working capital needed to purchase commercialised inputs. Moreover, liquidity enables a farmer more easily to time his sales and purchases to his advantage. Finally, literacy gives him further knowledge... There is a great deal of literature over the world that it is the prosperous farmers who innovate and very poor farmers subsequently imitate. In some cases seeds and adopt a commercial approach and marketing but in many cases they do not. Griffin goes on to cite

Map shuffles move 2m to homelands

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE redrawing of boundaries had helped to account for the "emigration" of nearly two million blacks from white-designated areas to the homelands, Mr Charles Simkins, of the Southern Africa Labour Research and Development Unit (Saldu), said yesterday.

In a recent paper on the distribution of blacks, Mr Simkins found that about two million emigrated to the homelands between 1960 and 1980.

Asked in an interview to what extent the "emigration" was because of the redrawing of boundaries to include in the homelands black townships situated near white-controlled cities, Mr Simkins said it was appreciable.

He cited, for example, the inclusion into KwaZulu of Kwa-Mashu, which some observers regard as a dormitory township for Durban. It has a population of 115 000.

Other townships brought within homeland frontiers by the shifting of boundaries

include Kwa-Mashu's sister township of Umlazi, and Mdantsane near East London.

But, Mr Simkins said, the movement of blacks from white-owned rural areas made a bigger contribution to the "emigration" of blacks to the homelands.

Of the two-million people who emigrated to the homelands, about 1 250 000 came from "white" rural areas, compared with about 750 000 from metropolitan areas and smaller urban centres.

He identified three processes involved in the movement of blacks to the homelands:

- Forced resettlement, where blacks were removed from white rural areas to settlement centres in the homelands;

- Eviction of black labourers by white farmers, without forcing them to go to the homelands;

- Voluntary movement by black labourers from white-owned farms to the homelands.

Mr Simkins said Hansard evidence pointed to the forced

removal of about 600 000 blacks from white-owned rural areas in the 70s.

He did not specifically cite the situation in QwaQwa in his study. The population there rose nearly fourfold between 1970 and 1980 — from about 25 000 to 100 000.

Previous studies have shown that many of QwaQwa "immigrants" were farm workers who went there voluntarily in search of land, and with plans to join the stream of migrant workers to the cities and mines.

Mr Simkins' study highlighted an apparent anomaly in the "emigration" figures from the metropolitan centres.

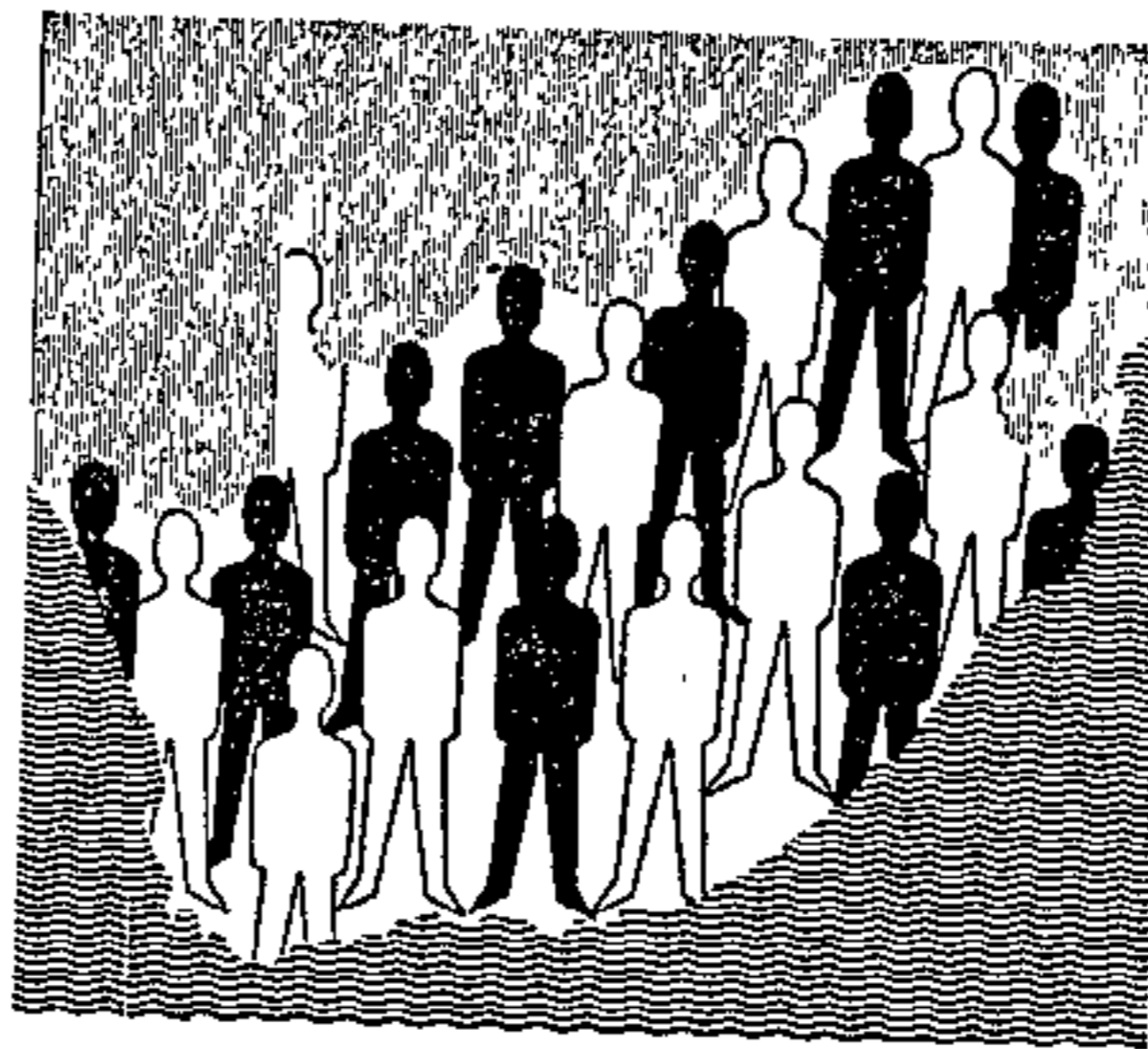
While the proportion of black men and women declined generally by nearly a fifth between 1960 and 1980, there was a small increase in the proportion in the economically active 15-29 age group.

He said: "All this accords with a policy of minimising the number of not economically active Africans in the (white) urban areas."

plan. It has the merit of being as nearly "teacher proof" as anything can be, and the same applies to the teacher training schools. The students can, if necessary, largely teach themselves with the self-correcting multiple-choice questions, and the teacher learns from the worker's manual with them. Needless to say, any method by which students teach themselves is welcomed by teachers. The guide also contains instructions for simulation exercises and a "skills lab."

Laws 'are forcing blacks into homelands'

STINK
101
19/3/81



Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Laws like the State's influx control have had a dramatic effect on the proportion of Africans in "white" South Africa in the past 20 years, according to a University of Cape Town study.

A net total of 2-million Africans have left for the homelands. In 1960, 40 percent of the African population was resident in the homelands. By 1980 this figure had risen to 54 percent.

"All this suggests that the combination of incentives and disincentives and administrative controls facing Africans is having the desired effect (from the State's point of view) on the location of the population, the survey says.

The study was published by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) attached to UCT's School of Economics.

Entitled *The Distribution of the African Population of South Africa by Age, Sex and Region Type 1960, 1970 and 1980*, the study was undertaken by a Saldru staff member, Mr C E W Simkins.

The study estimates the distribution of the African population by age and sex between the four main types of regions of South Africa's metropolitan areas, other towns in white areas, white rural areas and homelands.

"Metropolitan areas" include Cape Town, East London, Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Maritzburg, the Witwatersrand, Pretoria, the Vaal Triangle, Bloemfontein and the Free State goldfields.

Mr Simkins found that the proportions of African men and women in the

metropolitan and white rural areas dropped sharply, while the proportion of men and women in the other urban areas remained stable.

Contract and illegal worker patterns show up clearly in the metropolitan and other urban areas where the net emigration of both young and old, and people of working age, is much more marked in the case of men than in the case of women.

"There has been emigration in all age groups, except for children, from the white rural areas for both men and women between 1960 and 1980," the study found.

"The net exodus of 1,25-million from white rural areas has been considerably larger than the 750 000 from metropolitan and other urban areas combined."

Mr Simkins said that except for women and men between 15 and 24, there was a corresponding net immigration into the homelands.

"In general the system is tending to produce a stable state as can be seen from the drop in the proportion of men and women in the metropolitan and white rural areas and the corresponding rise in the proportion of men and women in the homelands."

lan Quality"

plan provides a health service with a highly useful features. For example, it is sometimes e pediatric services of a country is to start with influence will diffuse downward. Alas, the only ir private practices, or the demand for more n for primary child care has the merit of short- requires little but the absence of effective establishment. A further advantage is that a lumentation by auxiliaries may influence the ; particularly useful in countries where medical rms over such matters as ending breast-feeding injecting liver extract.

defined and isolated, where a multiplicity of components can be assembled, and where a microplan is required on a wide scale. For example, the health center laboratory is well suited to a microplan, but public health nursing is not. Microplans are more likely to be effective in promoting change and improving services in countries where the "microplanning gap" is wide, as shown by a lack of the components which a microplan might supply. For example, since a worker's manual is such an important component of a microplan and since there are more manuals in English than in other ore useful in countries which do not speak features which influence the capacity of a length of the managerial cadre at all levels moving them.

um, and everything possible should be done to H outside it. For example, the drawing up of arrangements to see that the necessary items actical. The adaptation of a master microplan re accompanied by a project to promote the oprite.

antage of a microplan is the rigidity it imposes nplement it. Nevertheless, the administrative : imagination on their part. Moreover, since a rdards of care, the enterprising district medical is encouraged to look upon a microplan as a s.

But, when these are integrated together, they This multiplicative effect is shown in both the dimensions in which a microplan forms a system—its technology and its components. Although there is as yet little evidence for it, one microplan may have a useful supporting effect on a neighboring one to which it is related.

Technical fields differ in their suitability for microplanning, while countries differ in the benefits they might receive from a given microplan. Microplans promise to be particularly useful in fields such as primary care where much effective action can be taken that requires little theoretical knowledge, where subsystems can readily be

Since a microplan defines a detailed pattern of care, it is possible to devise an extensive battery of test instruments which measure various aspects of it and which use this pattern as a reference standard. These instruments fall naturally into two groups. First, there are those which measure the attributes of the worker and define his "microplan competence." Second, there are instruments which measure what happens to patients, or what can be observed in a clinic, and which between them define a profile of "microplan quality." If these instruments are to be useful, they

(b) STONE 19/3/56
Kei to clamp on information



President Kaiser Matanzima . . . to combat leakage of information.

Own Correspondent
 UMTATA — Transkei is to introduce legislation this session to prevent the leakage and unauthorised publication of confidential information, President Kaiser Matanzima said.
 Opening the 1981 session of the Transkei National Assembly yesterday, President Matanzima said the Department of Justice would give serious attention to improving and modernising its crimi-

nal law and procedure. Little legislation would be introduced this session "except strict measures to prevent or combat the leakage of official confidential information and unauthorised publication of certain information."
 This matter had in the past often caused serious embarrassment and had a detrimental effect on the national interest, President Matanzima said.
 Transkei will also intro-

duce legislation to regulate the admission and control of lawyers. President Matanzima said that the scramble for Africa was still raging, aided by African leaders themselves.
 President Matanzima thanked the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his Cabinet for the aid Transkei had received during last year's ravaging drought and stock losses.

APPENDIX IV

Centres under the Council's
 1976.
 11 218 patients attended,
 patient of 3 visits p.a.
 new patients.
 32 284 attendances
 24
 Council For Mental Health

APPENDIX IV.

PROVINCIAL BUDGETS 1916-76

YEAR	CAPE HEALTH		NATAL HEALTH		ORANGE FREE STATE HEALTH		TRANSVAAL HEALTH	
	TOTAL	HEALTH	TOTAL	HEALTH	TOTAL	HEALTH	TOTAL	HEALTH
1916	1 343	?	587	41	626	17	1 603	187
1919	2 224	163	1 056	61	1 089	37	2 935	370
1920	2 942	207	1 275	93	1 320	34	3 711	419
1925	3 784	249	1 439	117	1 445	37	4 074	416
1930	4 762	252	1 814	204	1 987		4 873	417
1935	6 507	355	2 158	263	1 729	114	5 770	530
1940	8 562	523	3 354	455	?	?	8 236	728
1945	12 796	921	5 022	968	3 137	242	?	?
1950	24 076	3 520	10 763	1 986	5 762	579	27 241	7 412
1955	35 537	7 272	16 487	4 342	9 685	1 050	41 029	10 320
1960	49 605	12 030	24 428	6 610	14 482	1 868	63 736	15 363
1965	148 960	37 527	81 527	22 400	43 146	6 782	200 699	41 400
1970	309 442	75 714	124 775	31 330	74 536	12 600	340 652	71 978
1976	656 000	175 097	249 952	68 772	171 220	40 367	707 270	152 629

Urban strategy 'needed urgently'

Own Correspondent

The hope that blacks would one day live in urbanised homelands and commute to white cities by rapid transit is a pipe dream, say two Pretoria academics.

The flow of blacks towards the major urban areas of South Africa is irreversible, say Dr P Smit, Vice-president of the Human Sciences Research Council and Mr J. J. Booysse, Research officer at the University of Pretoria's geography department.

They are co-authors of a new book — "Swart Verstedeliking — Proses, Patroon en Strategie."

Such commuter transit was already being subsidised with R100 million a year they said today. But the black areas would increasingly become no more than dormitory areas and some 20-million additional blacks would come to the major white urban areas by the year 2000.

South Africa urgently needed an overall urbanisation strategy, they said.

At present, Government authorities, municipalities and private enterprise were all trying to handle the problem — and none quite knew what the others were doing.

A single body should be created to make decisions. Ultimately the blacks would have to become involved in political processes as well.

Bantustan ties 'are absurd'

101
SOWETO
26/2/81

By Z B MOLEFE

IT IS absurd to suggest that Soweto is connected with the bantustans, Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District (CBD) Association said yesterday.

He was addressing a lunch-time meeting of the Institute of Directors at a city hotel on the eco-socio future of the Witwatersrand.

On the other hand, Mr Mandy warned he was not against the development of bantustans, but "they should not be made to pull people out of urban areas."

He went on: "Change is inevitable. It has legitimised black leaders. I also believe that the National Party and the Afrikaans Press are aware of this.

"That is what the forthcoming election is about. In the 1980s we are going to have accele-

rated change and that is going to be experienced in the Witwatersrand and Johannesburg, which is the powerhouse of the country."

The Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions have spotlighted the country's problems, continued Mr Mandy. He also pointed out that the Riekert Commission had showed the futility of pass laws. "In fact, petty apartheid is falling apart," he said.

He also reminded his attentive audience that he is proud that through the CBD a number of hotels and restaurants have opened their doors to all races and "the world has not fallen apart."

Emphasis has been on bantustans, said Mr Mandy, but organisations have pointed out that they are not viable. All the incentives to businessmen to invest in these areas have not succeeded

Clash over 'second Soweto'

THE Government's stated policy of not specifically developing homelands is in danger of coming apart on the issue of the siting of the "second Soweto" north of Bronkorstspuit.

This emerged when local farmers, backed by the agricultural unions, protested against the establishment of an Eastern Transvaal regional growth point ten kilometres north of the town, far from the KwaNdebele homeland.

Sources close to the Government said that following protest meetings and the subsequent involvement of the leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, Dr A Treurnicht, and the Witbank Divisional Council of the National Party, a meeting was called by Dr Piet Koornhof, which lasted for five hours.

On behalf of the Wit-

bank National Party, Dr W Snyman, and NP Parliamentary candidate, Mr Alwyn Fouche, objected to the proposed siting of the "second Soweto."

The Government had made promises that agricultural unions would be consulted and at the earliest planning stages, that prime crop farming land would be protected and that growth points would

be integrated with the homelands.

These promises have not been kept.

The physical planners in the office of the Prime Minister who had drawn up the growth point project — Dr T du Plessis and Mr A Viljoen — tried to answer the allegations.

A lively debate ensued, in which Dr Koornhof then intervened by say-

Secret survey finds most urban blacks have no homeland links

NAT'S HUSH REPORT SHOCKS S. Times 5/4/81 101

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr D de V Morrison, told a meeting attended by the other Deputy Minister in the department, Mr J J G Wentzel, and several top officials in Pretoria late last year that the survey results nevertheless "drew a poor picture of multi-nationalism and the policy of the Government".

He ordered that the survey results not be made available without the Minister's permission.

An urgent secret follow-up study has now been commissioned by the Government to establish how the estrangement of urban blacks from the homelands can be countered and how blacks can be persuaded to accept homeland affiliation.

The Pretoria meeting was held to discuss the confidential HSRC report prepared for the Government last year.

The report is based on the results of a "multi-purpose" survey conducted throughout South Africa among urban blacks in 1978.

Links

The Ministers and officials at the meeting concluded that, while politicians claimed daily that the overwhelming majority of black people retained homeland ties, the survey showed that a far smaller number really has links with a homeland.

"Politicians claim that certain policies and practices relating to urban blacks are laid down and implemented because it is alleged and accepted that they do, in fact, have a relationship with a black national state, whether ethnic, cultural or otherwise. There must be clarity about this assumption," they noted in the minutes of the meeting, signed by Dr Morrison.

The officials called for a re-evaluation of the system of homeland representatives in the urban areas, to establish their effectiveness.

(To Page 2)

By MARTIN WELZ

THE Government is trying to suppress an official report that makes nonsense of the basic tenet of separate development — that every black person belongs to a homeland.

The report was compiled by the Human Sciences Research Council after a secret survey which found that a large proportion of urban blacks has no real links with the homelands.

The Government has rejected this finding as "too unrealistic" — and has launched a secret follow-up study to find ways to persuade blacks to accept homeland links.

Officials have discussed "using the media to counter the lack of interest in homelands among urban blacks."

As recently as this week, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, belittled the link between the "nationalist policy" and the assumption that all black people are linked to homelands.

"It is necessary," he said, "that the blacks who live outside the borders of their national states (including urban blacks) remain linked politically and otherwise to their national states."

Born in white areas

Among rejected findings were

- 51 percent of black men in white urban areas in 1978 were born in the white area where they lived
- 67 percent had neither children nor parents living in a homeland and only 55 percent still had relatives or friends living in a homeland
- Only 13 percent had homeland citizenship certificates although by law every black is a citizen of one or other black homeland — there are no black South Africans.
- 60 percent had not visited a homeland in the year preceding the survey
- More than 40 percent did not know whether "their" homeland had a representative in their area.

STimes 5/4/87 (39) (10)

Media suggested as Govt tool

From Page 1

and their acceptability to urban blacks

Among the suggestions made by officials was an investigation into how the media could be employed to counteract the growing lack of interest among urban blacks in the homeland.

Another was a revival of the idea, apparently first mooted in a 1978 departmental report, described as the "Hartzenberg Report". This was to create political constituencies in "white" urban areas, which would elect representatives to the homeland parliaments.

In terms of the latter suggestion, the present system of homeland representatives or ambassadors will be scrapped.

"They have been occupied with pursuing their own political interests rather than carrying out the job for which they were appointed," one of the senior officials observes in a memorandum discussed at the meeting.

The HSRC follow-up inquiry must be "fearless" and must not try to colour the facts, the department has decided.

However, it must not merely be aimed at discovering the positive or negative evidence.

The researchers must make suggestions as to what can be done to "improve" the situation and propose possible solutions to problems exposed by the survey.

HSRC researchers have been ordered to design their research so as to take note of the political views expounded in the Hartzenberg Report and to

about their findings and recommendations: within six months.

The order was to be interpreted as "coming from the Minister himself" and the department was prepared to make a "substantial sum" available to finance the research.

At a subsequent meeting between top officials of the department and representatives of the Human Sciences Research Council held in Febru-

ary this year, it was emphasised that the report as well as follow-up reports, called for by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piefloornhof, were to be treated in the strictest confidence and that they were only to be circulated to a restricted number of people.

The pertinence of the inquiry is such that it has important and far-reaching implications for a development strategy, the minutes of this year's

meeting state.

Another confidential survey conducted by the HSRC in 1978, shortly before the Soweto riots, found that only 30 percent of urban black men regarded one or other homeland as their "true home", and only 75 percent were prepared to consider moving to a homeland if they could earn a higher income there, according to a reliably informed source.

These findings were also suppressed.

Homelands 'not the solution' 7/14/81

Mercury Reporter

THE aspirations of urban blacks could not be met through a policy of separate development, no matter how much the Government tried to contort that policy.

This is the view of Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party.

He was reacting yesterday to the findings of a report of the Human

Sciences Research Council, which pointed out that the majority of urban blacks had very limited links with the homelands and that as many as 80 percent of them had neither children nor parents living in a homeland area.

Mr Swart, who is PFP parliamentary candidate for the Berea constituency, said it was clear that the interest of most urban

blacks in the homelands was as remote as that of a white city dweller's interest in the Platteland.

Mr Nigel Wood, NRP parliamentary candidate for Berea, said the Government had no answer to the problem because their policy was simply that there were no urban blacks.

(Report by P Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

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70 000 blacks moved

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. - More than 70 000 blacks were resettled in the year ending March 1, 1980, according to the recently-issued report of the Department of Co-Operation and Development for that period.

The report says 10 956 families, representing 74 276 people, were involved in the department's 'rural settlement programme.'

Expenditure on transport, temporary housing, compensation and "initial developments" for the moves amounted to R15 500 000

By contrast, it would appear that the depressive patient is usually manageable on an out-patient basis, provided adequate doses of medication are given; only the profoundly retarded or actively suicidal require admission.

Summary.

A prospective survey was undertaken of 104 consecutive patients newly referred to a psychiatric out-patient clinic in a general hospital.

Schizophrenia, acute brain syndrome and depression emerged as the major diagnoses, comprising almost two thirds of the patients. The distinction between schizophrenia and acute brain syndrome was difficult and the management of patients with the former was not recommended. The management of patients with the latter was not recommended. On the other hand, can be diagnosed with fair reliability on an out-patient basis.

the city

Continue from P14

squating can be expected to continue.

Main targets for migratory labour will be, in Professor Maasdorp's estimation: Kwazulu, Natal; parts of the Durban metropolitan region; Richards Bay; Newcastle; Winterville; Populphantwana — where people will move to have access to work in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) area; and the Ciskei near King William's Town.

Professor Maasdorp says a study done in the Durban metropolitan region showed that economic factors were the most important stimulus for squatting. These were usually caused by adverse rural conditions including droughts, over-population, rural poverty and a lack of work.

He said bulldozing or

resetting was not tackling the root of the problem — "people pick up what they can and move elsewhere."

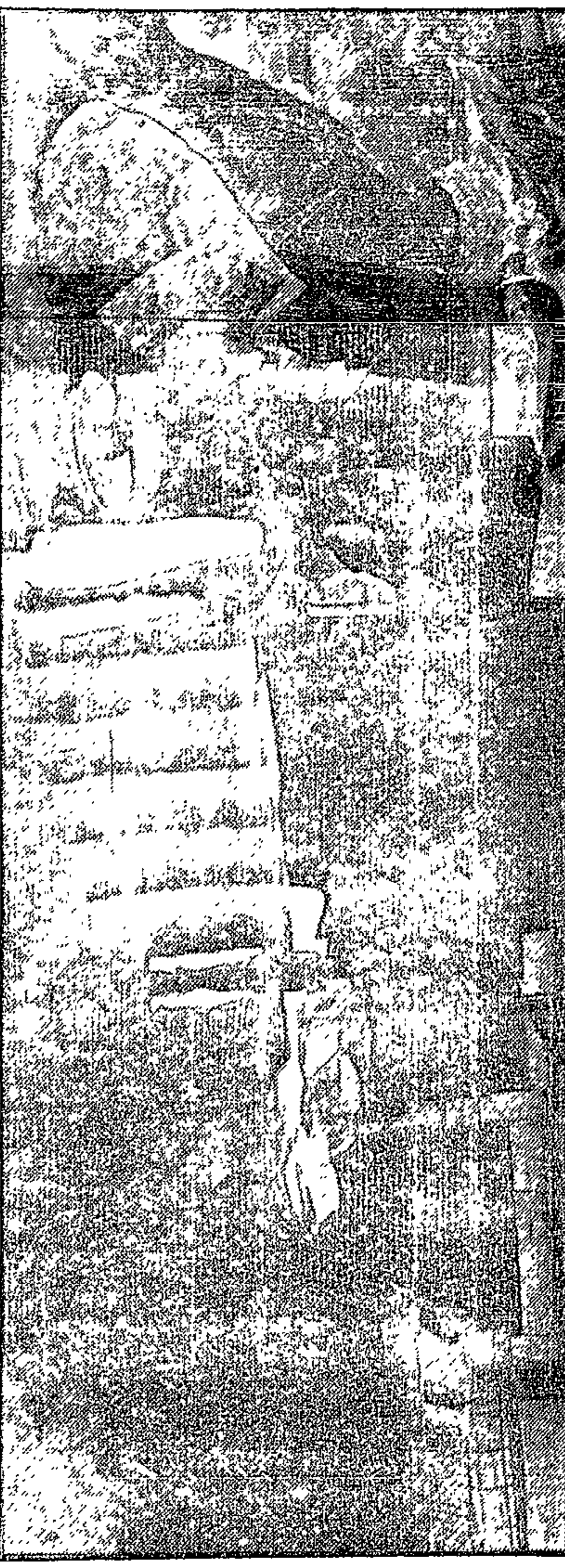
Professor Maasdorp, along with Mr Andrews and all experts interviewed, considered "security of tenure the most important component of housing policy — if it cannot be freehold, then it must be a lengthy leasehold that the people accept."

He said it was difficult to correctly estimate squatter populations, as using his definition it would include not only shanty dwellers but lodgers.

"In 1977, the coloured and African squatter population in Cape Town was estimated at 260 000 after a university survey. Port Elizabeth has about 15 000, coloured squatters



Any housing policy must be based on security of tenure, says Professor Gavin Maasdorp, deputy director of the Economic Research Unit of the University of Natal. The estimation of the African squatter population in the Durban metropolitan region a few years ago was about 350 000. The Pietermaritzburg city engineer played the estimate for the squatter population in the region of that town at about 265 000 marks.



A woman and her child squat in their possessions in Kwa-Zulu, near Soweto, after her home was flattened by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in an attempt to eradicate the squatter problem in the area it hasn't.

Board for figures for lodgers in Soweto, to gain an impression of the second form of squatting mentioned by Professor Maasdorp and other experts.

Mr Nico Malan, the bank's marketing manager, said Witab estimated there were 12 million people living in Soweto. Witab estimates are generally far more conservative than those from other sources.

Official figures for Soweto's population, according to a census last year, were in the region of 500 000. Included are families are waiting for permits issued to 100 000 lodgers or lodger families.

If people are married or have a family only one permit is issued — to the head of household. In addition, Mr Malan said, the official waiting list for Soweto shows that 18 000 families are waiting for homes of their own.

But to get back to estimates of the number of people lodging, Mr Malan said the average size of families was between four and five people.

"If we put it at five people that will give us about 50 000 people in

families that are lodging, plus about 100 000 single lodgers. In all about 150 000 people lodging in Soweto."

In other words, according to official figures, about a quarter of Soweto's population is lodging or squatters.

He said there was no statistical evidence to support stereotyped views that squatter towns were "dens of iniquity, with vice and disease flourishing. In fact, from this aspect a South-East Asian study could not find much difference between them and formal residential areas."

All experts interviewed pointed out what the Government has realised — if it is to eliminate the housing crisis, the present types of houses built are going to have to be altered.

At present there are two main types of houses, the 56/6 which is four rooms with an outside toilet, and the 51/9, which differs only in that the toilet is inside.

There are no funds to build a 51/9 house for everyone and it is not as though everyone wants one, or could afford the present rents." Professor Maasdorp said.

The viable economic alternatives appear to be:

• Site and service schemes — people are given lengthy leases on plots provided with essential services and they construct their own home;

• Core housing — the outer shell is built and services are provided, but residents are then expected to paint the home, construct their own ceilings and put flooring down. Mr J Knoetze, head of Witab, successfully introduced such schemes on the East Rand and intends doing the same in Soweto;

• Upgrading of squatter settlements — this would be along the lines proposed by Mr Andrews.

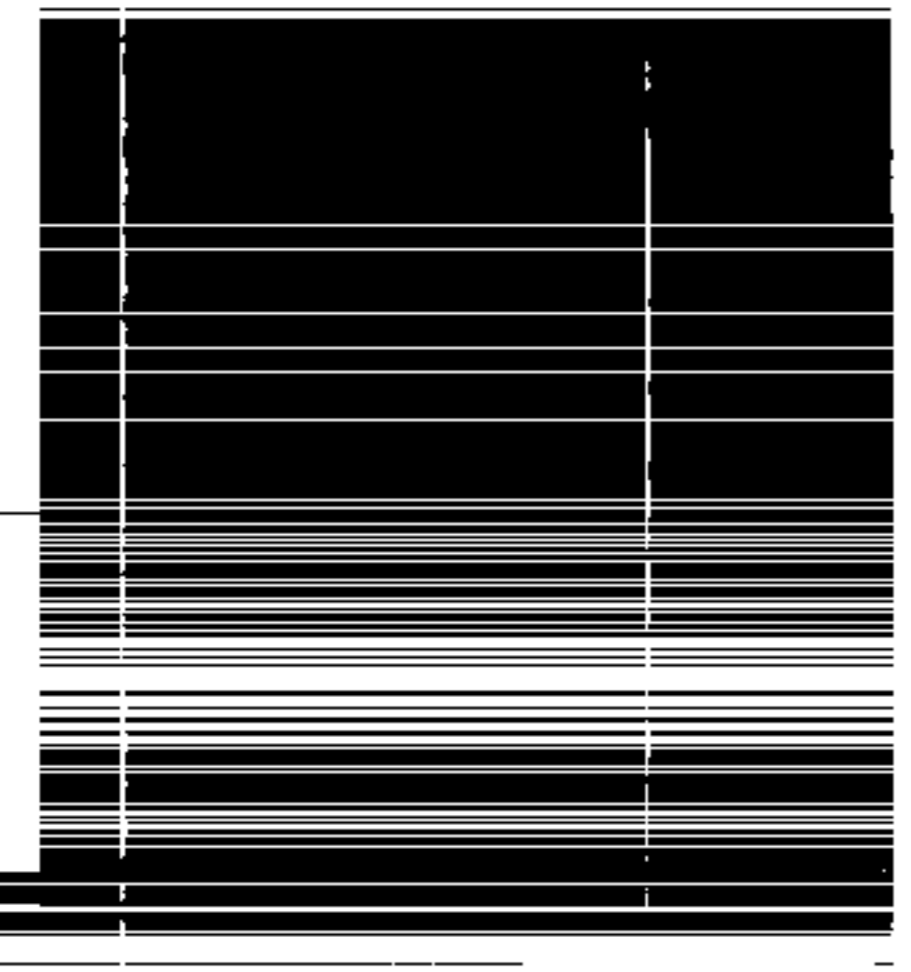
"If the Government is serious about controlling the flow of people to the cities, they must initiate a massive rural development programme," says Professor David Dewar, assistant director of urban regional planning at the University of Cape Town.

"Housing is not the highest alternative with very poor people, they go where work is and for many, national housing programmes are too expensive."

"Many are black families following their men. They are no longer prepared to be separated, but also do not qualify for legal housing."

"Security of tenure massive scale." Professor Dewar believes that there is an urgent need for freehold tenure, which will become imperative.

"Insecurity of tenure — which is what we have now — affects the quality and perception of life. Housing cannot be used as a productive investment — it is viewed as shelter; costs are non-returnable, there is no kind of social return."



Security of tenure

No special status for black foreigners'

By BARRY STREEK of the Daily Dispatch, East London

IN TERMS of South African government policy, people regarded as Transkeian citizens are theoretically foreigners in South Africa and are to be accorded the dignity and status that classification papers

On December 4 people regarded as Ciskeian citizens will be given theoretically a similar status.

Over the years we have had a succession of South African cabinet ministers alleging that people from the 'independent homelands' will be given a special status because of that independence.

The harsh truth in the Cape Peninsula is, however, very different. Here, the day-to-day reality of life is that the black people from Transkei and Ciskei are treated no differently from other South African blacks, subject to the pass laws, and all the indignity and harassment the execution of those laws implies.

That is, of course, a serious allegation to make, but I believe it reflects the true reality.

Need work

The unemployment situation in the Ciskei Border-Transkei region is chronic, and thousands upon thousands of ordinary law-abiding people need work badly. Very badly.

There have been a number of plans to stimulate economic development in the region, but, so far, little has come of them. The result to date is that thousands and thousands of Ciskeians and Transkeians do not have jobs. And when people don't have jobs and money they get hungry.

The need is basically for money, to feed and house themselves and their children. They need money for those things which in a healthy society would be regarded as a basic right.

Only the other day Chief Sebe of Ciskei attacked the "leprosy and cancer of apartheid", while Chief Matanzima of Transkei said that if the common enemy was to be repelled, white South Africa should accord blacks a sense of belonging.

But, in sharp contrast, in the Langa Commission's Court recently, a magistrate, Mr L van Wyk, underlined effective official attitudes to this situation when he convicted Mrs Eugenia Guzula, 25, of being illegally in the Cape Peninsula and fined her R60 (or 60 days).

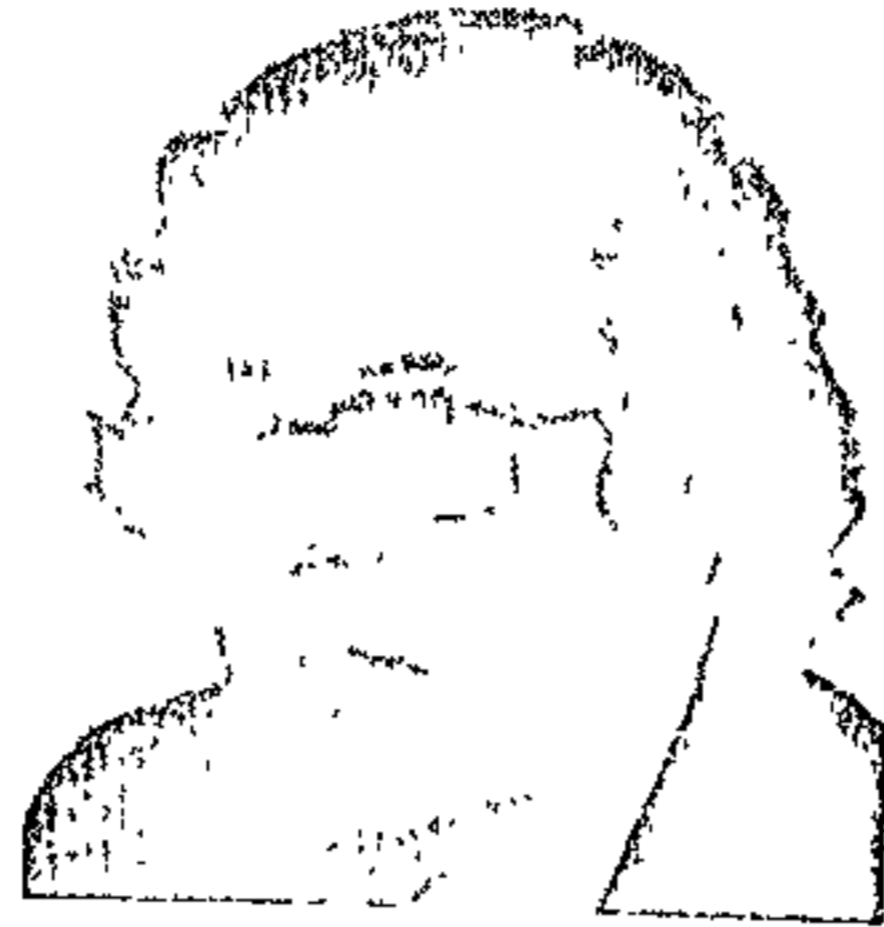
Mrs Guzula told the court she had come to the Cape to look for work. She had been looking for work since January but had not found anything.

Mr Van Wyk, according to a newspaper report, asked her why she did not go home.

"We are starving in the homelands," she replied.

Mr Van Wyk said: "We are starving in Cape Town. You can rather starve at home."

In other words, people like Mrs Guzula should go back to the Ciskei and Transkei and starve where there is not the remotest possibility of work, rather than in Cape Town where there is at least some possibility of work.



This simply vindicates the view that the problem of an employment in the South African region as a whole is being shifted to the homeland governments (which are least able to cope with the scale of the problem).

Here is another, more personal, example of how the system is working in Cape Town.

My gardener, who works for me on his off day and who comes from Cottrich, where he has two children to whom he regularly and conscientiously sends money, was arrested by inspectors of the Cape Peninsula Administration Board for allegedly not having a permit to work in the Peninsula.

There was certainly no intention to break the law. He had a permit to live in the white area of Bont Bay and it was assumed that this was sufficient for him to work here as well. However, the state case, which is still pending, is based on the requirement that he needed two permits -- one to live here and another to work here.

He was arrested and put in a van at about 11:30 on a Tuesday morning. I was given a summons in terms of the Section 10 (b) 1 of Act 25 of 1945 and told I could pay a R100 admission of guilt fine.

He was left in the van until about four that afternoon, when he was transferred along with six others to a police cell in Langa. By 10:30 the following morning he had been released on bail of R60 through the intervention of my lawyers.

During those nearly 24 hours of detention he was only given water and some dry bread without butter or jam. His only liquid refreshment was water. No tea or coffee, just water.

If lawyers had not been present, he would probably have been convicted -- indeed the prosecutor, a friendly man doing his job, wanted the case to be heard that Wednesday morning, but the lawyers persisted with a bail application to which he eventually agreed.

The case is still pending, but the point is that here was a man with legal residence and a job being detained for 24 hours purely because he was doing his best to give his two children a chance in life.

I remember so well reporting on the Riekert commission report when it was tabled in the South African Parliament. The report was accepted, in principle, by the government. One of its recommendations was that a person with a job and housing should be permitted to work in "white" South Africa.

That was in 1979. But two years later in 1981 a man with housing and work is still treated the same as anyone else whose documents are not 'in order'.

My gardener who, without an adequate defence, was likely to have been fined R60 (or 60 days) was incarcerated for 24 hours. But I, who may be fined R100, was given a summons to appear in court in June.

The treatment my gardener got for an apparently less serious offence was markedly different. The colour of my skin and his skin was the difference.

These are but two examples of how people from Transkei and Ciskei are treated in the Cape Peninsula, where the beauty of the area hides the human misery in it.

One could go on with the examples, and there are enough of them, but that is not necessary.

The Minister responsible, Dr Vroomhof, once declared war on the dampas, although he does not seem to have won a battle yet. What is needed now is action.

The only real solution is to scrap the pass laws. But it would be unrealistic for us to hope a Nationalist government would do that far.

But one can demand that people be treated as human beings, and that equal justice for all be applied.

Learn realities

Inspectors of the Cape Peninsula Administration Board should spend six or 12 months' service in the rural areas of Transkei and Ciskei to learn about the realities of the lives of hungry people.

Chiefs Sebe and Matanzima and members of their cabinets should take the trouble to make unannounced visits to the Langa pass law courts to see for themselves what is happening to the people. Perhaps members of their diplomatic staffs should be there permanently to keep a watching brief.

Whatever step is contemplated, I can only urge Chiefs Matanzima and Sebe to take firm action immediately in the interests of their people.

Finally, I must add that my own case still has to be heard in the courts. Although I never intended to break the law, I cannot and will not pay any fine for giving employment to one of the thousands of people from Transkei and Ciskei who need work so desperately. In principle that simply cannot be regarded as wrong, whatever the consequences.

In the meantime, I can only hope that Chiefs Matanzima and Sebe will investigate the conditions and treatment of their people in South Africa and that their efforts will improve the lot of the people who suffering under the system here.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1260 19 June 1981
BLACK STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971)

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE RESERVING OF LAND IN THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE URBAN LOCAL AUTHORITY OF SEYMOUR IN THE PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR OCCUPATION OR ACQUISITION BY BLACKS

The Minister of Co-operation and Development has in terms of section 36 A (1) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), appointed Mr Matheus Gerhar-

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No 1260 19 Junie 1981
GRONDWET VAN DIE SWART STATE, 1971 (WET 21 VAN 1971)

AANSTELLING VAN KOMITTEE OM ONDERSOEK IN TE STEL NA AFSONDERING VAN GROND IN DIE REGSGEBIED VAN DIE STEDELIKE PLAASLIKE BESTUUR VAN SEYMOUR, PROVINSIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP, VIR OKKUPASIE OF BESIT DEUR SWARTES

Die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling het kragtens die bepalings van artikel 36 A (1) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), mnr.

obtaining the highest average

6 No 7630

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 19 JUNE 1981

o. 1294

dus Lötter as a Committee to investigate the reserving of the area under the jurisdiction of the urban local authority of Seymour for occupation or acquisition by Black persons.

The Committee will sit at Seymour on 8 July 1981 at 11h00 at the office of the Town Clerk.

Interested persons and bodies are invited to submit written or verbal evidence to the Committee. Such evidence can be submitted during the sitting of the Committee or can be submitted in the form of a memorandum to the undersigned on or before 3 July 1981.

C. S. VAN ROOYEN, Secretary for Zoning Committee for Seymour.

P.O. Box 384, Pretoria. 0001.

(File A6/9/1/1/S23)

Matheus Gerhardus Lötter aangestel as 'n Komitee om ondersoek in te stel na die afsondering van die gebied onder die jurisdiksie van die stedelike plaaslike bestuur van Seymour vir okkupasie of besit deur Swartes.

Die Komitee sal sitting hou te Seymour op 8 Julie 1981 om 11h00 by die kantoor van die Stadsklerk.

Belanghebbende persone en instansies word uitgenooi om getuienis skriftelik of mondeling aan die Komitee voor te lê. Sodanige getuienis kan voorgelê word tydens die sitting van die Komitee of kan in memorandum-vorm aan ondergetekende voorgelê word voor of op 3 Julie 1981.

C. S. VAN ROOYEN, Sekretaris vir Afsonderingskomitee van Seymour.

Posbus 384, Pretoria, 0001.

(Lêer A6/9/1/1/S23)

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Professor George Manjras Priza

- B F McClelland
- J H Rens
- D P Weeks
- T J Cumming
- P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

(e) Transvaal area, i.e. the area comprising the Magisterial Districts of Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Verwoerdburg and Westonaria;

(f) Western Cape area, i.e. the area comprising the Magisterial Districts of Bellville, The Cape, Simonstown, Stellenbosch and Wynberg;

"Area B" means all areas other than areas under Area A but not including the Territory;

"Director of Inspection Services" means the Director of the Division of Inspection Services of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries;

"grade-marked onions" means onions on which or in the proximity of which a grade or class designation appears;

"onions" means the bulb of the plant *Allium cepa*, excluding onions intended for processing in a factory.

(d) Oranje-Vrystaat-gebied, dit is die gebied bestaande uit die Landroesdistrikte Bloemfontein, Oudmoutiers, Virginia en Welkom

(e) Transvaal gebied, dit is die gebied bestaande uit die Landroesdistrikte Alberton, Benoni, Polfontein, Brakpan, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Verwoerdburg en Westonaria

(f) Wes-Kaapland gebied, dit is die gebied bestaande uit die Landroesdistrikte Bellville, Die Kaap, Simonstad, Stellenbosch en Wynberg

Gebied B" alle gebiede anders as Gebied A maar nie oof die gebied nie

"grade-marked onions" beteken uie waarop of van by w n grade- of klasse aanduiding verskyn

"onies" beteken die bol van die plant *Allium cepa* uitgesonderd uie bestemd vir verwerking in 'n fabriek.

No. R. 116, 1981

AMFNDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 TO PROCLAMATION R. 70 OF 1972 AS SUBSTITUTED BY PROCLAMATION R. 222 OF 1976

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule 1 to Proclamation R. 70 of 1972 as substituted by Proclamation R. 222 of 1976 in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Second day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

(A) Insert the following subparagraph after subparagraph (b) of paragraph (vi):

"(c) those portions of Lots 2, 57 and 63 in the village of Mahlabatini on which the South African Police station and residences are situated".

(B) Substitute the following subparagraph for subparagraph (b) of paragraph (vii):

"(b) the following South African Development Trust farms:

(i) In the District of Lower Umfolozi: Remaining extent of Fulem Reserve 14375;

(ii) in the District of Mtonjaneni: Vulcan 12991."

(C) Insert the following subparagraph after subparagraph (d) of paragraph (ix):

"(e) those portions of Lot 068 in the village of Nqutu on which the South African Police station and residences are situated."

(D) Insert the following subparagraph after subparagraph (c) of paragraph (x):

"(d) those portions of Lots 80 and 82 in the village of Nkandla on which the South African Police station and residences are situated."

No. R. 116, 1981

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE 1 VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 70 VAN 1972 SOOS VERVANG DEUR PROKLAMASIE R. 222 VAN 1976

Kry ek as die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971) wy ek die inlyde Bylae 1 van Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972 soos vervang deur Proklamasie R. 222 van 1976 goeiekomstig, bygaande Bylae

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Tweede dag van June Eenduisend Eghonderd Een en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P. G. J. KOORNHOF

BYLAE

(A) Voeg na subparagraaf (b) van paragraaf (vi) die volgende subparagraaf in:

"(c) daardie gedeeltes van persele 2, 57 en 63 in die Mahlabatini-dorp waarop die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie-stasie en woonhuise geleë is."

(B) Vervang subparagraaf (b) van paragraaf (vii) dem die volgende subparagraaf:

"(b) die volgende Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust plase:

(i) In die distrik Lower Umfolozi: Resterende gedeelte van Fulem Reserve 14375

(ii) in die distrik Mtonjaneni: Vulcan 12991."

(C) Voeg na subparagraaf (d) van paragraaf (ix) die volgende subparagraaf in:

"(e) daardie gedeelte van Perseel 068 in die Nqutudorp waarop die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie-stasie en woonhuise geleë is."

(D) Voeg na subparagraaf (c) van paragraaf (x) die volgende subparagraaf in:

"(d) daardie gedeeltes van Persele 80 en 82 in die Nkandladorp waarop die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie-stasie en woonhuise geleë is."

101

(E) Substitute the following subparagraph for subparagraph (b) of paragraph (vi):

"(b) the following South African Development Trust farm in the District of Weenen: E. G. van Nuden 13014."

(F) Substitute the following paragraph for paragraph (vii):

"(vii) (a) the defined areas in the Districts of Dundee and Glencoe, excluding the area of the Nyanzadi Tribal Authority, the establishment of which was made known by Government Notice 1881, dated 15 October 1971, in the District of Dundee:

(b) the areas of the Ingwe Tribal Authority, the establishment of which was made known by Government Notice 696, dated 26 April 1968, and the Sitolé Tribal Authority, the establishment of which was made known by Government Notice 1533, dated 30 August 1968, in the District of Msinga;

(c) the areas of the following townships:

(i) Fkuvukene, as set apart and defined by Government Notice 3096, dated 15 August 1969, and situated in the District of Dundee;

(ii) Ezakeni, as set apart and defined by Government Notice 1543, dated 3 September 1971, and situated in the District of Klip River; and

(d) the following South African Development Trust farms:

(i) In the District of Weenen: Mountain Side 1321, Langa 13407, Mbango 13129, Mosemesene 8483, The Ravine 9201, Kaffir Drift 1286, Umhlumayo 9160, Vreedenburg 1297;

(ii) in the District of Klip River: Caspar 9791, Doornplaat 2392, Lentenskraal 2405, Strassburg 2391, Potsdam 2394, Witte Klerfontein 1341, Paarde Voet Pad 1374, Mziyonke, and those portions of the farms Pearl 2178 and Roosdal 2176 to the east of the Mziyonke stream; and

(iii) in the District of Dundee: Baviaans Trap 6000 and that portion of the farm Fairview 8790 falling to the south and east of a straight line between the most southern beacon of the farm Somshoel 1151 and the south-eastern beacon of the farm Jacobsdal 8291."

(G) Substitute the following paragraph for paragraph (viii):

"(viii) (a) the defined areas in the Districts of Bergville, Estcourt and Mooi River;

(b) the area of the Wembesi township, as set apart and defined by Government Notice 3564, dated 24 October 1969, and situated in the District of Estcourt; and

(c) the following South African Development Trust farms in the District of Bergville: The Downs 6530, Second 5882, Duddington 4887, Lente 14820, Grootgeluk 1283, Oliviershoek 14071, The Wedge 8177."

(H) Substitute the following subparagraph for subparagraph (b) of paragraph (xv):

"(b) the following South African Development Trust farms:

(i) In the District of Kranskop: Fkukulweni 5572; and

(ii) in the District of Lower Tugela: Portion 4 of Langespruit 1180."

(I) Vervang subparagraaf (b) van paragraaf (xi) deur die volgende subparagraaf:

"(b) die volgende Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust plaas in die distrik Weenen: E. G. van Nuden 13014."

(J) Vervang paragraaf (xii) deur die volgende paragraaf:

"(xii) (a) die bepaalde gebiede in die distrikte Dundee en Glencoe, uitgesonderd die gebied van die Nyanzadi-stamowerheid, waarvan die instelling bekendgemaak is by Goewernementskennepening 1881, gedateer 15 Oktober 1971, in die distrik Dundee;

(b) die gebiede van die Ingwe-stamowerheid, die instelling waarvan bekendgemaak is by Goewernementskennepening 696, gedateer 26 April 1968, en die Sitolé-stamowerheid, die instelling waarvan bekendgemaak is by Goewernementskennepening 1533, gedateer 30 Augustus 1968, in die distrik Msinga;

(c) die gebiede van die volgende dorpe:

(i) Fkuvukene, soos bepaal en afgesonder by Goewernementskennepening 3096, gedateer 15 Augustus 1969, en geleë in die distrik Dundee;

(ii) Ezakeni, soos bepaal en afgesonder by Goewernementskennepening 1543, gedateer 3 September 1971, en geleë in die distrik Kliprivier; en

(d) die volgende Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust plaas:

(i) In die distrik Weenen: Mountain Side 1321, Langa 13407, Mbango 13129, Mosemesene 8483, The Ravine 9201, Kaffir Drift 1286, Umhlumayo 9160, Vreedenburg 1297;

(ii) in die distrik Kliprivier: Caspar 9791, Doornplaat 2392, Lentenskraal 2405, Strassburg 2391, Potsdam 2394, Witte Klerfontein 1341, Paarde Voet Pad 1374, Mziyonke, en dié dele gedeeltes van die plaas Pearl 2178 en Roosdal 2176 geleë ten ooste van die Mziyonke-stroom;

(iii) in die distrik Dundee: Baviaans Trap 6000 en dié dele gedeeltes van die plaas Fairview 8790 geleë ten suid en ten ooste van 'n reguit lyn tussen die mees suidelike beakone van die plaas Somshoek 1151 en die suidoostebeakone van die plaas Jacobsdal 8291."

(K) Vervang paragraaf (xiii) deur die volgende paragraaf:

"(xiii) (a) die bepaalde gebiede in die distrikte Bergville, Estcourt en Mooi River;

(b) die gebied van die Wembesi-dorp, soos bepaal en afgesonder by Goewernementskennepening 3564, gedateer 24 Oktober 1969, en geleë in die distrik Estcourt; en

(c) die volgende Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust plaas in die distrik Bergville: The Downs 6530, Second 5882, Duddington 4887, Lente 14820, Grootgeluk 1283, Oliviershoek 14071, The Wedge 8177."

(L) Vervang subparagraaf (b) van paragraaf (xvi) deur die volgende subparagraaf:

"(b) die volgende Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust plaas:

(i) In die distrik Kranskop: Fkukulweni 5572; en

(ii) in die distrik Laer Tugela: Gedeelte 4 van Langespruit 1180."

Homeland policy is profitable to capital

Star 24/1/68

10/1
JWA

By Anthony Duigan

The homeland policy was one of the most complete and profitable systems of labour control in the world the SA Institute of Race Relations annual conference was told today.

In a survey of the processes and policies directing the relocation of blacks author Gerhard Alaré ("African Popula-

tion Relocation in South Africa") said the maintenance of white control via the most important mechanism is the control of labour via controlled and allocated land areas.

It does not matter whether the penalties for employment fall on employer or employee or whether residence in areas outside the Panthulans is tied to the avail-

ability of job, and accommo-

modation is paid. "The policy remains the same -- one of the most complete systems of control of labour and still one of the most profitable to capital, local or foreign."

Mr Alaré argued that the homelands had been used as a strategically removed reservoir from which a stable flow of

labour could be controlled for the Government, which need the rationale of "other people's money" to justify the hundreds of thousands of people from the homelands.

Coming from a wide range of sources Mr Alaré said the homelands had for long been seen as places where there was no production employed should be.

In the 1950s about 200,000 were removed to the homelands.

The effect of this relocation policy had been to reduce the population of the homelands.

In 1960, 40 percent of the black population was in the homelands.

It had increased to 44 percent in 1967.

There is, he said, no other country where the ruling party claims to its credit in its election manifesto (1967) that it has removed 217,000 of its inhabitants and relocated them in a new country.

He said that the homelands were not a "solution" to the unemployment problem.

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Of the three industries reviewed here, in which medical benefit schemes exist, all have sick pay benefits as part of their...

INDUSTRY	HOSPITAL BENEFIT	DEFERRED BENEFIT	OFFICIAL BENEFIT	RIGHT DOCTORS' CHARGES ON A PART OF DOCTORS'
Insurance (Life)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Insurance (Health)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Insurance (Sickness)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Insurance (Accident)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Insurance (Other)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Homelands not independent - US

Savetan 30/6/81 (337) (101) 107

By NORMAN NGALE
OFFICIALS from the Transkei, Bophutha- visa to Chief Lucas travelling in their official capacity will not be granted United States of America visas.

This was revealed over the weekend after discussions with a source within the local US embassy.

The discussion followed the recent refusal by the US Government to grant a visa to chief Lucas Mangope, President of BophuthaTswana.

The refusal to grant independent homeland officials visas is in accordance with the US policy not to recognise their sovereignty.

However, residents from the three homelands who are refused South African passports enjoy the privilege of "passport waver" and are able to enter the US only with the country's visa.

The US government, according to the source, takes into account the fact that the "citizens" of these homelands were not

party to the opting for independence.

This means that a Motswana, Xhosa or Venda person who obtains his homeland passport after being refused that of South Africa will have it only serving to identify him, but the passport itself is not recognised.

President Mangope was refused a visa to enter the US on May 21 while on a trip abroad after he was told by the State department that his travel document did not meet the requirements of the US transit laws.

The refusal led Chief Mangope to postpone his visit.

But following information from the local embassy it is clear that President Mangope would not gain entry unless on a South African passport.

Obtaining a South African passport for President Mangope would mean that the independence of BophuthaTswana opted for on December 6, 1977 was questionable.

Rural blacks are the 'have nots'

RDM

2/7/81
101

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

BLACK homelands produce barely more than 3% of the national output but contain more than 35% of the national population, Professor Jill Natrass, of the University of Natal, says in a new book on the South African economy.

But the plight of these areas is alleviated partly by migrant workers and "frontier commuters," whose earnings help to raise their share of the national income to a little over 11%.

Between 1960 and 1975, earnings of contract labourers and frontier commuters grew rapidly in all the homelands and by nearly 20% in real terms in four of them.

Prof Natrass gives two reasons for this trend:

- The rapid flow of migrants into the expanding "core" economy in South Africa, and;
- Very substantial increases in black wages in the period 1972-75.

But she is not hopeful of its continuation because "this source of income growth for people in the rural areas in the black states may well dry up".

Apart from a slowing down in the economic growth of the South African economy as a whole and the slowing down of the recruitment of migrant workers and of black wage increases, there is the Riekert Commission.

By giving preference to blacks living permanently in white-designated urban areas, the commission's recommendations will make it more difficult for migrant workers to enter the central economy.

"Unemployment is likely to start building up in these rural communities and this will depress living standards there."

She highlights the predominant position of agriculture, particularly subsistence agriculture, in terms of its contribution to total output and employment.

Attempts to improve agricultural output in the homelands run into the problem of high population growth, which is due in part to resettlement of blacks from white-owned farms.

"One thing is certain: the ultimate upgrading of the regions of South Africa that presently constitute the black states will require a massive transfer of resources from the developed areas into these less favoured areas," she said.

"One of the major reasons for the rejection of the policy of separate development by the international community is the fact that no real effort has yet been made by the Government to provide the separate-but-

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SURVEYING
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RDM 15/7/81 (101)

Homelands to get 26 factories

Pretoria Bureau

THE Corporation for Economic Development (CED) is to spend R11,2-million in the next two years on 26 factories in various homelands.

The general manager of CED, Mr Johannes Nieuwoudt, said in a statement the corporation's board of directors had approved the expenditure, which should speed up decentralisation.

The project included eight factories at Witsieshoek, QwaQwa, at a cost of R4,04-million; six at Isithebe, Kwa-Zulu, at a cost of R3,2-million; four at Seshego, Lebowa, costing R1,72-million; two at Nkowakowa, Gazankulu, costing R400 000 and four in KaNgwane at a cost of R1,72-million.

So far 214 industries had been established in the homelands,

providing employment for about 35 000 people, the statement said

It said the corporation's investment in the homeland industrialisation programme as at March 31 this year totalled R226-million, of which R189,8-million was invested in buildings and loans and R36,2-million on infrastructure.

Because of the big population increase in the homelands, ever increasing numbers of blacks were coming on to the labour market each year.

It was projected that over 300 000 workseekers would be accommodated each year, and while the corporation had met with relative success in creating work opportunities, the involvement of the private sector was needed as well, the statement said.

end
shown

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

K Strong

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.
S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award

II : A R Low Keen

I : N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

For the student obtaining the highest marks in

For the student obtaining

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student in any year of study.
Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

R11-million to lure homeland industry

Pretoria Bureau
A total amount of R11,2-million will be spent to provide black homelands with 26 new factories.

The plants will be completed by 1983 and are expected to increase the rate of industrial decentralisation to these areas, reports the Corporation for Economic Development.

The first factories will be available within nine months, the general manager of the CED, Mr Johannes Nieuwoudt, said. He felt the availability of facilities would act as an incentive for industrialists to decentralise.

The scheme provides

for the construction of eight factories in QwaQwa, six in kwaZulu, four in Lebowa, two in Gazankulu, and four in the Swazi homeland of Kangwane.

The corporation has already invested R226-million in the national states and the private sector an estimated R147,3-million. This has resulted in the creation of jobs for 35 000 people.

With the increase of population in the homelands it is projected that more than 300 000 black workers will have to be absorbed into the labour market each year. To provide these additional jobs, the contribution of the private sector was essential.

end :
shown :

For the second best student in the

C W von Düring

subject of Building Construction.
For the best student in the
S A Brick Association Prizes

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PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

(Continued)
SURVEYING
QUANTITY

Evictions — and the rural crisis of poverty and unemployment

By BARRY STREEK of the Daily Dispatch, East London

IT has been bitterly cold in Cape Town recently. It has also been very wet, making conditions pretty miserable for everyone. Yet, this is the weather that white government officials at the Peninsula Administration Board chose to evict a group of Ciskeians and Transkeians from the bachelor quarters in Langa.

In any circumstances, it was a miserable deed even if it was logically administering the consequences of the pass-law system, but this month's weather has underlined the callousness and inhumanity of the action.

For years, I have heard ministers telling both Parliament and black people that the policy of separate development will benefit black people and that those people from the "independent" black states will be better off than those black people who do not identify with the independent states.

Lecturing

I have heard the former Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, lecturing everyone on the advantages for black people. I have heard the former Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, extolling the virtues of the system.

And I have heard the present Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, waxing lyrical, as only he can, about how wonderful separate development really is, particularly for black people.

But, last week, the government through its agents in the Western Cape showed that it was all a lot of hot air.

The Peninsula Administration Board showed quite conclusively that citizenship of the independent Transkei or the about-to-be-independent

Ciskei did not make the slightest bit of difference to the government's hated pass laws.

It would be beyond comprehension for the government to act in this way against a group of illegal Italian, English or Portuguese immigrants. The outcry, if it was mad enough to act in this way against white people, would be tremendous.

But because the unfortunate people who are regarded as "illegals" are black, the government apparently feels that it can act in this way.

What it effectively amounts to is that we even have apartheid in diplomacy. We have white foreigners and black foreigners — and they will be treated differently simply because of their colour.

Hasn't varied

Basically, the situation is very clear. It was reflected in the Wichahn and Riekert reports and it has been reflected in various government statements. It basically hasn't varied since last century and whatever gurses Nationalist spokesmen like to give it, whatever labels, it is still the same.

Black people are not wanted in the cities, in the so-called white areas, unless they are required for their labour.

They are not normal human beings who aspire to ordinary family life. They are not fathers who want to be with their children during the formative years. They are not husbands who want to share their lives with their wives. They are not women who simply want to be with their men. They are not lovers.

They are work units. They are not citizens with political and social aspirations who have the right to demand that

the government they pay taxes to should be responsible to them. They are rather people who should be grateful to the government for what it is doing for them and should accept their place in life without without complaining.

They must accept that ordinary family life is not a right or something to aspire to. They must accept that the bulk of their adult life is to be spent as a migrant worker, spending 11 months in the cities working and one month back home with the family.

Way back in 1921, the Stalard commission said: "The Native should only be allowed to enter the urban areas, which are essentially the white man's creation, when he is willing to enter and to minister to the needs of the white man, and should depart therefrom when he ceases to minister."

As last week in Cape Town showed, that policy, insofar as it affects black people, has not changed, they should leave the white areas when they have finished ministering to the white man. Under no circumstances can they be there "with permission" unless they are ministering to whites.

'Appendages'

Some 40 years later, a deputy minister talked about the "superfluous appendages" who would be returned to the homelands when they no longer served the needs of white people. And 60 years later, the government, through a department whose political head, Dr Piet Koornhof, has indeed shown compassion on occasion, is still implementing the same inhuman policy.

What has materially changed since then is the steady deterioration of the rural areas called the home-

lands. Whereas there is evidence that even as late as the 1920s and 1930s the rural areas were providing some means of support for the people in them, they are no longer capable of doing so. Indeed, in the very area which last week's victims allegedly came from, there is a massive and continuing unemployment crisis.

If the government itself estimates that the rate of unemployment in the East London-King William's Town area is as high as 35 percent, there is already a crisis. But the East London-King William's Town area is the most developed of the whole region. In the heart of the Ciskei and Transkei the crisis is worse and the people living there are forced to find work or starve. Whatever might be said unwisely from the benches in the commissioners' courts, the reason why people will come to Cape Town and live in the most appalling circumstances is that things are indeed worse at home.

Apartheid ideologues, government officials executing policy and doing their job, police, every single means of control the state apparatus can muster, are not going to prevent the people of South Africa from leaving their homes to find work and (try to) survive. While the grinding poverty and depression of the rural areas exists, while the so-called white areas ignore that crisis, the pressures are going to continue.

Devastating

There is a crisis in the rural areas of South Africa, a crisis that could have devastating consequences, and the longer it is ignored by the government and by capital the bigger its proportions will assume.

Ideological

spending takes a back seat

Handwritten: *15/8/81*
101

Parliamentary Staff

THE Government's ideological spending on homeland consolidation took a backseat to expenditure on development of the black regions in this year's Budget.

This goes against the warning by the chairman of the Consolidation Commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt, that huge amounts should be voted for effective consolidation as time was running out.

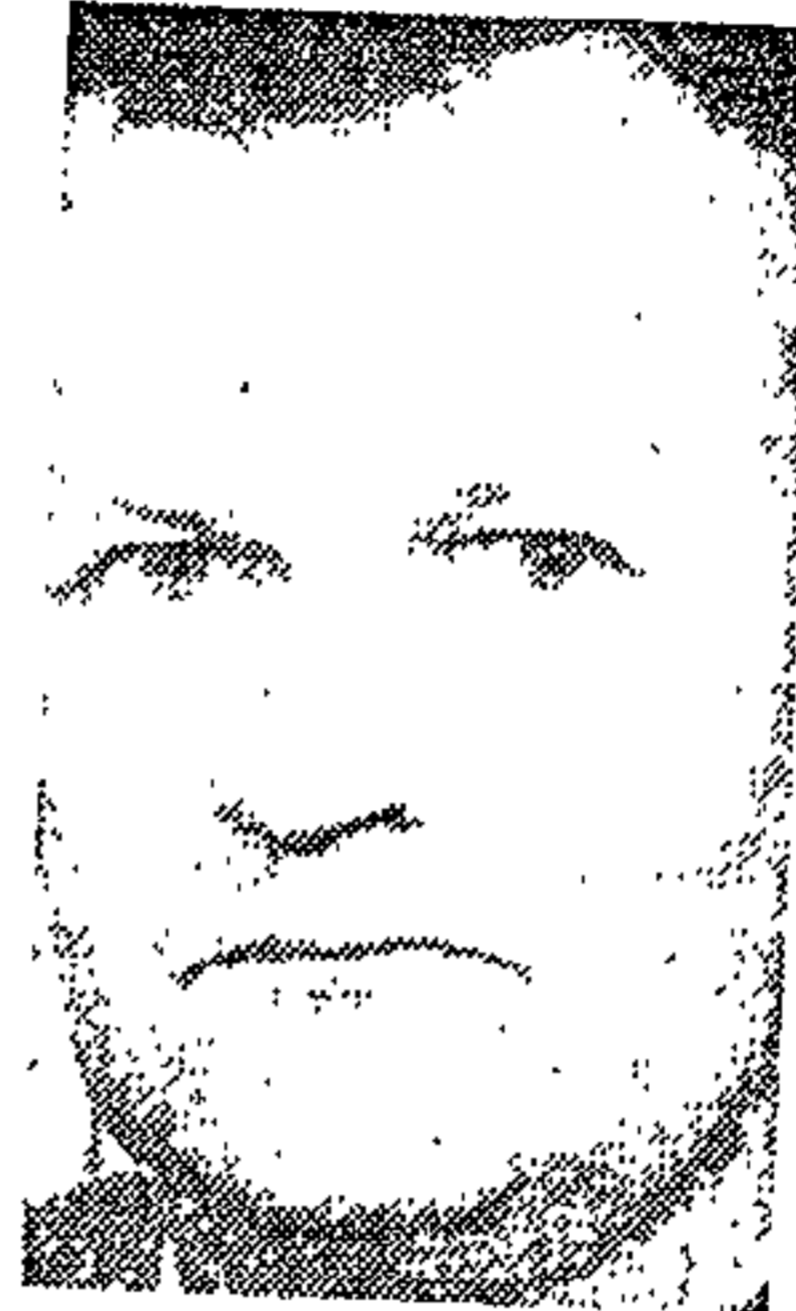
But it appears to be in line with the new Government approach that development should take priority over straight land transfers.

PURCHASES

Only R67-million is proposed to be voted this year for the purchase of land for the homelands, compared with R73-million last year.

The aim is to spend R73-million on settlement programmes this year, compared with R56-million last year.

In an attempt to generate income in the homelands, the Government proposes to spend R68-million this year compared with R56-million last year.



Mr H van der Walt

According to the estimates of expenditures it also proposes doubling the amount spent on 'development of human potential' to R4-million and improving the physical infrastructure at a cost of R20-million — R4-million more than last year.

The total expenditure of the department of Co-operation and Development is R1 139-million compared with R880-million last year.

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minority report
Secretary, Dr

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vements of natives
rsial clause, no. 17,
as far as possible steps

Using the Cape regulations and the Venice Sanitary Convention as models, the delegates drew up an extensive series of regulations regarding the provision of pratique [clearance] and the quarantining of infected ships, the establishment of quarantine stations, and the treatment of cases within the country. Most notable were the recommendations for the creation of an inter-state Board of Health to advise on matters connected with the plague. The delegates also suggested that the advice of a medical expert be obtained and a plague centre and bacteriological laboratory in each country be set up, that inoculation material be acquired, and that quarantine stations be established at Saldanha Bay, East London or Port St Johns, Durban and Delagoa Bay. Plague was to be compulsorily notifiable and local authorities were urged to keep their sanitation in good order. Specific measures for sanitation were laid down. It was felt that the inland states could take no special measures, but the railways were adjured to exercise extra vigilance for plague. South Africa was stated that within or from be taken for pance of plague South Africa w

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Go-ahead for billions in industrial development

AROUND R3 000-million annually is expected to flow by the mid-Eighties into new Southern African ventures and expansion projects as Pretoria's planned Development Bank moves into gear — if it does.

According to sources close to the matter, any doubt that the bank will take shape as intended springs not from lack of confidence by the Ministry of Finance.

ne other effort to house more member of properties in Vernonaledon Street, owned by Mr Marcus, were temporarily taken over that the government put them into dependence ensued which is um landlord. Previously occupied roughly neglected condition. nts on the very favourable terms the holder of the second mortgage

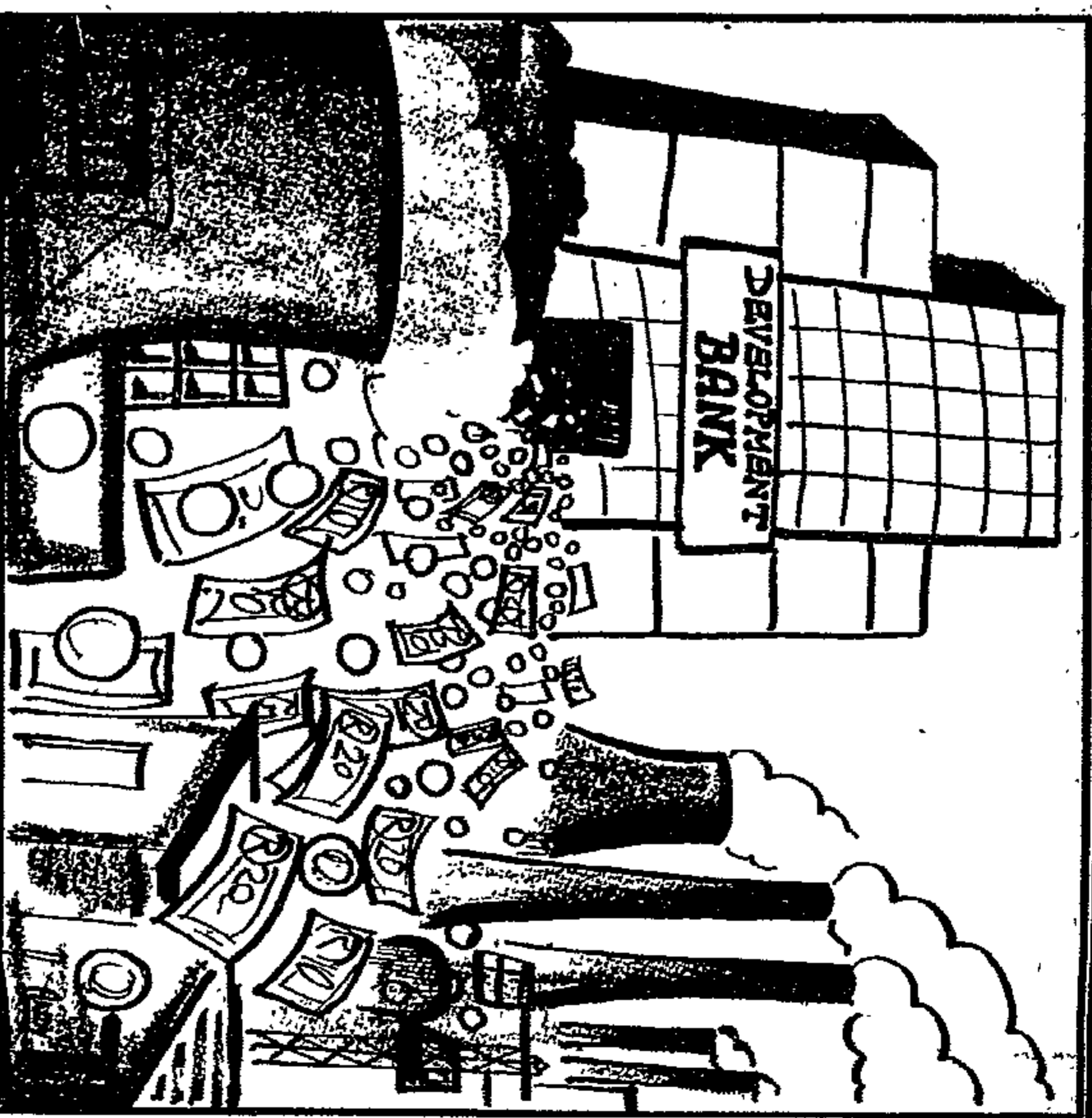
It arises, rather, from "in-fighting between the bank's supporters and those who feel that other development programmes should receive higher priority."

"Some even argue that these other programmes are viable whereas the bank, which is South African-inspired but must depend on international co-operation, could prove a damp squib."

Refuting this in a discussion with Business Times on Friday, those involved with the bank's architects said that there was no question of lack of support from the Cabinet.

"It should be clear from what the Minister of Finance said in his Budget speech that we are proceeding as fast as possible, and that there are no serious obstacles."

The sources were at pains to



BY STEPHEN ORPEN

stress that the "apparently meagre" R17-million which the Minister said in his Budget would mark the Government's initial investment in the bank should not be misconstrued.

"This money, which will come from the Minister's planned R300-million budgeted surplus, represents only a small portion of the bank's initial paid-up part of the bank's subscribed capital.

"Even the total paid-up part of the subscribed capital of a bank like this — similar in concept to the World Bank — is tiny compared with the full subscribed capital. And this capital is itself, of course, relatively minuscule compared with development funds handled by such banks."

The sources said that a set of proposals submitted recently to senior Cabinet Ministers called for an initial contribution from Pretoria of R200-million to paid-up capital.

"Development funds currently being invested in the country as a whole exceed R16 000-million a year.

"If one allows that the areas to be served by the Development Bank — outside the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex — absorb R6 000-million, it can be expected that the bank will be contributing well over R1 000-million soon for infrastructure and services alone.

"To this must be added what we hope the private sector will

contribute by way of productive resources (factories and so on), which should amount to at least R1 500-million a year, and will hopefully grow by several hundred million a year.

"Sources of finance for the bank will be soft loans and other cash through Government, plus hard loans from both domestic and overseas agencies arranged by the private sector."

The Minister said in the Budget that "negotiations with the initial participating states have already reached an advanced stage and the articles of agreement are now being drawn up."

Negotiations had been conducted with Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and self-governing national states to participate as founder members.

Resist Govt attempt to divide you, blacks told

Mail Reporter

THE Government's homelands policy and its emphasis on ethnicity was intended to divide blacks, Mr H M Pitje, a Mamelodi councillor and businessman, said yesterday.

Mr Pitje told a public meeting near the Mamelodi High School that blacks had to unite in order to solve their problems.

He said it was not good for blacks to point fingers at each other and say "This is a Zulu" or "This is a Sotho".

Pointing out that whites were not resettled along ethnic lines, Mr Pitje said the Government's policies were clearly intended to divide blacks.

Queues

Another councillor, Mr J Makgatholela, criticised the poor service meted out by black clerks at administration board offices and railway stations.

"They let us queue at their offices like cattle as if they have not been employed to serve their own people," he said.

The vice-chairman of the community council, Mr F Nkoana, said residents would not be arbitrarily evicted from their homes if they failed to pay rent. The council would investigate the case and, if a person was in arrears because of illness, he would be allowed to settle the payment after he had recovered.

The council had rejected the administration board's proposed rent increase of R15,02 because the residents were not earning enough. The increase would be considered next year, he said.

an \bar{x} srs ?

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{M-1}$$

(8.38)

(8.37)

$$f = n/N = m/M$$

$$l = \dots = N_m = L \text{ (say)}$$

say n.

the M clusters

$$(i=1, \dots, M; j=1, \dots, N_i)$$

are

$$\sum_{i=1}^M N_i = N$$

may be easier to

than individually

Often it may be more convenient to select a sample of cluster units rather than elementary units. We may for example require data on inhabitants of houses, but only have a list of houses, not inhabitants, from which to draw the sample. In an industrial sample items in boxes or (given the same total amount)

IS \bar{x}_1 more, or less

and

We can show that

(the mean of the sample)

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m x_{1j}$$

We define the Cluster Sample

Then $N = ML$

If Clusters are all of Equal

and include all n in our s

We choose a random sample s and

$X_{1j}, X_{2j}, \dots, X_{mj}$

The cluster numbers means

Assume we have M clus

N_1, N_2, \dots, N_M

Definitions and Notation

the sample. In an industrial

sample items in boxes or (given the same total amount)

Independent states: statistics
 *12. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Statistics:

Whether any arrangements for the (a) collection and (b) publication of statistics have been made by his Department with (i) Transkei, (ii) Bophuthatswana and (iii) Venda; if so, what arrangements have been made with each such independent state?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING for the Minister of Statistics:

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.
- (a) and (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) The provision

years for which documentation had
 Mustims had no participation in
 then 2 069 voters in Cape Town,
 stricks. Of these voters, 830
 d 1 269 white. 64 The greater pro-
 ers were Mustim. The compilers of
 at 1 with regard to the 'coloured'
 ain that nearly all Christian
 t have qualified. They were mainly

The Municipal Board was divided into two tiers - wardmasters and
 commissioners. The wardmasters constituted the lower tier and
 two were elected for each ward with four wards in each district.
 Wardmasters did not need any qualifications except that they
 must be ratepayers. 59 But, though as Rochlin indicates, the
 Cape Mustims were taxed to their tips before 1828, 60 they were
 not represented on this body. 61
 The second, the higher tier of the Municipal Board, was the body
 of commissioners. Election to the position of commissioner
 required ownership of property valued at not less than £1 000.
 One commissioner was elected to each district and those eligible
 could stand in any district not only the one in which they
 ification would have excluded most
 them, however, qualified in 1840. 63
 ans van de Kaap. 63 Neither was

Rare instances
 nor did they articulate their grievance
 white inhabitants. 66

None of them was elected as either
 Cape Mustims during the period 1840
 fully fledged mayoral municipality

19 AUGUST 1981 90

of statistical assistance in respect of
 the administrative preparations for
 the collection and auditing of returns,
 the processing of collected data and
 the compilation of statistical reports
 for publication by each of the three
 Republics concerned.
 Assistance is also provided for the
 statistical training of officials of the
 three Republics.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker,
 arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply,
 would it not be more convenient if the hon.
 the Minister himself were here so that he
 could answer a supplementary question?
 [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon.
 the Minister of Statistics would very much
 have liked to be here, but he had to attend a
 funeral this afternoon. Other hon. Ministers
 are also there. [Interjections]

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, in
 that case I apologize. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! Will the hon.
 member for Yooville please just repeat what
 he said?

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker,
 because I was not aware of the fact that the
 hon. the Minister was at a funeral, I apolo-
 gized. Under other circumstances I would
 expect him to be here, but under these
 circumstances nobody expects that.

coloured community, with whom they
on. They sought redress for their
did not align themselves with the
criminary measures against
gress to formulate policy with
society which in 1919 convened
community in Cape Town in 1910 found-
their political problems appear
against but the ruling class had
though similar in essence. Both
g these two Cape Town Muslim groups

... National states: hotels/motels
... Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:
... (a) In which national states have hotels
or motels been (i) acquired or (ii)
built for Blacks, (b) where are they
situated and (c) by whom are they
owned?
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:
(a) (i) (a), (b) and (c)
Ciskei
Mdantsane Hotel, situated in Mdant-
sane Township, built and owned by Ciskei
National Development Corporation.
Zwelitsha Hotel, situated in Zwelitsha
Township, built and owned by a Ciskeian
Citizen.
kwaZulu
Holiday Inn Hotel, situated at Ulundi,
built and owned by Holiday Inn Group
and kwaZulu Development Corporation.
Umlazi Hotel, situated in Umlazi
Township and owned by kwaZulu De-
velopment Corporation.
Madadeni Hotel, situated in Madadeni

Township, built and owned by kwaZulu
Development Corporation.
Umgababa Holiday Resort, situated in
Natal South Coast and owned by kwaZulu
Development Corporation.

Lebowa
Seshego Hotel, situated in Seshego
Township, built by Lebowa Development
Corporation and owned by a Lebowa
Citizen.

Mahwelereng Hotel, situated in
Mahwelereng Township, built by Lebowa
Development Corporation and owned by
a Lebowa Citizen.

Kgagapane Hotel, situated in Kgaga-
pane Township, built and owned by a
Lebowa Citizen.

Namakgale Hotel, situated in Namak-
gale Township, built and owned by Lebo-
wa Citizen.

Mtetema Hotel, situated in Mtetewa
Township, built and owned by a Lebowa
Citizen

Acornhoek Hotel, situated at Acorn-
hoek, acquired and owned by a Lebowa
Citizen.

Bushbuckridge Hotel, situated at Bus-
buck Ridge, built and owned by a Lebowa
Citizen.

QwaQwa
Phuthaditjaba Hotel, situated in the
Phuthaditjaba Township, built and owned
by the QwaQwa Development Corpora-
tion.

Bergoord Hotel, situated in the Wit-
zieshoek Reserve, built and owned by the
QwaQwa Development Corporation.

Gazankulu
Giyani Hotel, situated in Giyani
Township, built and owned by the Shan-
gaan-Tsonga Development Corporation.

KwaNdebele
Bandu Inn Hotel, situated in the vicin-
ity of Dennilton, acquired and owned by
the S.A. Development Trust.

Kangwane
Lochriel Hotel, situated in the District of
Eerstehoeck, acquired and owned by the
S.A. Development Trust.

At Union, the political climate in South Africa turned heavily
against the Indians, with the Cape not totally immune to this
trend. The Union could not decide whether to regard the Indians
as a permanent part of South Africa or not. 95 But to keep
their numbers down, Union in 1913 passed the Immigration Regu-
lations Act, allowing the Minister of the Interior to declare any
person a prohibited immigrant; and in 1914, the Indian Relief
Act to provide ... voluntary

Bill on new boundaries
 Political Staff
 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday gave formal notice of his intention to amend the South African constitution to alter the boundaries of the Republic retrospectively. No further details have been published yet, but Mr Heunis said recently that he would amend the constitution to remove any legal doubt about the changing of the boundaries of South Africa to create the states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

has the hypergeometric

$$P(r) = \frac{\binom{R}{r} \binom{N-R}{n-r}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

The number r in

If (as is usual) we can estimate P by $p = r/n$.

$$Var(R) \leq r \leq \min(R, n) \quad (8.12)$$

characteristic A can estimate $Var(p)$ by

$$Var(p) = (1-f) \frac{N-1}{N} P(1-P) \quad (8.10)$$

It can be shown that $E(p) = P$ and we can estimate P by $p = r/n$. which can only take on the values 0 or 1. P therefore has the same distribution as the mean of a population

and $\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i = R/N = P$

Let $Y_i = 1$ if the i th member has characteristic A , $Y_i = 0$ if " " " " " doesn't have " " " Then $Y_T = \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i = R$ (total number with " ")

Estimating a Proportion P

(e.g. those with characteristic "A") computer coding is necessary we might of course have to look at them all.) To satisfy both criteria we therefore need to sample 278. (If

and $n = 384 (1 + 384/1000)^{-1} = 278$

$\therefore n_0 = (NSZ_{\alpha}/d)^2 = (1000 \cdot 5.196)^2 / 500 = 384$

For estimation of the total X_T we have $d=500, S=5$

$\therefore n = n_0 (1 + n_0/N)^{-1} = 96 (1 + 96/1000)^{-1} = 88$

to satisfy requirements for the mean \bar{x} . (We have $d=1, S=5$) Assuming a 95% C.I., $n_0 = S^2/N = (SZ_{\alpha}/d)^2 = (5.196)^2 = 96$

SA's misdirected millions

...circles about doing something about the growing unemployment crisis in South Africa continued in last week's budget speech by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood.

But as with the Prime Minister's contribution to the no-confidence debate, there was little action.

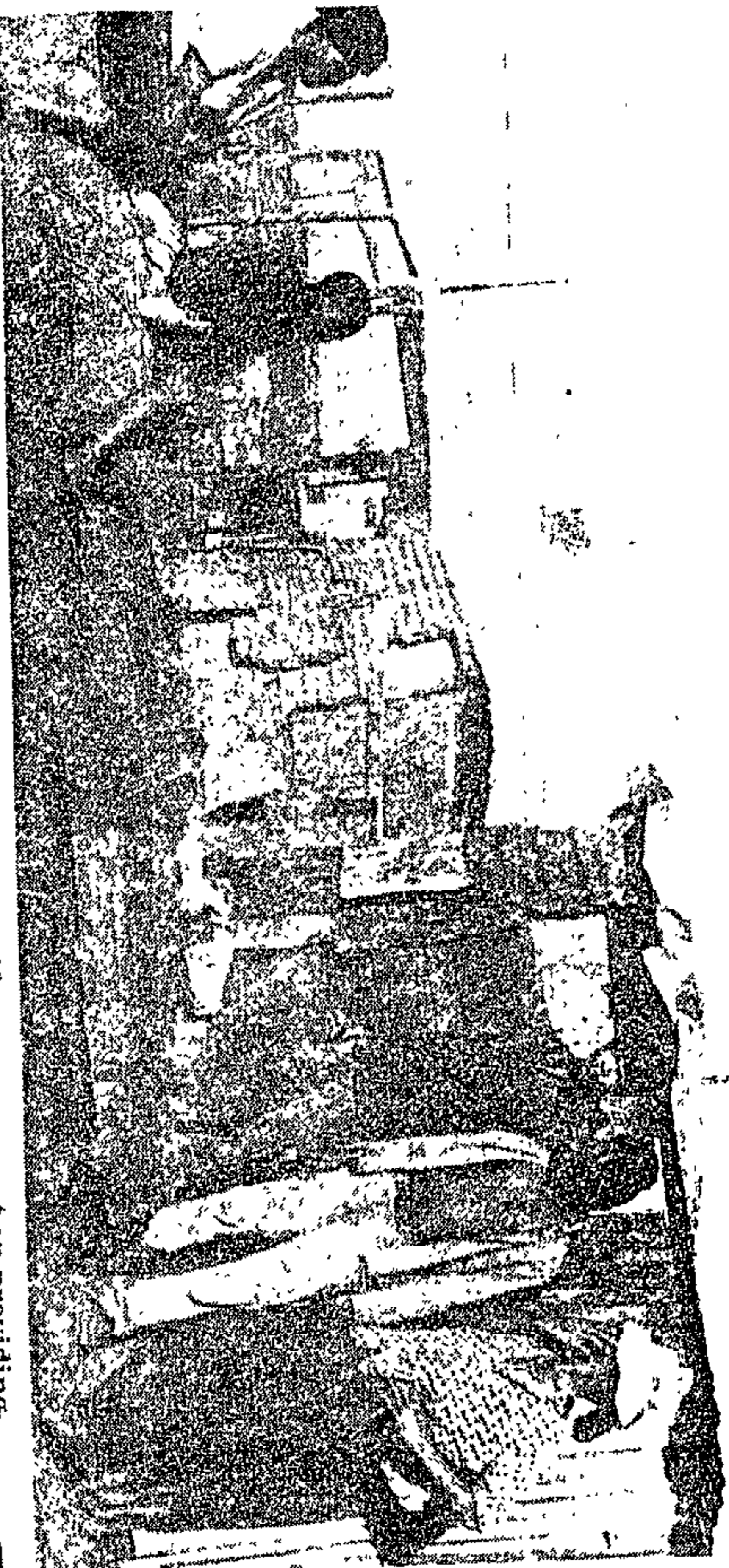
It is almost as if the Government sees the unemployment crisis as a problem, but not a particularly important one.

The grinding poverty in the rural area, and all the human misery that entails, is just not seen as a crisis, even a little crisis.

Yet, the defence budget can go up by 40 per cent, the housing budget can be effectively cut down and general sales tax remains on essential foodstuffs.

In those decisions, the Government effectively showed where its priorities lay: build up the army to defeat the enemy outside. It was a budget victory for the generals, who undoubtedly found support from the likes of General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, and Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha, who used to be Minister of Defence.

But what would seem to me to be far more important, the enemy inside South Africa, was given tacit encouragement, the unemployment crisis, the housing crisis, the very issues which can only alienate the majority of South Africans from the system were not given any significant attention. Indeed, in the most extraordinary development, the Department of Community Development openly criticised the Treasury in both a long statement and in its



Would all those extra millions be needed for defence if more was spent on providing better housing for people like these? *CCPY for SADR file*

annual report for cutting down the Government's housing programme.

The Department of Community Development's track record in implementing the Group Areas Act can hardly be described as a positive contribution to the housing crisis, but on this issue one can only sympathise with it: South Africa not only has a backlog in housing — after years of neglect by the Nationalist Government when it thought that housing for black people was not very important — but also the deficit is growing daily through the substantial population growth and the

drift of people to the cities.

In these circumstances, the Treasury, and therefore the cabinet, has seen fit to mark time on the construction of housing. It is almost as if the Government believes that people living in inadequate housing — in squatter camps, in resettlement camps, and the like — are of secondary importance in the overall strategy to defeat the enemy.

In fact, the people of South Africa, the majority of South Africa, should be the front line, the first priority.

In a very real sense, un-

less all South Africans, regardless of colour, have the vote to elect representatives to the central South African Parliament — these short-sighted spending priorities are unlikely to change, the Government is responsible to the electorate, which is all white, and it had a severe shock at the polls this year.

Under the circumstances, therefore, the Government in a vain attempt to save itself may well be tempted to continue to pander to white needs and fears.

But no one in his right mind, however selfish, can

I can well remember the late MP for Griqualand East, Mr Jan Jordaan, calling on the Government to begin constructing the canal from the new Kubusie dam to East London by using manual labour rather than massive and expensive machines.

His proposal may have been a bit romantic — the exact path of the canal is not yet final — but the point Mr Jordaan made was extremely sound.

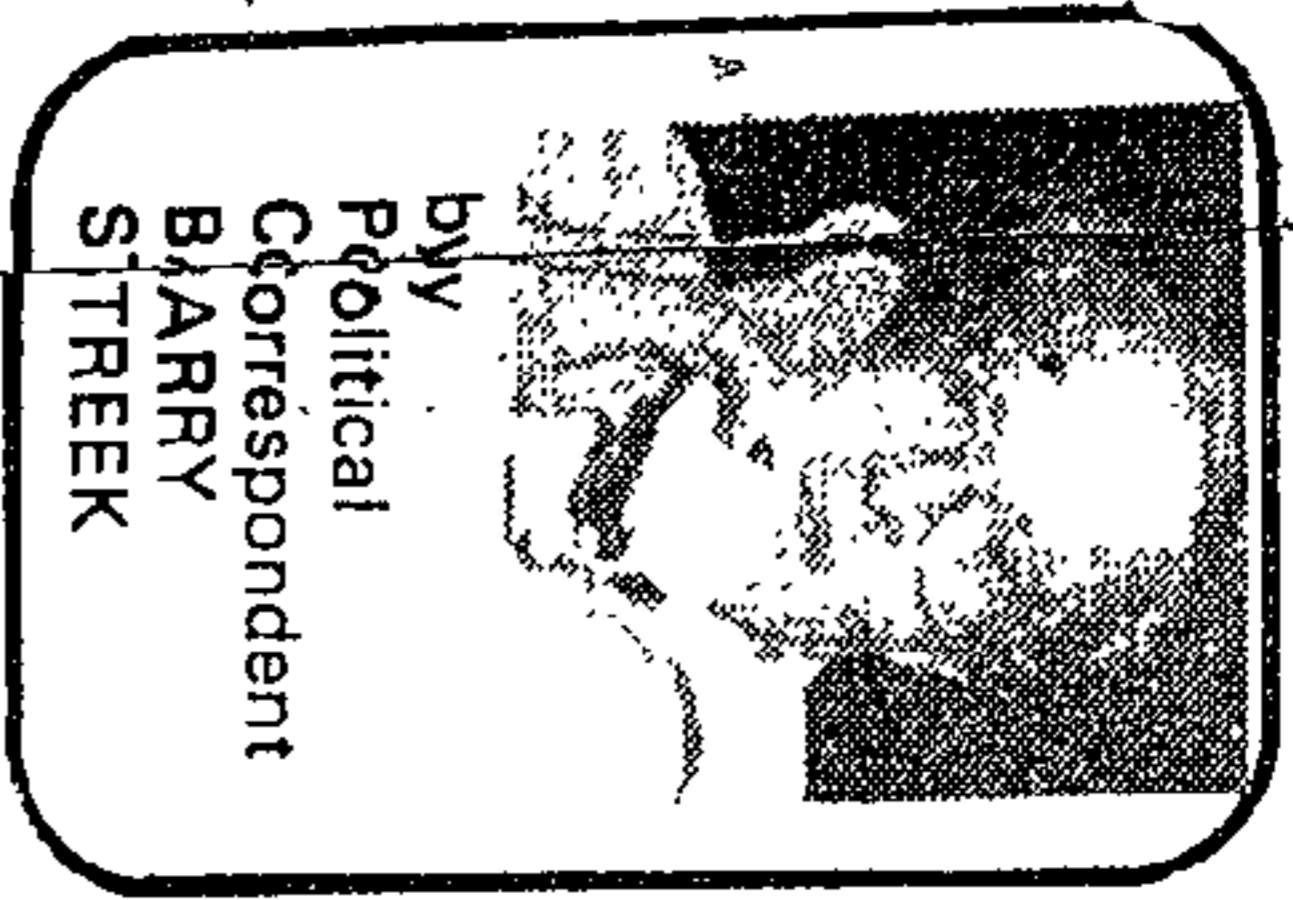
What South Africa needs so desperately is leadership which shows concern for people and their needs. South Africa needs people-orientated economic development, not economic development which enables a very small section of the population to get richer and the rest to remain poor.

The call for the use of people in the construction of the Kubusie canal was an example of what I would regard as people-orientated development.

Mr Jordaan went on to call on the Government to give tax incentives to labour-intensive industries because he regarded the creation of jobs as so important.

There is a danger that some people will try to exploit the unemployment crisis by paying starvation wages, but that can be prevented, if there is a will, both by the unions, and by the Government.

If it became economicaly worthwhile for entrepreneurs to employ people, and more worthwhile to employ people than to buy machines, it is obvious



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

that the creation of jobs would be stimulated.

In other words, the Government should be giving incentives, rebates and concessions to people who create job opportunities, particularly in areas such as the Eastern Cape.

Even if the jobs are not created in the rural areas, and they are created in Cape Town or the other metropolitan areas, this is far more important than trying to keep those cities slightly whiter than they are now.

Indeed, as a recent study by Brian Levy, published by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, has underlined, a drastic change in the taxing structure for companies is long overdue.

Levy claims that "South Africa is among those countries with the most unequal distribution of income in the entire world. To some extent, this inequality is the direct re-

sult of the discriminatory practices of various governments throughout the 20th century.

"In part, though, discrimination has been accompanied by, and has helped shape, an industrial structure orientated toward the economic advancement of the country's white population."

Much of the short study is fairly heavy academic stuff, but the conclusion is highly significant: the South African economy has been deliberately structured to favour capital-intensive manufacturing rather than labour-intensive industry.

Levy analyses the reasons for this, including the deliberate restrictions on black urbanisation, and says that the capital-intensive orientation has exacerbated unemployment and inequality.

The implication is clearly that if the Government was concerned about unemployment and inequality it would change the structure of the economy so that it was labour-intensive.

But, in fact, successive Governments have, not surprisingly, favoured capital rather than job creation.

There wasn't anything to look for in last week's budget for a change of orientation, but it certainly is high time that there was. Until the majority of people have jobs, housing, access to health and educational services, the ever escalating defence budget is a pointless waste.

Industrialization and inequality in South Africa by Brian Levy, published by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, University of Cape Town, 17 pages.

101

'This is not a race problem'

Scwena 21/8/81

In honour of the gentleman who has done so much for the pensioners of the Republic of South Africa and those of other black neighbouring states, the currency in the Republic of Transkei will, the rumour says, be known as One Lapa, representing R1.

The value of the Lapa increases tremendously when you cross the border and come into South Africa, and on current exchange rates, is in the region of R20.

Which explains why so many Transkeians are leaving their so-called country and heading for the Western Cape, where they are prepared to risk sleeping in freezing cold, jail, shooting and all the other elements just to get away from Transkei.

This has resulted in this subject being the main issue discussed in Parliament this week. And what a revelation this was, indeed.

Chief spokesman on matters of this sort for the Opposition PFP, Mrs Helen Suzman, was at her best when she tore the Government apart over the problem of Nyanga and the Government's reaction to it.

These people, she said, are from poverty and want in Ciskei and Transkei. Civilised countries, she said, tried to care for refugees who arrived in their midst, even if they were foreigners.

"Here, we have harassed and hounded people, who are our responsibility. They have been treated like an invading army instead of the poor wretches they are, trying to escape hunger and hardship of the so-called homelands".

Of the Department of Co-Operation and Development, Mrs Suzman said: "The co-operation part of the department has consisted of tearing down the shelters and making it as difficult as possible for any assistance to be rendered to the hundreds of people left shivering on the Cape Flats in the coldest, wettest winter for many a year.

"The development part was the statement last Friday that those people who were working would be legalised and that he (the Minister) would try to find work elsewhere outside the area, for the others — but their families would not necessarily be allowed to stay with them".

But of course, instead of sitting back and accepting that this is the truth, nothing but the truth, out came Dr Piet Koornhof in defence of himself, the Government and the actions of his officials at Nyanga.

"There is nothing racist in the issue, nor is it an ideological one, and it has nothing to do with the colour of people's skin".

WHAT, THEN?

Really? Are you sure, Dr K? I thought this issue is all about people not being allowed in the Western Cape because this area is a Coloured Preference area. Has this nothing to do with colour?

I thought these people are only there because they are not allowed to go anywhere in the country, unlike their white counterparts who can just trek up north, go east, west, anywhere, without any problem at all. So what is this about colour not having anything to do with it?

"This is not a political or race problem". Again, should we ask Dr Koornhof whether he is absolutely sure that if these people had been white they would have been treated in exactly the same way?

Of course, we know the answer. In fact, we are sure it would not have reached this in the first place. All sorts of contingency plans would have been put into operation to build accommodation for these people.

JUSTIFYING

There is no doubt that Dr K himself, who assured the Americans that apartheid is dead, is trying to justify that statement by saying there is nothing racist about this issue.

He knows the facts. There is poverty and deprivation in the so-called homelands. There are no job opportunities. As far as this government is concerned, they are now the problem of "our neighbouring black state", and they would not "interfere in other countries' internal affairs".

Even the SABC has been able to find people who only really wanted to work. I am looking forward to their report on Midweek next week, for, only when the harsh realities of the situation are brought into the homes of the whites who live so comfortably will the majority of the understand

what this is all about. We are sure these squatters are hardly interested in politics. They do not care about one-man-one-vote. They do not plan to overthrow the Government.

They are only interested in leading a reasonably secure life. They want jobs. And a family life of sorts. That, and nothing more. They want homes to return to every night after work.

WHOSE CRIME?

Right now, the people at Nyanga will stand back and watch their shacks go up in

fire. They will gladly get into the police vans in their hundreds and spend time in jail.

They know that they have not committed any crime against humanity. Instead, those who treat them this way, are the ones who are committing the crime.

The week got off to a scorching start, with the Budget debate. The Government, in its usual fashion, was trying desperately to defend the Budget, suggesting it was "realistic".

The Opposition came out fighting, with Mr Ken Andrew, (PFP, Gardens) saying inflation in South Africa

would remain "disastrously high" until the Government took action to remove "artificial obstructions".

BREAD PRICE

He also referred to the increase in the price of bread as "scandalous". The Minister of Finance, he said, had maintained that South African bread was still among the cheapest in the world, but if the comparative prices were adjusted to per capita income, it was found to be the most expensive out of five major world capitals.

Calling on the Minister to review the subsidy on

bread, Andrew suggested that the whole subsidy be used on brown bread, and that GST be used to add to this subsidy.

And, finally, as we started, we should end. Back to Di Lapa Munnik. The old "Pensioners can live on R20 a month" skeleton was brought out of the cupboard, and he was called on to explain his remarks.

"Is the Minister dealing with cattle or people?" asked Mr All Widman.

I'm told there was, at some stage, an interjection from the Minister which was inaudible. Was it perhaps an answer to this question?



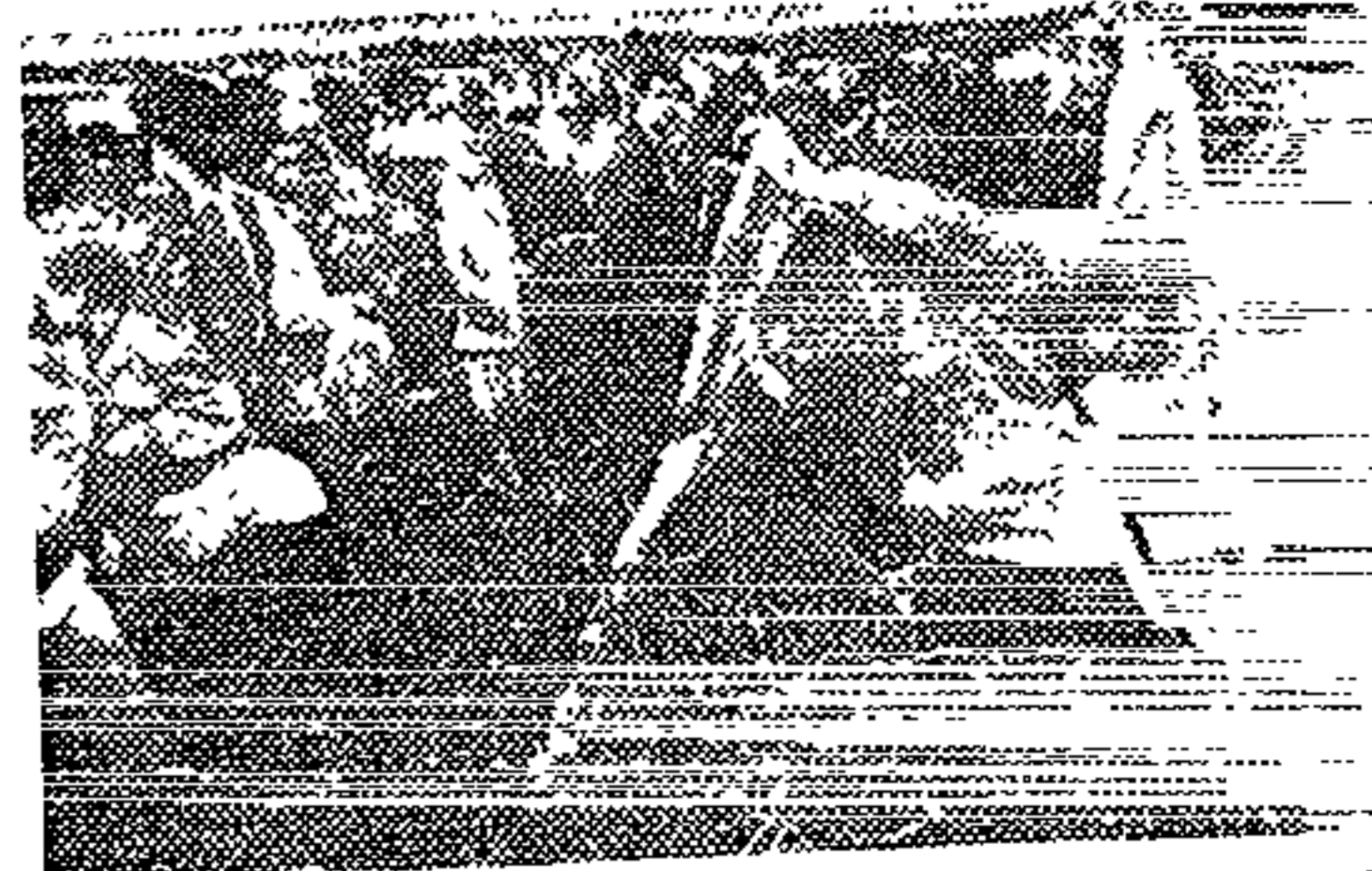
Finally, when a South Sotho speaking person says he is hungry, he would say: "Ke a lapa". Any connection there?

generally, that ownership is very clear, that ownership can reasonably be regarded as an asset, it is unduly in view of the fact that the lessor and leased back by the originally owned by the lessor and leaseback normally recommended.

8. Sale and Leaseback

for deferred taxation on capital the tax-charge and pre-tax failure to do so will lead to therefore a good case for valuing differences must reverse). In the case of (which are generally a conflict balances in practice, notably reasonable doubt. Many companies should not be created unless recommended.





Squatters face bulldozers and police act.

Let the

S. Tribune 23/8/81

~~340~~ ~~200~~ 103

DR PIET KOORNHOF'S DEPARTMENT HAS RAZED

SQUATTER CAMPS, DEPORTED AND ARRESTED MANY

PEOPLE, CAUSING MISERY AND PAIN — BUT THE

AUTHORITIES MUST SOMETIMES CLOSE THEIR EYES

A MAN lives in a homeland (independent or not). He has an allotment of land which he shares with a few brothers and their families. There is less than one hectre of cultivated land per family and no irrigation or any other source of water for agriculture.

The land could not be ploughed properly because the few oxen he has were weak after the winter. His harvest of mealies in April was as good as could be expected and yielded about 200 to 250 kilograms of ground mealies. His family of six had consumed the mealies by the end of July.

Late June and July were months of hunger. The only meat available was one or two thin, stunted chickens, and a goat or two which had to be shared with dozens of people.

He cannot kill oxen as he needs them for ploughing and as his only sign of status. The goats have been reduced to breeding stock only and you cannot eat your old horse.

He decides he must try to find work in the nearest town or city. He knows that if he does not, his children will go hungry on and off for six months, his wife may run away, and he may lose all his stock.

For generations, his people have gone to find work in the city (Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Pretoria.) It is the only way to earn money. He goes without a permit, because the local labour bureau can offer no work.

He has no option.

His wife decides that she will join him, because she knows he will not send money quickly. There is nothing to keep her on the land, and she is afraid that city women will take his money off him.

This man, believe it or not, is privileged, because a growing proportion of people in the homelands have no land at all. They

By Lawrence Schlemmer, Social and Political Scientist at University of Natal

have either been resettled in villages, or live in denser rural areas where allotments have been sub-divided so much, that younger sons have no land of their own to plough.

These people in large measure are the source of the squatter settlements around Durban, to the northwest of Pretoria, around East London and in the Western Cape, where over 1000 of them have just been arrested as illegals. All these areas have a shortage of jobs for people already there, so what is the point of migrating to the cities?

The reasons are the following:

- In the large urban areas, a man or woman can occasionally find an odd job — a spell of gardening, a temporary loading job, as a casual worker on a demolition site, a temporary domestic, etc.

- In the city you can acquire work through contacts.

- One can sometimes do informal work like hawking tomatoes or oranges, acting as a messenger for a shebeen-owner, collecting old clothes, etc.

- If the person looks young enough he can pretend to be a school-boy collecting for school fees.

- If the situation is really desperate for a young woman there is always the possibility of prostitution.

- A person can even help others erect shacks in order to earn a meal.

- There are also well-stocked dustbins in the city which may contain something of paltry value.

These reasons reflect the desperation and bitterness of the struggle for survival among the very poor. In the process squatter camps pop up, with shacks made of empty beer-containers, old tins, packing cases and sacking. These

camp often have no facilities — no toilets, water, schools or clinics. But they spell survival.

What can or should the authorities do?

They are faced with choices that would test the wisdom of Job. No action means that the squatter camps would mushroom overnight. Normal arrests of pass-law offenders is part of the risk of coming to the city and does not and cannot curb the inflow of desperate people.

Even a few weeks stay in the city before being arrested can be more rewarding than remaining hungry in the homeland.

Mass arrests and raids quite correctly arouse the interest of a concerned Press, and cause bitterness and hate among the victims. The people may even start to challenge the police and the authorities, as they have done in the Cape.

The authorities become determined to stem the tide of humanity because their allotted task is to keep our society orderly. The poor refugees from hungry homelands become equally determined to go on surviving in the only way possible — in or around the cities.

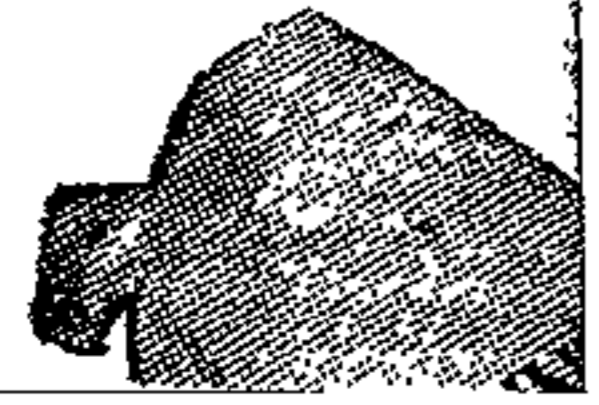
Perhaps we should be grateful that younger men in particular keep on coming back to the cities. If they can make it to Cape Town or Durban they can also make it to some border where recruitment is available — for military training as saboteurs and terrorists. Crime is another option, whether it be cattle rustling from white farms on the borders of homelands or theft in the cities. Since they are "illegal" anyway there may not be much to lose.

Is there a solution?

Under present circumstances probably not. There are, however, ways of looking at the problem which are better than present official attitudes.

Firstly it is necessary to accept that there are no short term solutions. The problem is here to stay, whether homelands are independent or not and whether pass-laws are reformed or not. We

101





... are these areas a greater threat than raids and deportation

... people be



have had pass-laws for as long as South Africa has existed and they have not solved the problems of the authorities.

The second reality to accept is that controls, raids, arrests and other action, if they have to exist, should not be too efficient or enthusiastic. Our survival as a nation with honour and Christian principles depends on our not actually forcing people to starve to death in Ciskei, Transkei or KwaZulu. Our survival as a society depends on us not forcing people to the point of total despair and hate.

The authorities must close their eyes at least some of the time.

Another urgent requirement is for rural recruiting bureaux to start making judicious exceptions. In cases of dire and demonstrable need, permits should be issued to a person to go to the cities whether a job is available or not. That person will at least have the opportunity to look for a job or to get by in some way.

The period for which a person can be in the urban area without work

should also be extended.

We must also consider whether public projects and services like road building, street cleaning, public site clearing, etc are as labour-intensive as they should be. Must we inevitably replace labour with large yellow bulldozers and front-end loaders?

Decentralisation of industry is also necessary.

However, decentralisation is not a practical short-term solution if the intention is to encourage industry to invest within the homelands. The costs of job creation are too high and the disadvantages to most investors outweigh the advantages. It has been tried with only limited success.

There is a set of proposals which Government has considered, arguing the case for so-called co-operative areas. The idea is to define growth regions which straddle parts of "white" areas and homeland regions and to mount joint white/black development ventures which can benefit from the infrastructure and expertise in the "white"

areas and link them to the development needs in the black part of the defined region.

This makes good sense and the Government should pursue it with vigour. Call these "international development regions" if you like, but they do offer the real hope of taking development and jobs towards black people.

We should consider carefully the oft-expressed view that work-seekers from the rural areas create unemployment among urban people. Settled urban people have to an extent moved up into semi-skilled work and they are not threatened by rural migrants.

Coloured people and settled urban black people often will not take jobs as loaders, sweepers etc. A free availability of willing unskilled workers could in any event stimulate job-creation and encourage the use of labour instead of machines.

In any event the official attitude on this issue contradicts itself.

At the same time as arguing that strict influx

control is necessary because no jobs are available, the authorities fine employers for employing rural work-seekers without permits.

Finally, and perhaps above all, we must seriously rethink our notion that our country is and should be a uniformly developed, tidy, orderly and well planned place.

I am not arguing for slums in Sea Point or Sunnyside. All I am saying is that we are not a developed society by world standards and it is natural that there will be parts of our urban concentrations, or parts of some urban areas, well hidden away from middle-class sensitivities, that are sprawling, untidy, ramshackle areas of the very poor.

Are such areas a greater threat to South Africa's well-being than raids, deportations and the defining of desperate work-seekers as criminals?

I am firmly convinced that the future of people in nice, pretty suburbs is more secure if we simply let these people be. There are already too many saboteurs. We must not add to that problem.

Eaton Street house to + + + + +

IN A SIGNIFICANT departure from traditional practice, the Government is to introduce legislation that will enable South Africa to retain land in independent homelands.

As the Government faces mounting difficulties over realising the homeland dream, it is introducing measures observers believe are intended to ensure that land for consolidation is properly used.

The effect of the new law will be that South Africa or the South African Development Trust will be able to designate certain parts of independent homelands to remain its own property.

According to the new legislation, the Government will have the right to keep land earmarked for an independent state and to dispose of it at its own discretion.

Constitutional observers believe that the new legislation is being introduced to deal with areas of land scheduled for inclusion in Transkei, Bophutha-Tswana and Venda.

It is common knowledge that Bophutha-Tswana's President Lucas Mangope has been pressing the South African Government to fulfil its pledges and hand over sizeable quantities of already-scheduled land.

Under existing legislation, the Government would be obliged to hand over the land to the black state "without the payment of any duty or fee or charge".

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This land is Your land (but it's our land too)

BILL WILL GIVE HOMELAND RIGHTS TO GOVERNMENT

BY IVOR WILKINS: Political Correspondent

*S-Times
23/8/81
(101)*

But in terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament this week, the land could be included in the independent state, while South Africa or the South African Development Trust retained all obligations and rights over the land.

It is believed the Bill will apply specifically to areas of land still to be included in the three already-independent homelands.

A number of farms in the Mount Currie, Elliot, Maclear, Indwe and Queenstown districts are still scheduled for transfer to Transkei.

Kuruman, Matikeng, Warmbaths, Brits, Rustenburg, Swartruggens, Marico, Delareyville, Thabazimbi and Mdujana areas.

Exactly what the Government's motivation is for the new legislation remains unclear at this stage, but intended sources believe it is being mainly to placate rightwing opposition to the handing over of land to the homelands.

There has been considerable opposition to the fact that there is no control over the land after it has been handed over. Rightwingers in particular have expressed resentment that once-productive land often falls into neglect after it has been handed over.

Recent Government declarations have insisted that new land would not be handed over willy-nilly without ensuring that it would be utilised to best advantage.

It is believed the Government intends to retain control over the additional land to be incorporated into the states until it has satisfied itself it is being productively worked.

The new Bill comes at a time when the Government faces increasing problems with its consolidation programme.

The chairman of the consolidation commission, Mr Henrie van der Walt, has estimated that it would take R6 000-million over the next 10 years to achieve meaningful consolidation.

This year's Budget provides only R67-million for consolidation, R6-million less than last year's figure and only 1.1 per cent of the total amount needed.

Mr Errol Moorcroft, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, told Parliament this week that the Budget allocation for consolidation was an admission that the policy of apartheid was an impossible dream.

"At this rate it is going to take the best part of 100 years to consolidate the homelands in a meaningful way," he said.

two or three weeks - before we'd got any payment of rent. So eventually we had to go to an attorney and have him pitched out.

said.

Disintegration seen in bantustans

SV Post 24/8/81 By SANDRA SMITH

(107)

TOTAL social disorganisation and disintegration were becoming apparent in the "bantustans" as a result of large-scale resettlement, poverty and a shortage of land.

This is the opinion of a University of Port Elizabeth social science student, Miss Tembela Rula, who is doing practical work as a legal adviser at the East Cape Council of Churches advice bureau in Port Elizabeth.

The advice bureau was set up nearly 2½ years ago and helps about 200 people a month with their problems relating to maintenance grants, disability grants, old age pensions and unemployment benefits.

Miss Rula prepared an information sheet for use by bureau workers in which she examined the legal position of blacks in urban areas.

"In the bantustans, crime, violence, war between land-owners and landless, between the haves and the have-nots, corruption, ruthless and uncontrolled oppression as well as starvation are the marks of communities," Miss Rula wrote.

"Everywhere there is a vast, restless, shifting population of displaced people living from hand to mouth and fighting for tonight's shelter and tomorrow's bread."

The R500 penalty for people in urban areas employing unregistered black workers, which came into operation in 1979, had lowered the possibility of workers from the homelands being able to find jobs in urban areas.

This penalty was "a much more effective tool of influx control than anything which has gone before", Miss Rula said.

People who wished to obtain rights under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act must "demand qualifications, and prove they are entitled to them".

How officials got publishing shares

By Tony Stirling

Perskor — the Johannesburg-based Afrikaans publishing giant — passed out the black educational book material in the homeland through the establishment of two companies in which the homeland minister, government officials and school pupils were offered shares they did not have to pay for.

The two companies are Ukhazi Press Ltd

and Bovevga Press Ltd, unlisted public concerns which operate in the Transkei and Ciskei and Tloka, Gankulu and Lebova respectively.

Four homeland leaders in various official positions and teachers became shareholders.

The Transkei Minister of Education, Mr. M. M. Masinga, a director of Ukhazi Press, homeland government officials, including the Lebova Secretary for Education, Mr. Derek

Kobe, are on the board of Bovevga Press.

A director of one of the companies has confirmed that Perskor offered those unable to pay for the shares, which have a par value of R1 each, the option to pay for the shares out of future dividends of the company.

The books information obtained from other sources on Perskor's homeland operation in the field of educational books and materials.

Dr Cedric Phatudi,

Chief Minister of Lebova, told me that he had decided to take up shares in Bovevga Press on moral grounds.

"As chief minister I thought it inappropriate to take up an offer through which I could benefit but which was not available to the people of Lebova as a whole," he said.

Two members of his cabinet — which was the only cabinet not represented among shareholders in the 1975 issue of shares, have since become

shareholders through an issue of shares made in 1978.

Perskor attempted to set up a similar company in Bovevga in about three years ago.

It had applied for registration of a company which would market educational books for the province.

The problem was that the province had no shareholders and when meetings with potential shareholders had taken place.

However, President Lucas Vorster, the Minister of Education, had a number of officials in the province who had certain premises

of Perskor's operations in the territory, spread the scheme in the bud at the same time he immediately terminated a 1978 agreement with the government to market educational books for the province.

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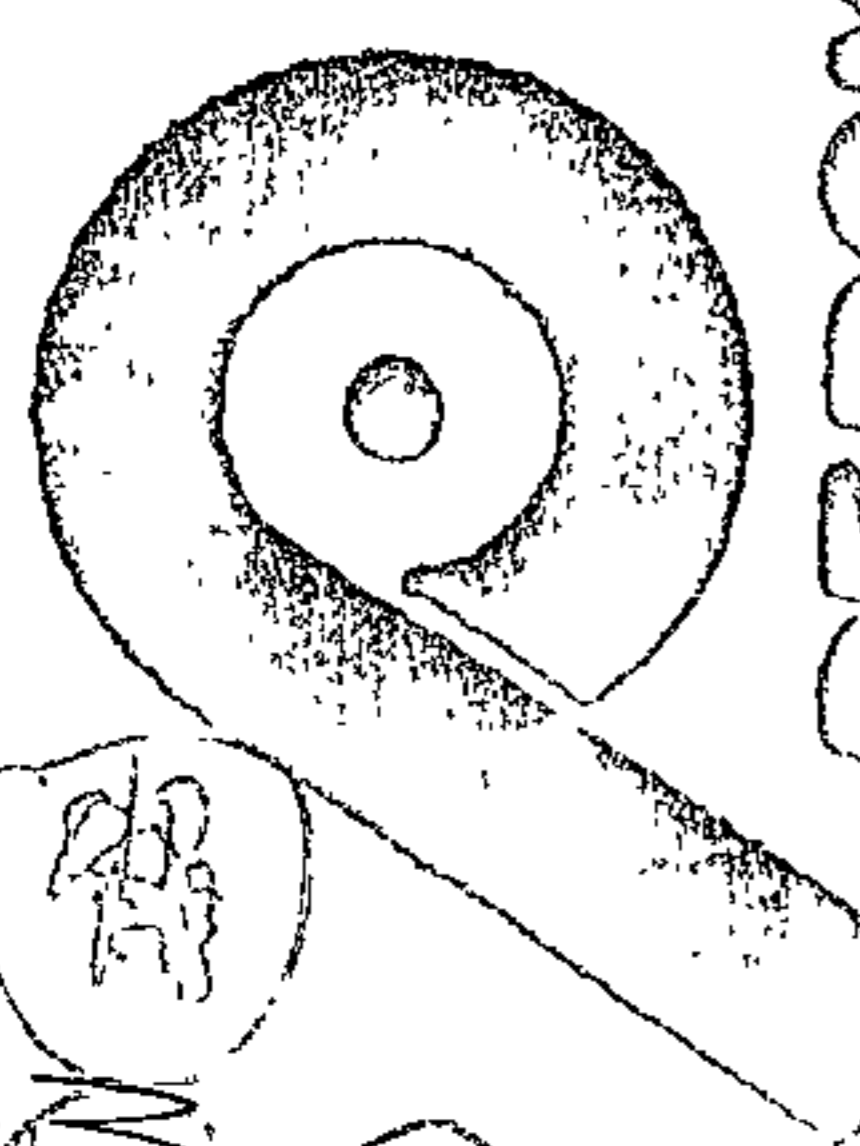
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PERSKOR

Now it will be hard to compete

Traditional links with the top South African politicians, but through this stronger contact with those in power in the homeland, the companies are being to provide a special opportunity," he said.

The list of members of homeland government holding shares in Ukhazi Press Ltd and Bovevga Press Ltd is formidable.

In Transkei shareholders in Ukhazi Press include President Kaiser Mantsanzima, his brother and Prime Minister, Mr. George Masinga, and Mr. M. M. Masinga, the former president, Chief Butha Buthe.

And can you imagine the numbers of any homeland entrepreneur who fails to set up a

other minister. The most important political figures, however, are Mr. M. M. Masinga and Mr. George Masinga, the former president, Chief Butha Buthe.

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In the Ciskei the pattern of government participation was less pronounced. The initial shareholders included only Chief Minister, Mr. Lennox Sebe.

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3.19. ENDING A RUN AND POWERING OFF

- 1. At the end of a demand run typed:

@FIN <CR>

this will sign off t information as follows:

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RUNID: RRRRRR   ACCT:
TIME:   TOTAL:  HH:MI
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        SUAS USED: RR
        IMAGES READ:
HH:MM:SS MMM DD,YYYY
*TERMINAL INACTIVE*

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- 2. Once the 'TERMINAL IN another run may be star the computer.

- 3. If only the last line of (giving the start and fi log sheet) type the foll

@@SKIP 5

- 4. After the TERMINAL INAC the line to the compute

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- 5. Power off the terminal case of the U100's do screen and turn off the the keyboard on the rig

- 6. If the system has w terminal (while it is co message is printed:

*TIMEOUT I

The operator receives a 5 minutes no input is r downed by the system.

Consolidation plans 'within 12 months'

CT 37/8/81
101

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The public should have a clear picture of the consolidation plans of the government within the next 12 months, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, promised here yesterday.

Speaking on his vote in the Budget committee stage, he said he expected to be able to release a series of finalized proposals approved by the cabinet within the next 12 months.

Ciskei's consolidation proposals should be ready for parliamentary approval before the state became independent, Mr Botha said.

The committee for co-operation and development should finalize their work before June 31, 1982.

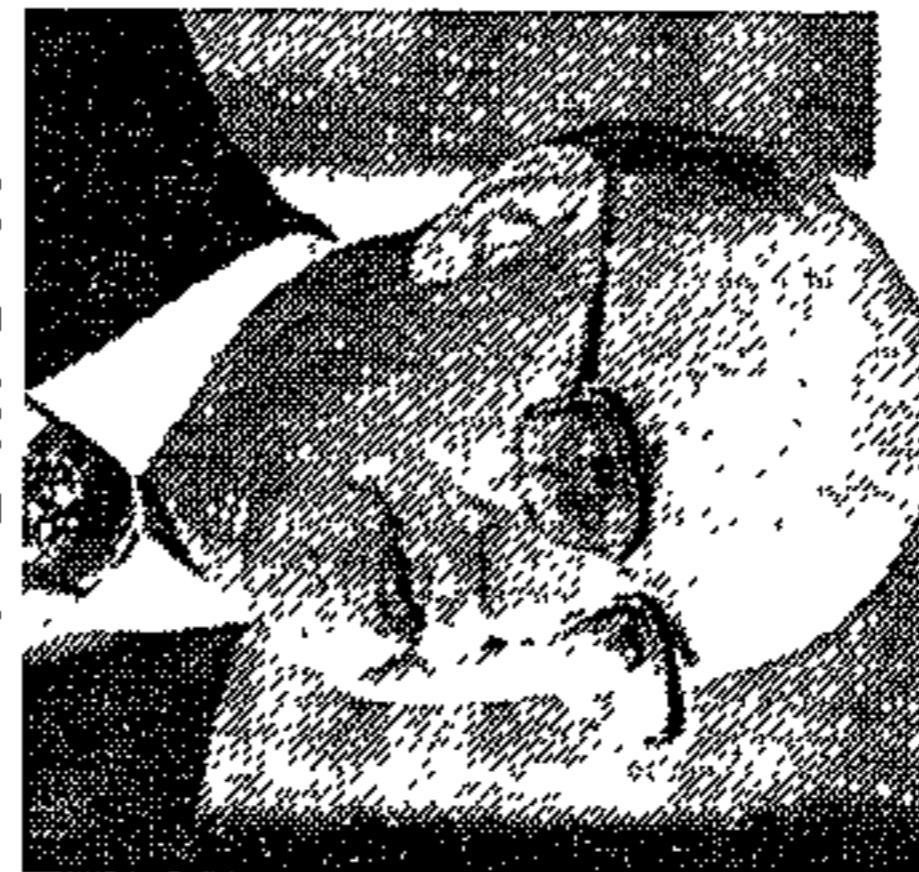
Mr Botha referred to a statement issued by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last year saying it spelled out clearly how the govern-

ment approached the question of consolidation.

Before a cabinet committee reported, the Van der Walt Commission would consult all land owners and negotiate with the black national states before reporting, finally to the cabinet. Continued negotiation with the black states would be conducted on an individual basis.

"Only then will the cabinet's final decision be presented for approval by Parliament," Mr Botha said.

"As a result of these guidelines the Van der Walt Commission has been able to review its report and clar-



Mr P W Botha

if certain principles with the cabinet," he said. This made it possible to speed up negotiations with the Ciskei

Government and the proposals would be ready for parliamentary approval before Ciskeian independence.

The foundation had now been laid for speedy finalization of the consolidation proposals and the committee would complete its work by the end of June next year.

"Within approximately twelve months it will be possible to give the public a clear view of what the consolidation picture will look like," Mr Botha said.

It was important that clarity and finally be reached on the issue.

Mr Botha wanted to know from the Opposition why a

distorted picture of land distribution was being drawn for overseas consumption

Only 35 percent of South Africa's surface area had a rainfall of 500mm or more a year. The black states, had the best agricultural land, with 76 percent of it having a 500mm-plus rainfall.

"We should be honest enough to tell the outside world that the Cape Province, which makes up two-thirds of the country's surface area, is mostly desert or semi-desert," he said.

One Lesotho citizen had commented that Britain had "left us only a flag" and there was no comparison between that state and the black national states.

When Britain gave independence under such conditions it was fine, "but when we do it, we're impoverishing the people", Mr Botha said. — Sapa

He placed character above educational attainment and urged his community to leave nothing undone to foster and develop that standard of character that was the fundamental trait of every great community. He then congratulated the Afrikaner Nasionale Bond, urging better relations and co-operation between the

He thought they ought to be more active in the political history of the Cape Muslims and the other color groups. He concluded that he could think of Africa the finest country in the world. Gamiet's presidential address is a political history of the people of Africa.

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and (2) the exclusion of the 'civilised standards' of Western thinking, had not become clearer in the Conference question. Like the A.P.O.,

such as the Cape and the Orange River. The general such was to Africa (1) to Cape bodies accep occas the c diffe who c in Af white white peopl the r of pr break

such as the Cape and the Orange River. The general such was to Africa (1) to Cape bodies accep occas the c diffe who c in Af white white peopl the r of pr break

Mehlmannama
Msimini
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- (b) In Black townships:
 - Atteridgeville
 - Mamelodi
 - Soshanguve
 - Langenswaard
 - Kwa Thema
 - Daveyton
 - Tembisa
 - Vosloorus
 - Eatonsburg
 - Kaapstad
 - Sharpsville
 - Dobsonville
 - Batho
 - Thabong
 - Bridge Camp
 - Avondale
 - Kwa-Debeka.

(2) Yes.

- (a)
 - Narraville
 - Heidelberg
 - Bishop Lavis
 - Manenberg
 - Mitchells Plain
 - Paarl East
 - Atlantis
 - Steenkop
 - Elim
 - Cenadendal
 - Macassar
 - Bridgton
 - Dagamaskop
 - Rietfontein.

(b) Chatsworth.

Police stations administered by Blacks

174. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) Whether any police stations (a) inside any national state which has not yet established its own police force and (b) in the White areas of the Republic is being administered by Blacks; if so, which police stations;
- (2) whether any police stations in the Republic are being administered by (a) Coloured and (b) Asian personnel; if so, where are they located?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) In national states:
 - Dennilton
 - Syabuswa
 - Tonga
 - Kanyamazane
 - Fmatimatolo
 - Mogumulo
 - Nsuze
 - Pomeroy
 - Tugela Ferry
 - Loskop
 - Upper-Tugela
 - Ezakeni
 - St Faiths
 - Ndwedwe
 - Dududu

He thought they ought to be more active in the political history of the Cape Muslims and the other color groups. He concluded that he could think of Africa the finest country in the world. Gamiet's presidential address is a political history of the people of Africa.

Decentralisation won't mean political interference

S. Times
30/8/81

(10)

The Government's economic decentralisation programme will in no way interfere with the ideology of political independence for the homelands, nor will the central government relinquish its decision-making powers over development.

This has become clear in a major exposition of the envisaged policy by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

Mr Heunis's exposition of the decentralisation plan appears to place more emphasis on centralisation of control than previous versions, which, without spelling out much detail, have indicated that Pretoria's functions will be reduced as much as possible.

In a speech to the Afrikaanse Sakekamer in Worcester, Mr Heunis made it clear that the Government was to divide the country into economic regions, which could include parts of independent states.

Each region would have an advisory committee to identify its own priorities and needs, but its function would be limited purely to advising the central planners.

The advisory committees will have no negotiating or decision-making powers.

He said: "Such bodies will

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

serve as a channel through which the development needs and potential of a region can be made known to the national planning and implementation organisations so that it can be ensured that every region's own interests will be protected, but that the broader national interest will also be considered.

"It is therefore possible that an economic-planning region could also include another state or states.

"In such a case, the relevant advice committee of the South African sub-region could possibly get together with its partner or partners in the other states for the sake of co-ordination.

"It is, however, of cardinal importance that the political and fiscal sovereignty of the various states will not be diminished in this way.

"That apart, it can be accepted that the advisory com-



MR CHRIS HEUNIS
Economic-planning region

mittees will have no negotiating or decision-making powers," he said.

Mr Heunis said the purpose, organisation and composition of the advisory committees was currently being investigated. They would link with the programming process of the Economic Planning Branch and in close co-operation with the Physical Planning Branch of the Office of the Prime Minister.

The exact role of the central Government was still to be identified, he said.

In Parliament this week, the Opposition's chief finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, questioned the extent to which the Government was creating a "planned society".

To an interjection from Mr Heunis that the planning implied control, Mr Schwarz replied: "That is the whole point. I think we must be careful. On the one hand the Government is the champion of a free market system and on the other it is the advocate of a high degree of planning."

Tuberculosis

96. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:
How many (a) cases of tuberculosis

110MS
101

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31/3/31

247

TUESDAY, 15

were (i) reported and (ii) hospitalized and
(b) tuberculosis patients died in the first
six months of 1981 in each National State
in respect of which his Department is still
responsible for health matters?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) (i) Kangwane, 287.
KwaNdebele, 2 339.
- (ii) Kangwane, 287.
KwaNdebele, 148.
- (b) Kangwane, 19.
KwaNdebele, 16.

Black Population

1/9/81
225 101

THE black population of the national states had grown by 44.7 percent between 1970 and 1980, Dr Koornhof disclosed in the Assembly.

He said blacks in white areas had shown only an 11.5 percent population growth.

The numbers in the black states had grown from 7 431 200 in 1970 to 10 751 500 in 1980. In 1970 46.7 percent of blacks lived in the national states and by 1980 this had risen to 63.2 percent.

These figures would grow steadily for the black national states. The growth had also been a result of resettlement and border changes — Sapa.

Black Aug 19/81 population

925 101
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Black states — 'fatal flaw in Govt thinking'

Agus 1971

101

THE Government saw black urban townships as no more than black dormitories for a labour force to serve white industry. Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said during the Co-operation and Development vote.

He attacked the Government for failing to plan adequately for the world problem of urbanisation.

The development of black national states toward sovereign independence was 'the start of a fatal flaw in Government thinking,' he said.

It rested on the fallacy that the homelands could accommodate their future population growth.

'The Opposition also labour under a fallacy that to simply remove restrictions is the answer and that Utopia will then appear overnight,' Mr Raw said.

AMBITIONS

The truth lay somewhere between these concepts. The homelands could not accommodate the political ambitions nor could they provide the jobs and fulfil the economic needs of blacks.

'The answer to the problem lies in the field of urbanisation and the Government seems to have no plan to meet this problem,' he said.

Cities would have to double in the next 20 years. The population would grow to 50-million and two houses for every one that stood at present would have to be built by the year 2000.

'But the Government has a mental block. It sees the townships as dormitories for the workers in white industries,' he said.

'Job opportunity is the factor that limits the availability of accommodation.'

This was the reason for the hamhanded handling of the squatter problem. People without jobs simply had to go back to the homeland. — Sapa.

Raw attacks homeland policy (10)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The government saw black urban townships as no more than black dormitories for a labour force to serve white industry, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said yesterday.

Speaking on the co-operation and development vote in the budget committee stage, he attacked the government for failing to plan adequately for the world problem of urbanization.

The development of black national States toward sovereign independence was "the start of a fatal flaw in government thinking," he said.

It rested on the fallacy that the homelands could accommodate their future population growth.

'A fallacy'

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"The answer to the problem lies in the field of urbanization and the government seems to have no plan to meet this problem," he said.

Cities would have to double in the next 20 years. The population would grow to 50-million and two houses for every one that stood at present would have to be built by the year 2000.

Why should a job be the qualifying criterion for obtaining legal housing, Mr Raw asked. Why did the government not follow the examples of Hong Kong and Taiwan and allow cottage industries?

"Why can't you develop the informal sector and then a man can sell his product rather than sell his labour. He can become a part of the free enterprise system.

"But this government hears of a man selling food and they immediately ask where his licence is," Mr Raw said.

The government also insisted that houses be built to unrealistically high standards, which further complicated the problem, Mr Raw said. — Sapa

Govt policy 'is succeeding'

CT 1/9/81

Political Correspondent

101

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that separate development was succeeding because a majority of black people now lived in the homelands.

He said during the debate on his portfolio that the population of non-independent homeland had increased from 7,4 million in 1970 to 10,7 million in 1980. He conceded that part of the increase was due to border changes and resettlement, but said it was a rise of 44,7 percent, compared with the rise in white areas of 11,6 percent.

"This is the policy that people say had failed, but these figures will rise still further," Dr Koornhof said.

Homelands publishing: Perskor's statement

Star 2/9/81



In a lengthy statement carried in three Perskor newspapers last week, Perskor replied to allegations contained in a report in The Star of August 26 about the publishing of educational books in the homelands.

In it, Perskor confirms that the basis on which it issued shares to black politicians and educationists in two companies operating in the homelands was that the shares were sold against payment of future dividends.

Quoting Mr Frans Wessels, former head of Perskor's department of black services, the statement said that since insufficient cash was available for shareholders to take up Perskor's offer of shares "Perskor offered to sell the shares against dividend payments."

This was on the basis of a payment of 50 percent in the first year and 25 percent over the following two years.

Mr Wessels confirmed that the offer had been extended to the shareholders in both companies referred to in The Star's report — Ukhozi Press Ltd and Bovenga Press Ltd.

Ukhozi Press trades in the educational book field in the Ciskei and Transkei, and Bovenga Press in Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa.

Among those offered shares on this basis were four homeland leaders, numerous Ministers, education officials and school principals.

In his statement Mr Wessels said Perskor was "proud of its contribution towards the establishment and development of industries in some of South Africa's black states.

"It is incorrect to state that the company (Ukhozi Press) was established with black shareholding to the detriment of competing companies as The Star has done," said Mr Wessels. (The Star quoted a publisher as saying that operation of companies such as the two Perskor

concerns mentioned discouraged overseas competitors from entering the black educational book market in the homelands.)

According to the statement of Mr Wessels, the Transkei and the Ciskei asked Perskor to make shares available to them.

He also said that in the case of Bovenga Press the Secretary for Education of one state in which it was operating was chairman of the board of a competing company while the former secretary in another of the homelands was a director of the same competing company.

He said, however, that many black leaders and educationists held shares in competing companies.

"For The Star to say that black participation in these instances was subject to suspicion is less than charitable, or even honest," said the statement.

(The Star's report contained no such allegation.)

Mr Wessels said in respect of printing contracts it held in the homeland, the company's tenders were on a basis of printing costs plus a 7.5 percent profit and that if this profit was exceeded the balance was repaid to the homeland governments concerned.

In his statement, Mr Wessels denied that President Mangope cancelled a contract for the formation of a similar company on principle. He said that the reason for cancellation was in fact "technical."

Mr Wessels said the two companies sold books produced by all publishers.

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Govt is cutting land purchases

Star
2/9/87
101

Farming Correspondent

The Deputy Minister for Development, Mr Geyling Wentzel, said yesterday that the Government was cutting down on proposed land purchases for the consolidation of black States.

Opening the annual congress of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Mr Wentzel announced a reversal of Government policy on the consolidation of black States.

The present land purchase programme for consolidation would be completed in 1985. As land values were rising rapidly the Government regarded this as a priority task. Further purchases would be on a restricted scale and there would be no more transfers of land without the certainty that it would be used productively, Mr Wentzel said.

Consolidation would include the removal of black enclaves in white territory on an exchange basis. All consolidation proposals would be negotiated with the black Governments and tribal authorities on the basis of a parcel deal including development aid and the creation of the necessary infrastructure for the economic growth of their territories.

Mr Wentzel said that black States already had an agricultural potential equal to 23 percent of the potential of South Africa. Only a small portion of this potential had been developed. If the national States used their agriculture to its full potential, it could feed 20-million people.

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Cabinet to see Van der Walt report soon

Political Staff 3/9/87

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A report about the position of farmers on the borders of homelands is to be made by the Commission of Co-operation and Development to the cabinet soon

The commission's chairman, Mr Hennie van der Walt, MP, said in Parliament this week the position of the border farmers had been "a very serious problem for the commission".

He was replying to a plea by the New Republic Party MP for King William's Town, Mr Pat Rogers, for the government to give greater attention to the position of border farmers.

Mr Rogers said it was necessary for the government to understand the "tremendous role the border farmer has

to play on behalf of his country and the neighbouring country in maintaining a very stable, diplomatic understanding and attitude towards the situation in which he finds himself

"We are of the opinion that it is vital that the government create the sort of stable platform on which he can execute this duty to bring about the desired situation," Mr Rogers said.

Mr Rogers said the situation on the border farms provided an ideal situation for joint ventures in which real co-operation and assistance could take place

Replying, Mr Van der Walt said he did not differ with Mr Rogers about his views on border farmers

He would discuss the matter with Mr Rogers as well as the agricultural unions

THOUSANDS of cost-battered South African tourists may soon be able to fly to Europe on new cut-rate charter flights when a R50-million international airport in Bophuthatswana opens its runways for business in about two years.

While the independent homeland hopes to reach out for greater international contact — and a tourism bonanza — by having its own airport, South African travellers will be able to spread their wings too.

They will be in line to buy cheap-fare rates that could be as much as R300 less than the current Johannesburg to London return fare.

The new Bophuthatswana airport — it is expected to be built near the burgeoning capital, Mmabatho — could revolutionise air travel by offering thousands their first taste of "skytrain" international flying in the Freddie Laker mould.

First details of the new air-

port were made known in Johannesburg on Friday by Mr Wynand van Graan, managing director of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC).

Mr Van Graan, whose organisation raised a R15-million issue handled by Standard Merchant Bank this week — the first loan to be raised by a homeland development corporation and guaranteed by the homeland — said that an investigation into the airport had already been launched.

The project would be financed by the Bophuthatswana Government and the airport would conform in all respects to international requirements.

It would be designed to accommodate intercontinental jet airliners daily.

He said that with Bophuthatswana already earning R40-million a year from tourism — almost 10% of South Africa's tourism income — the new airport would help the fledgling state launch an "international

EXPRESSSCOPE

Homelands casinos hit

S. Express 6/9/81 (101)

THE steadily expanding constellation of money-spinning casinos around the borders of South Africa is soon to be enlarged

The Bophuthatswana Development Corporation has entered into a third contract with trend-setting Southern Sun Hotels to establish yet another casino — this time at Thaba Nchu in Bophuthatswana.

It will be the ninth casino to become available to South Africa's freespending gamblers.

Details of the new project — which will cost R15-million — were announced in Johannesburg this week by Mr Wynand van Graan, managing director of the Bophuthatswana NDC.

The casino, though smaller than Sun City, will offer up-to-date facilities.

- An adjoining hotel complex will consist of 150 rooms.
- An airstrip will be developed at a later stage.
- Situated about 40km from the Lesotho border and 100km

from Bloemfontein, the new complex hopes to offer a "more sophisticated operation" and will compete directly with the two casinos in Lesotho.

Top priority is being given to the project — and the new casino will get off the ground next year.

Meanwhile, another new casino opens next week in Venda, and others are planned for KwaNdebele, in the central Transvaal, and the Ciskei, both of which become independent shortly.

Additional casinos will be opened alongside existing ones in Gaborone, Botswana, and on the Wild Coast.

Moreover, there have been suggestions that KwaZulu, Lebowa and KaNgwane will also join the casino queue.

But so far the South African Government has not given permission for the building as these homelands are not independent.

While casino business is

Cut-price could be tourists

REVISION

By KITT KATZIN

21 SEPTEMBER

T.1431, T.1432
T.1525, 14.5
16.7, 16.9

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

There is mounting concern and evidence that the Government is using financial and other measures to force non-independent homelands to take independence whether they like it or not.

The issue was raised in Parliament by Mr Ray Swart, MP, Natal Progressive Federal Party leader, who is convinced the Government is resorting to "covert" measures for achieving its announced intention of cutting the black states out of the Republic.

But Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, denies this is true.

In Parliament he said: "We have always stated that we have no intention of forcing any national state into independence.

"We don't make countries independent. We place nations in the position to exercise their own free right to take independence if they want independence."

However, he emphasised that it was part of the policy of the Government to establish a Constellation of States in which the partners would have "equal status."

Dr Koornhof intimated that "equal status included independence."

"If we can achieve this equal status in a peaceful manner and without forcing anyone, then we will have made good progress."

Mr Swart concedes that the Government might not be "directly" forcing the homelands towards in-

The Government has been charged with forcing homelands into a corner in which they will have to accept independence out of desperation. Bruce Cameron of our political staff reports.

By carrot and stick to independence?

Star 7/9/81 (107)

dependence but "it is quite clear that it is using covert measures to achieve its aims."

With the target being the stated intention of the Government to excise all blacks from South Africa, Mr Swart says the government is utilising two weapons.

Firstly, it is using finance in a carrot and stick manner and secondly legislation to exclude the people of the homelands from rights they previously held.

And there is evidence to back Mr Swart's claims.

On the budget allocation for the homelands this year kwaZulu is receiving about R82 for every citizen within its borders, while Ciskei, which received independence on December 4, has been given about R196 for every citizen — double that of kwaZulu.

The financial story does not end there. It is even worse when one looks at the allocation of share capital to the development corporations. kwaZulu has been granted R3.44 per capita against the R15.06 for Ciskei.

Another interesting

facet is that Ciskei received a 62 percent increase in its budget allocation over last year while the kwaZulu allocation went up by 37 percent.

Then, on two occasions during the current parliamentary session, the Government has used legislation to circumscribe the rights of people in the non-independent homelands.

The first was with the legislation reforming labour relations in South Africa.

The legislation expressly prohibits trade unions and employer organisations from establishing their headquarters in non-independent homelands.

When Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower was challenged by Dr Alex Boraine, PFP manpower spokesman on this issue, he replied that if he had not taken the steps it would be as illogical as setting up headquarters in a country like Mozambique.

The second legislative step came with the introduction of the Nursing Amendment Bill in which nurses in the non-independent homelands will be excluded from be-

longing to the South African Nursing Association.

In his speech in Parliament Mr Swart said that the way in which the Government referred to the homelands was also a clear indication of its attitude.

As an example he quoted the latest report of the Department of Co-operation and Development which stated: "Venda gained its independence on September 13, 1979, and this is further testimony of the black nations' desire to stand on their own feet as well as the South African Government's commitment to its task of guiding these nations to full independence."

Mr Swart warned that the trend was creating the situation where homelands that had declared themselves against independence now suspected that they were being victimised.

"This is, of course, another way of edging them into a corner where in desperation they may find themselves with no alternative but to accept the spurious independence offered to them."

AT THE QUESTIONS

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The eight members of the delegation from the Griqua National Council who met the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday morning. They are, front row, from left: Mr Willem van Tura, Mr Tony Reidt, Mrs A M Jones, Mr Eric le Fleur and Mr P Kammines. At the back are, from left: Mr James Jacobs, Bishop C J Kanyiles and Mr John Cloete.

Griqua group rejects call for homeland

Staff Reporter

AN eight-member delegation from the Griqua National Council met the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday to express their opposition to a homeland for the Griqua people.

The meeting follows representations to the President's Council by one of the Griqua community's four chiefs, Mr Andrew le Fleur, for a Griqua homeland. Mr Le Fleur, who is a member of the PC's planning

committee, made his submission at a plenary session of the council earlier this year.

The call for a Griqua homeland has been strongly opposed by leaders of the three other Griqua groups, who have now joined forces to form the Griqua National Council. The council represents about 18 000 Griquas while Mr Le Fleur claims a following of about 6 000, mainly in the area of Plettenberg Bay, where he lives. The leader of the delegation, Mr

Eric le Fleur, the brother of Mr Andrew le Fleur, said the majority of Griquas throughout South Africa were "very much against a homeland" and wanted full citizenship in a united South Africa.

He said the delegation had been "very well received" by the minister. Mr Heunis acknowledged their views on the homeland question and said the Griqua National Council would be consulted in all future dealings between the government and the Griqua

community. The delegation which met Mr Heunis consisted of Mr Eric le Fleur, Bishop D J Kanyiles, Mr P Kammines, Mr Tony Reidt, Mr Willem van Tura, Mrs A M Jones, Mr John Cloete and Mr James Jacobs.

The Griqua National Council was formed at Easter this year when Bishop Kanyiles's Griqua Peoples' Organization amalgamated with Mr Eric le Fleur's Griqua National Conference.

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
20 August 1981	20	THE INCOME TAX ACT	513 - 524, 765 - 786	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST 3rd & 4th QUARTER
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Resettled: Myburgh's questions

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY -
The Progressive Federal Representative for Wynberg, Mr Philip Myburgh, has tabled a series of questions about the resettlement of people in the non-independent homelands of South Africa.

He has asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, how many people have been resettled during each of the past five years in Ciskei, Kwazulu, Kangwane, Qwaqwa, Lehowa, and Gazankulu.

Mr Myburgh wants to know from what places these people were moved, how many resettlement areas there are in each homeland and how many people are living in these areas.

He also wants to know how many still have to be moved to these homelands.

In other questions, he has asked how many houses had been built by the South African Government, the homeland government and private builders and what school, clinic and shop facilities had been provided.

In addition, he has asked about the size and consolidation of the homelands, how many citizens of the homelands were employed inside and outside them, as well as the gross domestic product and per head income of each.

When these questions are answered, they will provide the most complete up-to-date picture of conditions in the non-independent homelands available.

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH —
The 205 trade unionists detained by Ciskei police are to be charged soon, Chief Minister Lennox Sebe said today in an interview in King William's Town.

Chief Sebe said he was not interested in discussing the issue with trade union leaders.

"The unions must stop their bluffs. You cannot tell me they are more interested in the welfare of my people than I am. The unions just seek publicity.

"I wish people who sympathise with these unionists could know who is sitting behind them. They are being misused."

Ciskei unionists to be charged soon, says Sebe

Star 9/9/81

The detained unionists were singing songs about killing policemen "on the very spot" where a bomb exploded on Friday, the Chief Minister said.

"I fail to see what killing policemen has to do with better conditions in factories. They are not interested in labour,"

Chief Sebe said.

Chief Sebe would not give details about possible charges against the detainees but it has been reported that they are to be charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

It is reported from East London that the South African Allied Workers

Union was attacked today by the head of Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe.

Brigadier Sebe was commenting on the detention of the 205 trade union members in Mdantsane on Sunday.

He alleged that they were singing songs about Mandela being their leader and against the independence of Ciskei.

Brigadier Sebe said Saawu must conform to the standards of a trade union and be interested in conditions in factories.

The detained men would be brought before a special court in Mdantsane within the next three weeks, the Brigadier said.

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2009
11/10/81



STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PRETORIA, 11 SEPTEMBER 1981

[No. 7775

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 167, 1981

VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED VAN SEKERE GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN VERKRYGING DEUR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST

Nademaal die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan by besluit van albei Huise van die Parlement omskryf is as grond wat ek tot Oopgestelde Gebied kan verklaar ingevolge artikel 2 (4) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936);

So is dit dat ek kragtens artikel 2 (4) van genoemde Wet hierby verklaar dat die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan Oopgestelde Gebied is en by die Eerste Bylae van genoemde Wet gevoeg word;

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Dertiende dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehoenderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE A

PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Distrik Rustenburg

Gebied 84

Omskrywing.—Gedeeltes 35, 22, 29, 16, restant van Gedeelte 18, restant van Gedeelte 27 en Gedeelte 35 van die plaas Boschpoort 484 JQ. Gedeelte 3 van die plaas Drielaagte 16 JQ. Restant van Gedeelte 1 en Gedeelte 13 van die plaas Palmietfontein 72 JQ. Restant van Gedeelte 1 en Gedeelte 10 van die plaas Witklip 78 JQ. Die plaas Kafferskraal 133 JQ. Gedeelte 9 en die restant van Gedeelte 8 van die plaas Welgevonden 131 JQ. Gedeelte 2 en Gedeelte 5 van die plaas Hartbeestfontein 200 JQ. Gedeelte 12, 2, 11, 6, 8, 7, restant van Gedeelte 2, restant van Gedeelte 4, restant van Gedeelte 3 en die restant van die plaas Rooiwal

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 167, 1981

DECLARATION AS RELEASED AREA OF CERTAIN LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Whereas the area defined in the Schedule hereto has by resolution of both Houses of Parliament been defined as land which I may declare to be Released Area in terms of section 2 (4) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936);

Now, therefore, by virtue of section 2 (4) of the said Act I hereby declare the areas defined in the Schedule hereto to be Released Area and to be added to the First Schedule to the said Act;

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Thirteenth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE A

PROVINCE OF TRANSVAAL

Distrik of Rustenburg

Area 84

Description.—Portions 35, 22, 29, 16, remainder of Portion 18, remainder of Portion 27 and Portion 35 of the farm Boschpoort 484 JQ. Portion 3 of the farm Drielaagte 16 JQ. Remainder of Portion 1 and Portion 13 of the farm Palmietfontein 72 JQ. Remainder of Portion 1 and Portion 10 of the farm Witklip 78 JQ. The farm Kafferskraal 133 JQ. Portion 9 and the remainder of Portion 8 of the farm Welgevonden 131 JQ. Portion 2 and Portion 5 of the farm Hartbeestfontein 200 JQ. Portions 12, 2, 11, 6, 8, 7, remainder of Portion 2, remainder of Portion 4, remainder of Portion 3 and the remainder of the farm Rooiwal 285 JQ. Portions 12,

See full text see

(101)

Homelands: a picture of starvation

By WILLIE TOE BORRATA

THE high rate of infant mortality due to abject hunger in the rural areas may rise enormously with devastating results if there is no immediate help brought to the affected areas.

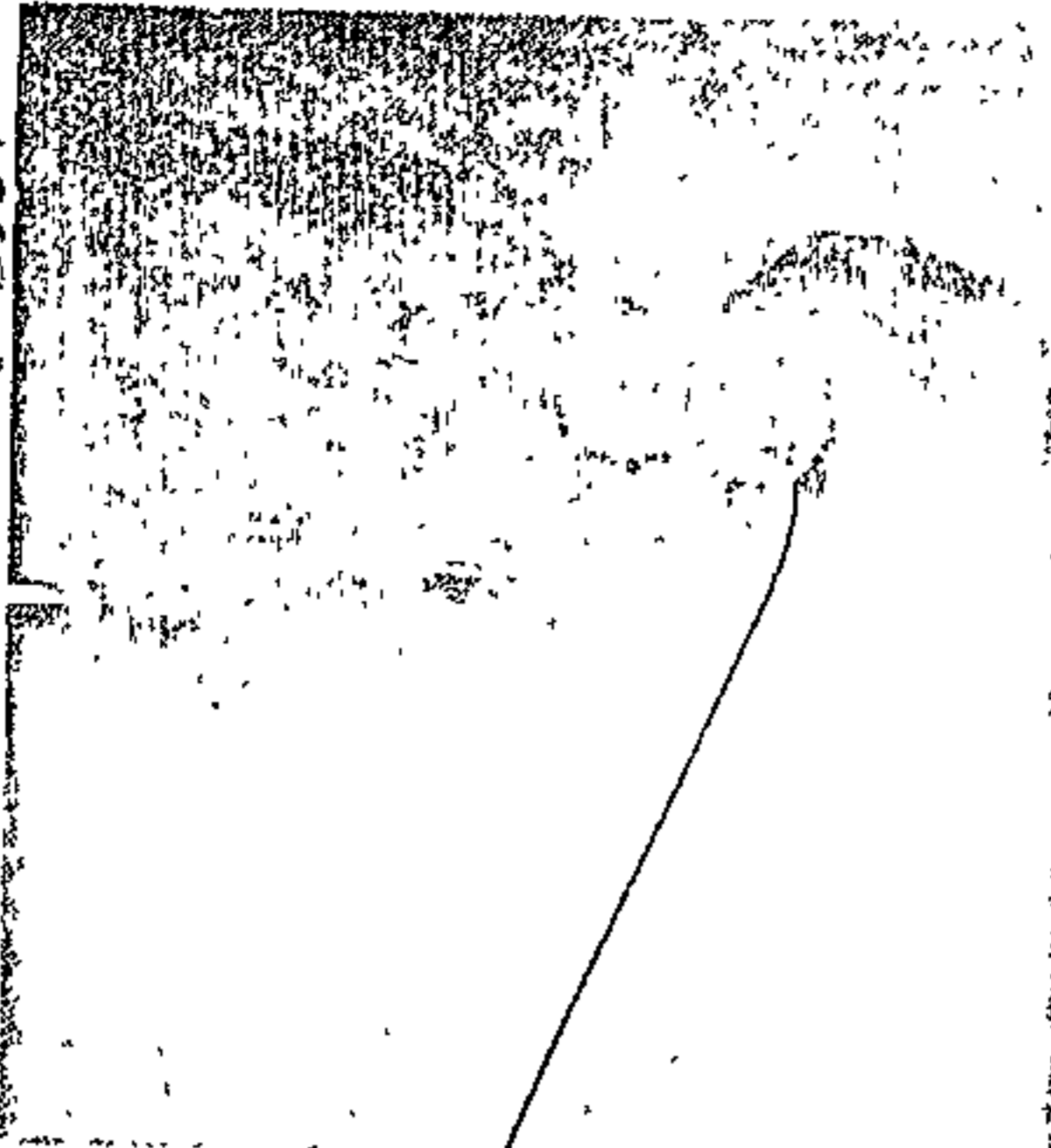
This was the horrible picture of hunger in South Africa's homelands painted during discussions at the general meeting of the SA Institute of Race Relations. Operation Hunger held at Linden House, Brumfiel on Wednesday night.

In his chairman's report, Mr John Rees said there was a tremendous need for more money for Operation Hunger to fight both existing operations and to start another scheme for the 15,000 squatter families resettled in villages in the Parana, Mafikeng and of Dordrecht areas. He thanked the people of Johannesburg for helping to make it possible for Operation Hunger in the first year of existence to help hundreds of families in the hunger and strife-ridden areas of Ixopo, Zululand, Lebowa and Transkei.

He said the operation had been informed by the Red Cross in Natal that the three feeding schemes being funded in KwaZulu, Esheve and the Tugela Ferry with involve 20,000 children at a cost of R10,000 a month.

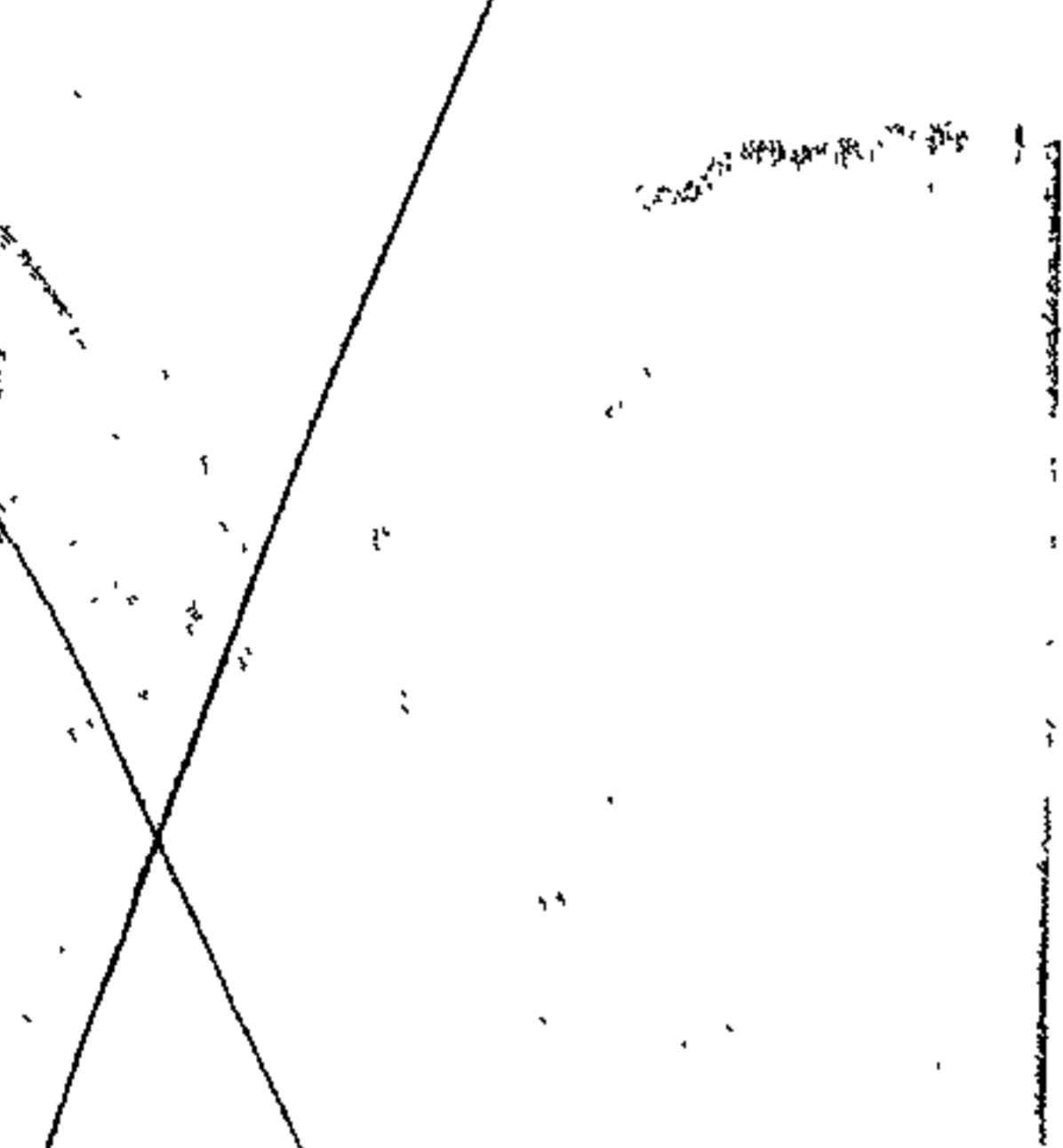
"You can see there is a real tremendous need and we again appeal to the Johannesburg people to show their generosity again. We must stress our gratefulness for what we have received so far and hope to continue getting help to save these thousands of people," Mr Rees said.

THESE FOLK ARE ALL LOST AND ARE ALL DEARLY MISSED BY SOMEONE



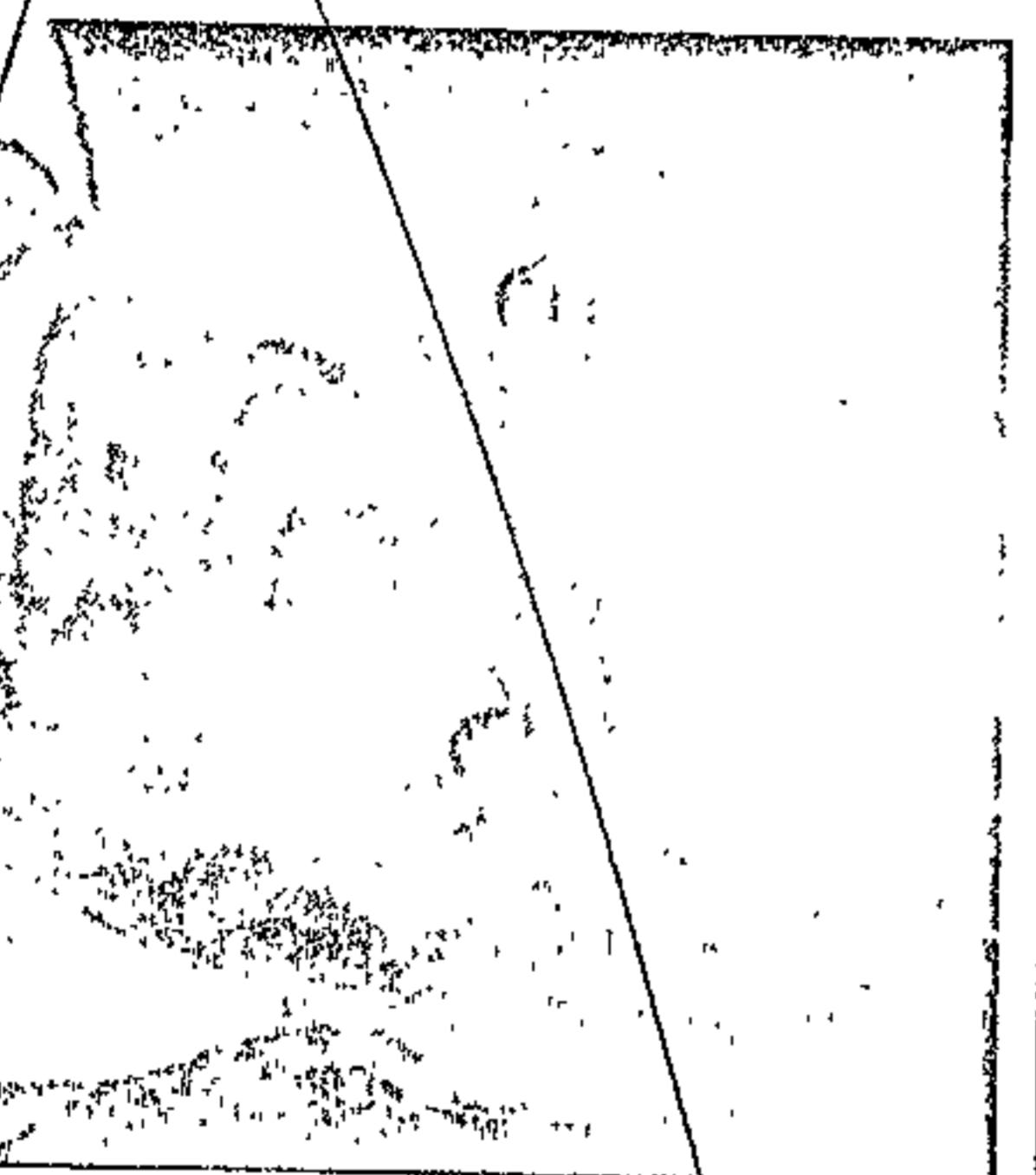
LOST: Mrs Agnes Mlongwane.

AGNES Mlongwane has been missing from her 2057 Emdeni Extension home in Soweto since August 24. She left an ageing grandmother with two children Phindile, 7, and Cindi, 9. Anyone who knows her whereabouts is requested to contact Doms



LOST: Mrs Lodiwe Ench, Ndlovu.

A STANDETON mother, Mrs Evelyn Zodwa Ndlovu is anxious to find her missing daughter, Lindwe, who is also known as Dinah who left home in 1974. She requests anybody who knows her whereabouts to write to her at 1971 Parana 100



LOST: Themba Madlose

FIFTEEN-year-old Themba Madlose of Kagiso 2, Krugersdorp is appealing to SOWETAN readers to help trace his father, Mr Jabulani Madlose. He last heard of him working in Steadale several years ago.



LOST: Mrs Lodiwe Ench, Ndlovu.

A STANDETON mother, Mrs Evelyn Zodwa Ndlovu is anxious to find her missing daughter, Lindwe, who is also known as Dinah who left home in 1974. She requests anybody who knows her whereabouts to write to her at 1971 Parana 100

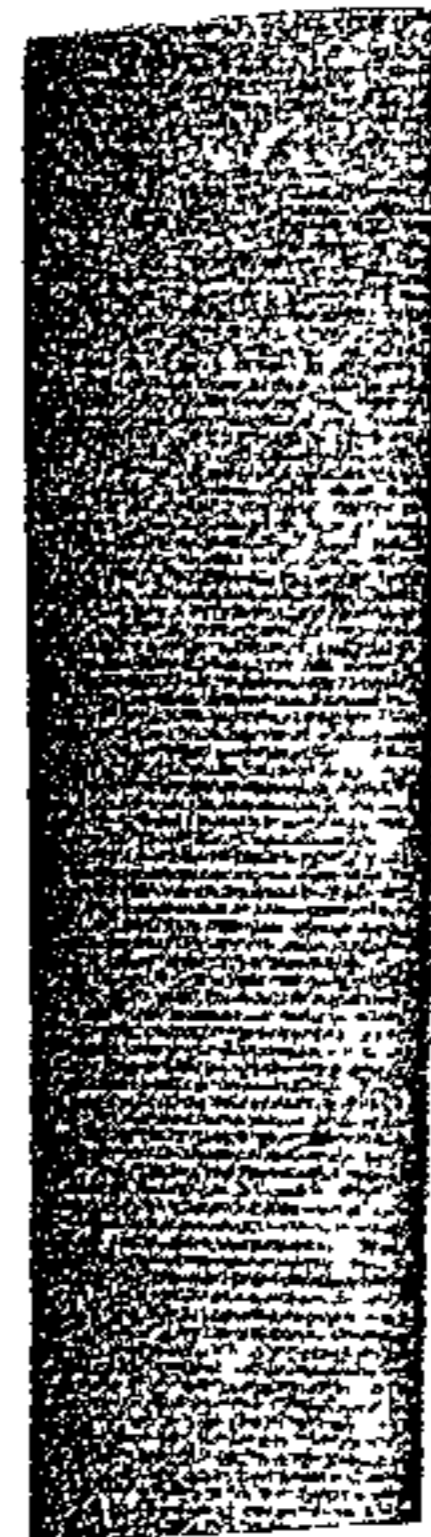
Blacks removed to Black States

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

How many Blacks were removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres during the first six months of 1981?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Port Elizabeth	Nil
Bloemfontein	Nil
Durban	214
Pietermaritzburg	107
Pretoria	Nil
Witwatersrand	212
Cape Town	86
East London	Nil



Campaign launched to prevent cholera

By ADA STUIJT

A CAMPAIGN to prevent cholera has been launched in all black secondary schools in South Africa — including those in Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda — by the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions.

According to a department spokesman, ignorance and lack of personal hygiene are the most important factors leading to cholera, a water-borne disease

whose epicentre in SA is in northern Natal.

"It is impossible to supply everyone with piped water and sewage disposal immediately, and the 'Stop Cholera Campaign' was launched to make people more aware of their personal role in combating disease," she said.

Last year, a total of 1 179 people were registered as having been infected with cholera in South Africa, according to the Department of Health report for 1980 which was tabled in Parliament two weeks ago.

The information package, which is in Afrikaans and English only, is being distributed among all black secondary schools this month.

In all about a million booklets, leaflets and posters depicting the most important measures in combating cholera, and about 300 slide programmes, will be distributed.

The literature will not be distributed to white schools.

National States Citizenship Act

314. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many citizens of independent Black states have become South African citizens by becoming citizens of a territorial authority area in terms of section 3(3) of the National States Citizenship Act, No. 26 of 1970;
- (2) (a) of which states were such persons citizens before so becoming South African citizens and (b) how many in respect of each such state obtained South African citizenship;
- (3) (a) of which territorial authority areas did such persons become citizens in order to obtain South African citizenship and (b) how many became such citizens in respect of each such territorial authority area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) 1 687.
- (2) (a) Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.
 (b) 1 675 from Transkei
 10 from Bophuthatswana
 2 from Venda
- (3) (a) Ciskei, kwaZulu, Qwaqwa, Lebowa and Gazankulu.
 (b) Ciskei 1 517
 kwaZulu 148
 Qwaqwa 16
 Lebowa 5
 Gazankulu 1

Star 15/9/81
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There may eventually not be one black man with SA citizenship, according to Professor Dugard

Black rights 'uncertain'

with the Ciskei due to become the fourth independent homeland in December this year theorny issue of nationality raises its head.

In an article which appeared in the Denver Journal of International Law, Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of Witwatersrand, took the issue.

He stated that the issue of nationality was central to the political future of South Africa. If blacks are given dual nationality, or allowed to opt for South African nationality when their homeland becomes independent, this would amount to an acknowledgement that blacks have political rights in South Africa in future.

If not, there may eventually not be one black man with South African citizenship. Here is an extract from the article:

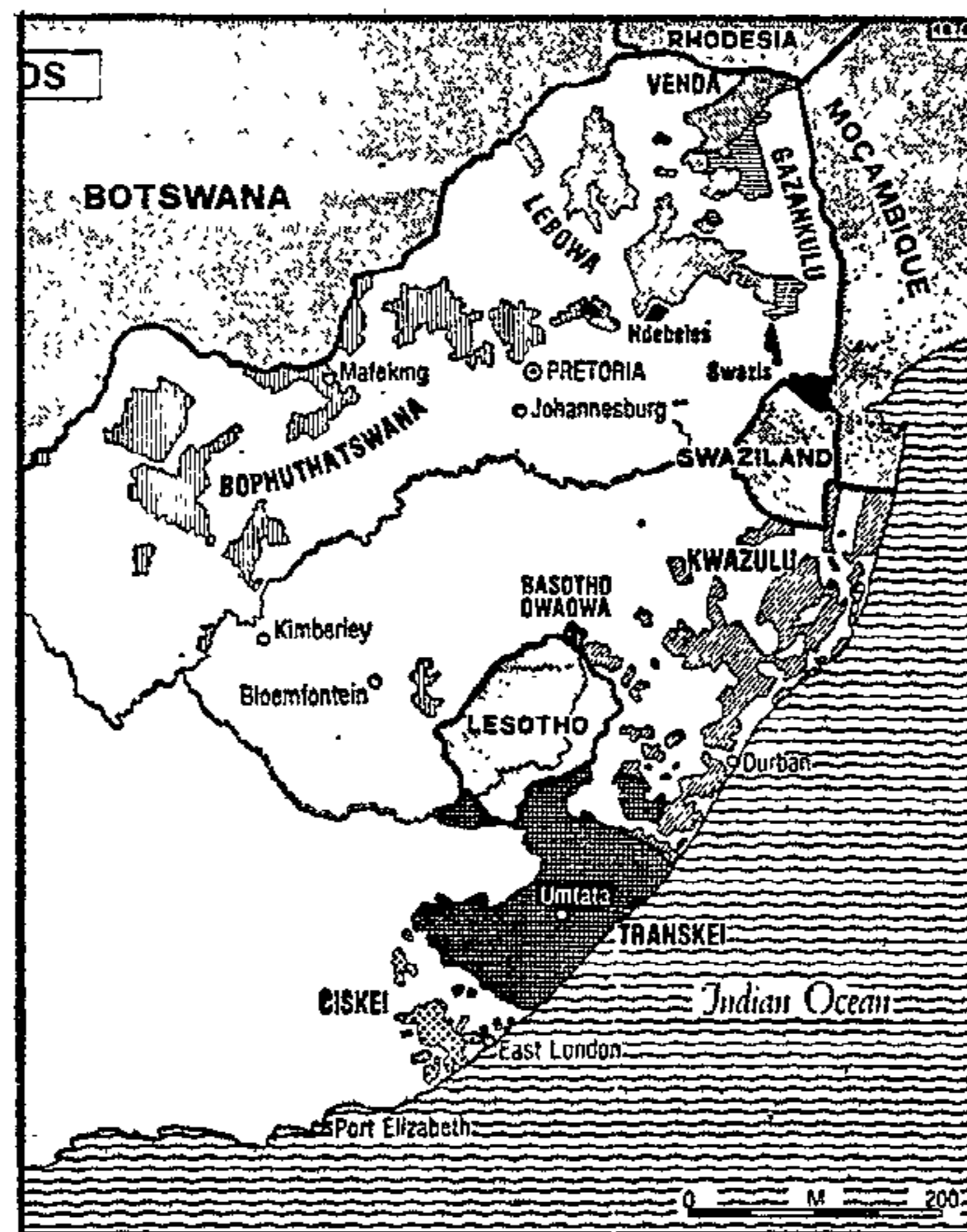
Under international law, a State is required to accord a certain minimum standard of treatment to aliens admitted to its ter-

This means that where a State has a low standard of justice towards its own nationals an alien's position is a privileged one.

This "minimum standard of civilisation" is not an exacting one and has been described as simply the standard of the 'reasonable state', reasonable that is to say, according to the notions



Dugard . . . "minimum standards of civilisation."



Sebe . . . the thorny issue of nationality.

that are accepted in our modern civilisation."

Although the precise limits of this standard are not clear, it is accepted that a State violates its international obligations, and thus incurs responsibility to the State of which the alien is a national, when it denies an alien basic human rights on the ground of his race.

While the "minimum standard of treatment" is scrupulously observed by the South African Government in the case of aliens from most States, it is certainly not respected in the case of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda — and possibly Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

The reasons for this are twofold.

First, most of South Africa's discriminatory laws apply to blacks *per se* and not to blacks as South African nationals.

In terms of the Population Registration Act, which governs race classification in South Africa, a "black person" (previously "Bantu") is defined as a "person who is, or is generally accepted as, a member of any aboriginal race or tribe of Africa."

This definition is referred to in a number of discriminatory statutes. Other statutes contain their own definitions of "black" but follow the formula employed by the Population Registration Act.

Thus most discriminatory laws apply not to

black South African citizens but to any persons who are members of any aboriginal race or tribe of Africa.

The following statutes, for example, affect black aliens as well as South African blacks: the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, which obliges blacks to carry identity documents (passes) which must be produced on demand by a policeman; the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act) which regulates the residence rights of blacks in urban areas; the Education and Training Act, which provides for separate schools for blacks; and the Black (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act, which deprives blacks of the right to obtain court interdicts pending a

determination of their legal rights affecting residence.

It is possible that Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda waived the protection against discriminatory treatment afforded by the international minimum standard in their pre-independence agreements with South Africa.

In the agreement between the Government of South Africa and the Government of Transkei relating to the employment of citizens of Transkei in the Republic of South Africa, it is agreed in Article 1 that:

"No citizen of Transkei engaged in Transkei for employment in the Republic of South Africa shall enter the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of taking up em-

ployment unless (a) he complies with the laws and regulations relating to the admission to, residence in, and departure from the Republic of South Africa. . . ."

Similar agreements apply in respect of Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Another accord, the agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Transkei relating to the movement of citizens of Transkei and of the Republic of South Africa across the common borders, provides in Article 1: "The movement to and the sojourn in the Republic of South Africa of citizens of Transkei . . . shall be governed by the laws and regulations governing the admission to, residence in and departure from the country. . . ."

There are corresponding provisions in the agreements with Bophuthatswana and Venda.

These agreements are apparently intended to deal only with migrant labourers in, and visitors to, the Republic of South Africa from Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, but they are so widely phrased that it may be contended that they constitute an agreement between South Africa and the independent homelands to subject all the latter's nationals to South Africa's discriminatory laws.

The second reason for non-compliance with the international minimum standard probably is that the new black States in southern Africa lack the political power to insist on compliance with the standard by the South African authorities.

It might be argued that nationals of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda

are in a privileged position vis-a-vis other aliens in South Africa because they retain all their "rights, privileges or benefits" that existed at the time of independence in terms of the independence-conferring statutes.

This is an untenable argument as the rights, privileges, and benefits that accrue to black South Africans fall short of the international minimum standard of treatment because of their discriminatory nature.

In any event there is so much uncertainty as to the scope and duration of these "existing rights, privileges or benefits" that urban blacks can hardly draw much comfort from them.

The meagre scope of the "preferential treatment" accorded to citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda is apparent from the statement made in 1978 by Dr C P Mulder (then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development) to the effect that such persons enjoyed "preferential treatment over foreign blacks as to employment opportunities, extended rights of entry, viz 14 days instead of 72 hours, admissions to RSA through any place of entry, while foreigners have to enter at specific points which are manned by officials of the Department of the Interior, etc."

Such "preferential treatment" makes no attempt to exempt black aliens from discriminatory and repressive laws and thus fails to meet the requirements of the international minimum standard.

One must conclude that denationalised blacks from Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are not accorded the minimum standard of treatment required by international law.

Consequently they get the worst of both worlds: loss of their "birthright" to participate in the government and power process of South Africa at some future date, and denial of the standards of fair treatment which normally accrue to aliens.

CED steps up jobs programme

Star 17/9/89
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Dr J Adendorff, managing director of the Corporation for Economic Development — black leaders not interested in nationalisation.

By Frank Jeans
With 1 400 new jobs having to be created daily up to the end of the century, the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) is stepping up its decentralisation programme and setting sights on particular labour-intensive industries.

The furniture trade is certain to be one of the fastest-growing industries with the coming of TV 2 which is bound to spin off in greater buying power among blacks.

SET TO SURGE

The value of the local furniture market last year was estimated at R1 600-million and, with black wages rising along with increased marketing, sales are set to surge further.

The CED emphasises that decentralisation to the national and independent states can result in better profits in the long term, but it is job-creation which is its main concern.

At a seminar organised by the corporation in Johannesburg, leaders of the furniture trade heard about the advantages and concessions available to attract industry to the developing areas.

PROJECTIONS

Stressing that companies can no longer afford the "cost of city conglomeration," Dr J Adendorff, managing director of the CED, said: "Projections show that 250 000 blacks are entering the labour market in southern Africa this year

"The CED's average cost of creating a single job is in the region of R9 000 or about R2 000-million for the coming year.

"The Government alone has neither the money, manpower nor the know-how to meet this problem.

"What is required is a fine blend of private sector initiative-involvement couple with Government long-term planning and incentives"

CED would expect at least 35 percent of shareholders' funds to be set aside for any decentralised venture), rents are fixed at levels for 10 years and home loans were available at 3,75 percent below building society rates.

Fears, too, of the nationalisation of businesses risk were also dispelled. Dr Adendorff said that black leaders were not interested in nationalisation.

"FULL HOUSE"

"At the beginning of our decentralisation programme," he said, "there were no permanent business rights in the national states, but this has now fallen away."

The CED, its horizon stretches as far as Babelge in Bophuthatswana where it's "full house" with 100 factories now in production, is also penetrating overseas areas such as US, France and Taiwan "where there is growing interest in joint ventures with South African companies aiming at decentralisation."

Financial benefits for the industrialist in the decentralised area is to be welcomed but businessmen were reminded that

they could not expect to lean too heavily on State assistance.

Mr J H Boer, of the National Productivity Institute, said that manufacturers had to realise that labour — although plentiful and relatively cheap — was becoming more and more expensive.

"It is no use having sufficient labour but not getting the goods out in time and at the right quality," he said.

"After a number of years the financial concessions no longer apply and you are on your own in achieving a satisfactory profit level which is a company's ultimate good."

DIRECT LINK

Emphasising that there was a direct link between profit and production, Mr Boer said that successful decentralisation depended upon proper planning, effective training of supervisors and implementation of industrial engineering techniques.

How tax concession on black wages works	
Profit	R100 000
Tax at 42 percent	R 42 000
Deduction of 50 percent on black wage bill of R60 000	R 30 000
Tax payable	R 12 000

RAIL REBATES

Recapping on the concessions and tax perks available through decentralisation, Dr J van Marle, general manager (development) of CED said that the Government could pay up to 50 percent of the wage bill for seven years and there were railrage rebates to any destination as high as 40 percent.

"There is also full compensation for the costs of company relocation," said Dr Van Marle.

Apart from start-up loan capital (although

Customs posts

101

419. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) How many (i) road and (ii) rail exits from (aa) Transkei, (bb) Bophuthatswana and (cc) Venda are controlled by customs posts and (b) what is the annual cost of manning such posts?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a)(i) and (ii) None.

(b) Falls away.

18/9/81

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Borders of Particular States Extension
Am Bill

House 7 18/9/81

Second Reading cd 4232

Committee Stage cd 4247

Transkei: agreements

*7. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(a) What total amount will be paid by South Africa to Transkei during the current financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how will such amount be made up?

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(a) and (b) The fixed amount which was paid annually to Transkei by agreement, lapsed at the end of a three year period after independence.

The amounts to be paid during this financial year fall into two categories viz.

- (i) An amount for budget assistance under the programme Development Aid and Co-operation of Budget Vote 10; R147,8 million.
This amount is fixed annually after negotiations with the South African Department of Finance, in the light of particular cir-

cumstances. Thereafter the two governments agree together on the utilization of the money.

(ii) Transfer payments which are regarded as own income sources of the Transkei Government:

(a) Transfer payment of an estimate of the pool share of Transkei of the general tax collected from blacks employed in white areas: ±R6,0 million.

The final amount for 1981-'82 will be determined later this year.

(b) Transfer payment of Transkei's share of the Custom Union pool: R91,9 million.

(c) Rand Monetary Area—estimated transfer payment: ±R3,5 million.

The transfer payment to Transkei in terms of the Monetary Agreement comprises compensation to them for the loss of income suffered as a result of the fact that they do not issue their own monetary unit, but use the rand as currency.

The amount is determined on the estimated amount of rands circulating in Transkei at a given time, on which the interest rate applicable to the latest RSA issue of long term government securities is applied.

As with any other friendly country, Transkei may apply for the financing of a particular project within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are consi-

dered strictly on merit in accordance with fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are repayable and can therefore not be regarded as transfer payments.

For further information

Patrolling of borders

*7. Mr. P. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- Items + etc 424 (10/1)
- (1) Whether any representations in regard to maintaining and patrolling the borders between South Africa and neighbouring states have been made to his Department by the South African Agricultural Union; if so, what was (a) the nature of the representations and (b) his response thereto;
 - (2) whether any action is anticipated as a result of such representations; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1)(a)-(b) and (2) No representations have recently been received in connection with the maintenance and patrolling of the borders.

Representations have however, been submitted to me by the South African Agricultural Union that my Department should render assistance to remove uncertainties and to solve problems regarding the consolidation policy and National States in general.

It was agreed that regular discussions between me and the South African Agricultural Union were necessary to solve problems experienced by the farming communities.

As a result of the numerous in-

SEPTEMBER 1981

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quiries and representations received by the South African Agricultural Union, the said Union recently established a Consolidation Committee to give specialized attention to these matters.

A sound base for liaison between the said Committee and my Department was established and farmers are invited to refer the problems and uncertainties they experience through their provincial affiliations to the Consolidation Committee of the South African Agricultural Union which will ensure that the matters receive urgent attention at the highest level.

US told of suffering in SA's Archipelago

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A picture of South Africa as a place of extreme human suffering — most of it unknown and unseen by white citizens — has unfolded in the Press here.

Through the past week, the Christian Science Monitor, a Boston-based national newspaper, has described the effects of the South African Government's homeland policy.

Under the headline "South Africa's Archipelago" bleak pictures of settlements in barren landscapes have illustrated each day's description of the mass removals and the suffering they have caused.

Few Press descriptions of apartheid in practice have presented American readers with such a detailed picture of the effects of Government policy on rural blacks.

In an editorial comment on the "Archipelago" series, the Monitor writes of the "legally sanctioned inhumanity" that overshadows positive aspects of South Africa.

FORCED

"The archipelago of the title refers to the 'islands' of impoverished rural tribal reserves where between two-million and three-million black people have been forced to settle over the past three decades.

The editorial notes that 71 percent of South Africans, the black people, have been assigned 14 percent of the land. "While the world trend is toward land reform — a more equitable distribution of land South Africa presses in the opposite direction."

The Monitor praises whites in South Africa who "have informed themselves about one of the largest forced relocations of human beings in recent history, and want to do something about it."

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All the facts on black earnings

Political Correspondent

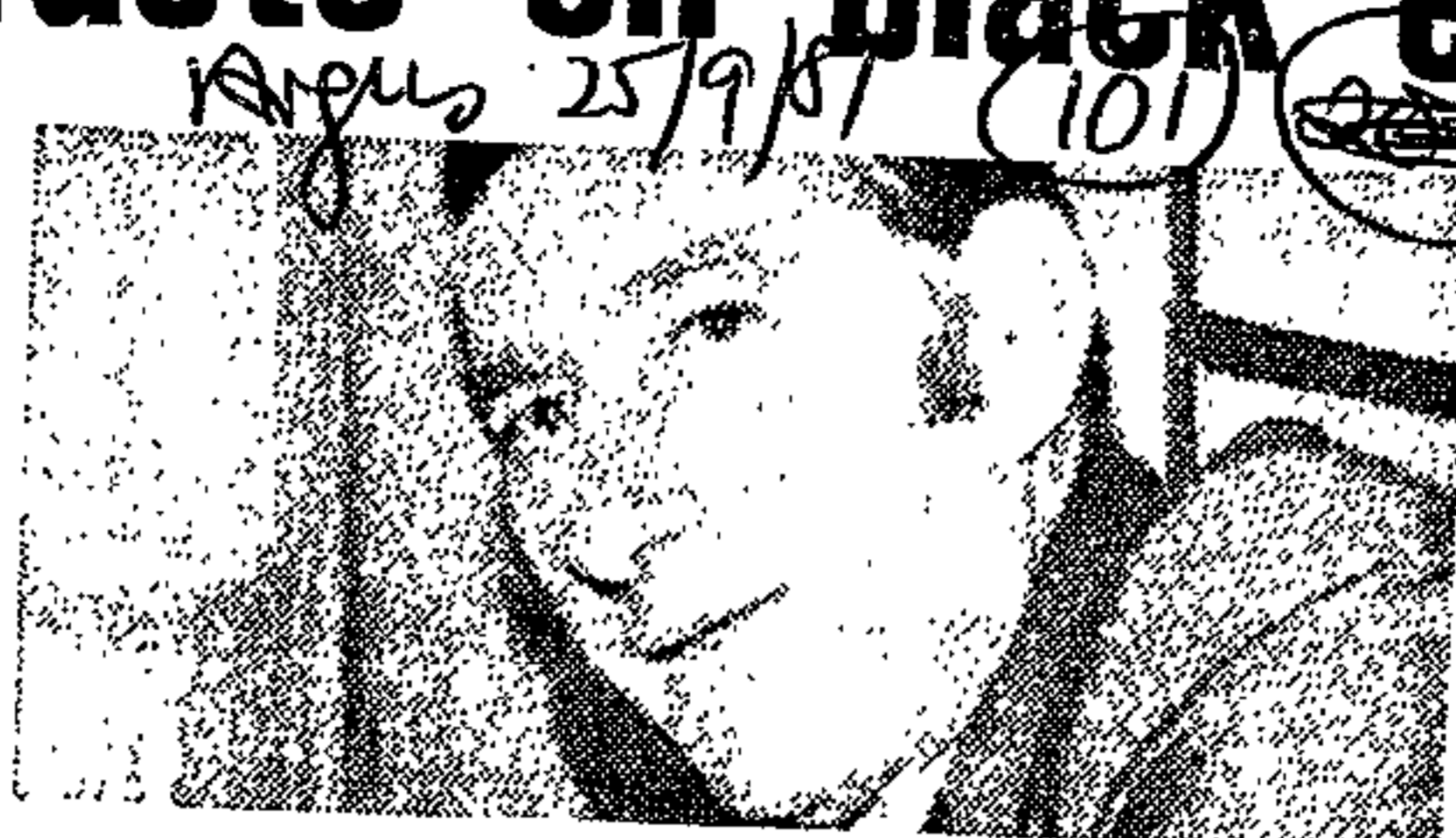
FIGURES given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, show that the vast majority of citizens of the black territories work outside these areas.

The figures also show that those working outside these areas earn far more than those who work inside them.

In answer to questions put to him by Mr P A Mybrugh (PFP Wynberg), Dr Koornhof gave the following figures:

In the case of the Ciskei 21 807 work inside its borders while there are 47 000 migrant workers and 37 000 commuters.

The Ciskei's gross domestic product is R69 243 000 and its gross national product R169 601 000. The gross domestic income per



Dr Piet Koornhof

capita is R132 and the gross national income per capital is R308.

In Kwazulu 58 895 work inside the territory. There are 300 000 migrant workers and 400 600 commuters.

The GDP product is R278 021 000 and the GNP R1 206 818 000. The domestic income is R106

per capita and the national income R418.

In Gazankulu 15 685 work inside the territory while there are 36 000 migrant workers and 7 800 commuters.

The GDP is R31 052 000, the GNP R142 136 000.

The domestic per capita income is R94, the national income per capita R351.

In Lebowa 47 327 people work inside the area and there are 139 000 migrant workers and 57 900 commuters.

The GDP is R118 582 000 and the GNP R482 109 000.

In Kangwane 7 767 work inside the territory and there are 35 000 migrant workers and 33 100 commuters.

The GDP is R13 871 000 and GNP R58 395 000.

Domestic income per capita is R95 and national income R377.

Qwaqwa has 6 872 working inside its borders while there are 35 000 migrant workers and 2 500 commuters.

The GDP is R12 547 000 and the GNP R32 888 000.

Domestic income per capita is R109 and national income R257.

and thus forced interest rate down... schedule, however, a significant rise in investment... as investment is relatively interest elastic. As the interest rate falls, investment increases considerably. On graph B, this increase in investment is shown by the new aggregate demand function, AD(2). Real income has increased by a large amount.

Keynes didn't agree with this view, and felt that a change in the money supply would have little effect on the interest rate, as the demand and supply curves for money were relatively inelastic, while the MEI curve was fairly interest inelastic. Keynes felt that the final increase in GDP brought about by an increase in supply of money and the consequent change in interest rates would be minimal.

P. T. O. for graphs.

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TRANSKEI PRIME MINISTER WANTS MORE SA AID

Matanzima and P.W?

TRANSKEI Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has asked for a summit meeting with South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha on the eve of the territory's fifth anniversary of independence to try and clear up the bottleneck in development aid which has left Transkei's economy stagnating and unemployment running into many thousands.

This follows a heated meeting two months ago between the South African government and the three "independent" black states, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, at which both Transkei and Bophuthatswana were strongly critical of the constellation of states concept in its present form and the way



PLEA: For money by Transkei PM.

South Africa was handling development aid to the Black states.

Yesterday Transkei voters went to the polls in the first general election since independence in October 1976 to elect 75 representatives for the National Assembly in an atmosphere of tense relations with South Africa.

The election itself is a foregone conclusion. The opposition Democratic Progressive Party is putting up only six candidates.

"Personally I would not mind if they all win. We need some opposition," Chief Matanzima commented

wryly in an eve of the election interview on Wednesday.

But he also faces problems from within his own party. In several constituencies, candidates of his ruling, Transkei National Independence Party are opposing each other.

In the interview, Chief Matanzima stated that the biggest problem was the finance for development. It is because Transkei is unable to supply work for the people that they gatecrash into the Cape, like the Nyanga squatters did, he said.

More than 1 000 Nyanga squatters evicted by South



P W BOTHA: Tense relationship exists.

African authorities more than a month ago have also soured relations between South Africa and Transkei.

Today more than 600 of these people live in two church halls and an old nurses dormitory here and have to bed by the army.

No solution to this problem was in sight, although his government believed they should be returned to the Cape where a number of them them had jobs.

Delegates

"When you deal with a person who is stronger than you and will not listen, it becomes very difficult, Chief Matanzima said, referring to the South African government.

"The South African government has sent two delegations to interview these people, and each time the South African officials promised to do something.

"But nothing has been done although these Nyanga people put forward their cases convincingly. They want to go back because when they were uprooted, some of them were working, albeit illegally."

Chief Matanzima said he had asked for the appointment with Prime Minister Botha to discuss the whole issue of project aid from South Africa to Transkei and how much Transkei could expect to get for its development programme over the next five years.

Chief Matanzima said he had not yet received any indication of when he could see

Prime Minister Botha but he intended pressing hard for the meeting which he sees as one of the most important ever between the two countries.

Guidance for careers

A SEMINAR on career guidance will be held at the University of the Witwatersrand on Saturday.

Several professional people have been invited to speak on different careers at the seminar. It is organised by Songqoba Counselling Student Association and students are expected to attend.

Some of the people who will advise students on careers are Mr Ruel Khoza, managing director of the Marketing Consultant Group, Mr Steve Kekana, an electrical engineer, and Mrs F Kentridge, of Legal Resource Centre.

The seminar will be held at Senate House, Basement 3, and will begin at 1.30 pm.

14. 3. 1. Retail trading staffs.
15. 3. 2. 113.
13. 3. 1. 113.
Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) How many retail trading staffs are currently employed by White persons in Black areas of the Republic have been acquired by (a) co-operatives or other bodies and (b) Black persons or companies;
- (2) how many of those acquired by the corporations are being managed by (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Black persons;
- (3) how many of those being managed by White persons are used as training schools;
- (4) what is the estimated number of Blacks who are employed in the retail trade in Black areas of the Republic?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Co-operation—S. A. Development Trust—(2) It is the policy of the Economic Development Corporation to finance buyers and not to buy properties. The S. A. Development Trust is mainly responsible for the purchase of properties.
(b) 71.
- (2) (a) 2.
(b) None.
(c) 1.
- (3) One in the other two cases of in-service training is a school.
- (4) According to the figures submitted to the Economic Development Corporation approximately 37 000 Blacks are employed in the retail trade.

Black rights, white safety:

That's the Buthelezi blueprint

THE Buthelezi Commission, nearing its final stages, is expected to propose a system of government for Natal in which whites and blacks share power under a constitution that specifically safeguards minorities.

According to informed sources, the proposed constitution will involve a system of ensuring white representation by the way in which the proposed constituencies are composed.

It is understood that the commission has recommended a system whereby a number of constituencies would be specifically circumscribed to ensure that they comprised a majority of whites — ensuring that in general elections whites would send to the central assembly the candidate of their choice.

The new constitution, which is in the final stages of being drawn up, is described as "the most pragmatic document imaginable" and as "probably the last

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

such constitution whites and blacks could jointly support".

It also envisages that the government of the Province would be undertaken by a "leadership cartel" made up of all races.

Although the terms of reference of the Buthelezi Commission were limited to Natal, it is believed the constitutional report will make a broad recommendation on central government.

It is understood that it will recommend that blacks must have a role in central government decision-making, but that it does not propose a specific constitutional system to achieve this.

Last week, the members of the Buthelezi Commission met for several days in Durban to put the finishing touches on the draft reports.

The contents of the commission's final reports and recommendations are expected to become public before Christmas.

The chairman of the commission, Professor Denys Schreiner, vice-principal of the University of Natal, said this week the final document would consist of about four specialist reports, covering political and constitutional matters, education, economics, resources, and planning plus a main report of about 100 pages, summarising the whole scope of the commission's investigations and recommendations.

Possibilities

The reports would be completed by the end of this month when they would be handed to Chief Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Cabinet.

Professor Schreiner said the commission would recommend that the reports be published before Christmas, even though the

first time the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly will convene to discuss them will be April next year.

He did not expect resistance to this proposal.

The Buthelezi Commission, initiated by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader and President of the Inkatha movement, was launched last year to find a joint dispensation between Natal and KwaZulu.

At the time, Chief Buthelezi said: "The time has come for a formal black contribution to the political process, not simply to resist or challenge the present order, but to rise above it and to give whites new perceptions of possibilities which will add to the security and prospects of all South Africa's people."

He said if the people of Natal and KwaZulu could work out a new plan for political and economic co-operation he believed the Government could not prevent them from eventually implementing them.

In an attempt to broaden the acceptability of the commission Chief Buthelezi invited the Government to send two National Party representatives. He also invited the banned African National Congress to sit on the commission.

Both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the ANC refused to send representatives.

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan Administration has once again signalled its unwillingness to do anything which might suggest recognition of the South African black homelands.

On Tuesday the State Department declined to open the way for two top Bophuthatswana Government officials to visit the United States.

Both Mr Langford Letlhakua, Bophuthatswana Director of Tourism, and Mr Solomon Rathebe, Bophuthatswana Secretary of Economic Affairs, want to visit the United States to prepare for a proposed visit by Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope.

PASSPORTS

Because the United States refuses to recognise Bophuthatswana as an independent country, it does not accept Bophuthatswana passports.

However, in terms of a fairly routine existing procedure, the State Department could have applied to the Department of Justice (under whose jurisdiction the immigration and naturalisation service

US no to the ^{Argus 1/10/81} homeland plan (101)

falls) for 'passport waivers' which would have allowed the two men into the country on the basis of United States visas alone.

DECLINED

The State Department, as a matter of policy, declined to ask for the passport waivers — thus effectively preventing the visit.

Earlier this year the State Department declined to apply for passport waivers for a proposed visit by President Mangope in May.

President Mangope had intended to visit the Uni-

ted States to spread the word about his country, to help to generate what support he could for official recognition and (possibly) to meet some Administration officials.

Since then Bophuthatswana has broken links with Rabbi Ronald Greenwald, their official lobbyist who operated from New York.

It is understood that one of the reasons for the break was Rabbi Greenwald's inability to persuade the Administration to allow President Mangope to visit the United States.

Bill fought all the way

Sunday Tribune 4/10/81 (101)

THE Government's strategy of forcing homeland independence on South African blacks — so they can pretend there is a majority of whites in "white" South Africa — was mercilessly exposed in Parliament this week.

In a telling debate, which had the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, looking terribly uncomfortable, the two opposition parties fought the independence of the Ciskei clause by clause.

PFP speakers — including Helen Suzman, Colin Eglin and Ray Swart — lashed out at a clause in the Bill which bestows compulsory citizenship of the Ciskei on a wide range of people living in South Africa.

Mrs Suzman accused Dr Koornhof of wanting to force homeland citizenship on black people so that the Government could ultimately turn around and say there are no black South Africans. It was for this reason that the citizenship clause was compulsory and extremely wide.

Dr Koornhof replied that nobody who became a citizen of Ciskei, in terms of the Bill granting the territory independence, would lose their rights in South Africa.

But Dr Koornhof was embarrassed when Mr Swart of the PFP moved an amendment suggesting that black people already in the Ciskei become automatic citizens of the territory but those living in white South Africa be given the choice.

By giving them the choice the Government would be able to judge whether black people were happy with the independence of the Ciskei.

The Government voted against the amendment. Motivating his opposition to it Dr Koornhof fell back on the argument that it was impractical because it would mean Ciskei became independent without knowing who its citizens were.

In another acrimonious exchange the opposition argued that the mandate the Ciskei had received in a referendum did not entitle it to take independence.

Opposition speakers argued that Ciskeians had been asked to vote in a referendum on a so-called package deal and were asked whether they would take independence on those terms.

Subsequent to the referendum the terms of the package deal had been so substantially altered that the referendum could not be regarded as a valid test of opinion.

Mrs Suzman reminded Dr Koornhof that the Cillie Commission, which investigated the causes of the riots in Soweto and elsewhere in 1976, had found that the removal of South African citizenship was a cause of the riots.

P W Botha lays down law on homeland progress

SUNDAY MORNING 4/10/81
THE Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, yesterday laid down the law to "outsiders" who were trying to dictate the pace of development in South Africa.

He said the Government was moving towards the establishment of a confederation of independent states within the country.

But he confirmed that the National Party stood irreversibly bound to the principle of self-determination of groups and reaffirmed that blacks living in South Africa would have to exercise their political destinies in the homelands.

And Mr Botha recommitted himself to the main element of the party's 1977 proposals for a constitutional dispensation for whites, coloureds and Indians — with one important exclusion.

Committed

He did not bind himself to the concept of three separate councils for the various race groups as envisaged in the original package.

The National Party was committed to giving coloureds and Indians participation in the election of a South African state president.

It was also committed to the establishment of an elected president's council to succeed the present body.

Speaking at a National Party youth conference in the Wilderness, he made a strong appeal for unity and said the party should guard its powerbase against those who sought to divide it.

Dealing with the proposed confederation, he said black leaders were co-operating in the process of rounding off the independence of national states.

On the question of the future of the coloured people, Mr Botha said it was time "acknowledged coloured leaders started adopting a more positive and co-operative attitude".

Harold Immigration posts (101) (107)
 5/10/81 CC 613

418. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) How many (a) road and (b) rail exits are there from (i) Transkei, (ii) Bophuthatswana and (iii) Venda;
- (2) (a) how many such exits are controlled by immigration posts and (b) what is the annual cost of manning such posts?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(1) (a)	55	40	64
(b)	7	13	None
(2) (a)	2	1	None
(b)	R308 837.		

By Deon Geldenhuys

It is now more than two decades since Verwoerd announced his grand design for homeland independence. In that time, considerable progress has been made to give substance to his plan. The independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are the manifestations, par excellence of the success of the homelands policy in terms of its original "new vision."

Verwoerd's blueprint provided "answers," but it also left crucial questions unresolved — deficiencies underlined by the passage of time. The problems are reflected in the following brief summary of some of the main characteristics of the present state of affairs:

- Homeland independence has not been recognised internationally. The refusal of states to accord recognition is part and parcel of their continued opposition to the whole notion of separate development.

- The independent homelands find themselves economically and financially very heavily dependent on South Africa. This has raised doubts internationally — or, in many instances, confirmed doubts — not only about the homelands' economic viability, but also about the nature of their independence and about South Africa's motives in granting independence.
- Homeland independence is firmly identified with the present generation of so-called moderate political leaders of the independent homelands. But for a temporary exception in the case of

They have simply not done what they were supposed to do

Homelands

— a vision

stricken by its own deficiency

8 Nov 7/10/87

101

Transkei, the independent homelands have maintained particularly close, cordial relations with South Africa. Given their lack of international recognition and foreign aid, and their dependence on South Africa, this is hardly surprising.

- The South African Government has not yet formally and explicitly accepted that at least some of the remaining self-governing homelands would not accept independence. Consequently, no clear official formula has yet emerged for accommodating them politically as integral parts of the South Africa state.
- The Government has

patently failed to enlist general black acceptance of the homelands as the ultimate channel for black political participation. Rejection of the homelands policy is particularly strong among urban blacks. Given the lack of identification with the homelands, it is simply absurd to link urban blacks politically with the homelands.

- The homelands' poor economic record, together with urban blacks' lack of identification with the homelands, have been among the major causes of the failure to reverse the stream of black migration from the homelands to "white South Africa."
- The security implica-

Instead of being the realisation of Verwoerd's dream of a regional community of states within South Africa's borders, the Government's homelands policy is achieving almost the reverse.



Worker in a homeland

border factory . . . all the threads are present to weave a fabric of discontent.

tions which particularly the independent homelands hold for South Africa, have gained new currency with the recent increase in the activities of armed insurgents entering South Africa from neighbouring states and committing acts of terrorism in South Africa.

- The time factor cannot be ignored in any consideration of South Africa's attempts to deal with the issue of race relations. To say that time is running out, is neither original nor particularly helpful. Yet, it has to be acknowledged that the South African Government is faced with growing and more assertive

the Government's racial policies.

The failure of the independent homelands to gain international recognition, and the persistence and intensity of international condemnation of the homelands policy, testify to its failure to conform with international norms.

Regarding the objective of reducing blacks' numerical preponderance in "white South Africa," the policy has again not delivered the goods. If anything, whites are finding themselves in a progressively worse situation in the "numbers game."

Finally, preparing for an eventual community of states is an objective which has to some extent been realised. This takes the form of the constellation/confederation, but the grouping is on a much smaller scale than originally envisaged.

ficially banned in South Africa, they are bound to become important political forces which cannot be ignored.

If the foregoing state of affairs is related to the original objectives of the homelands policy, the achievements are not impressive.

To respond briefly to each, it can first be remarked that although white rule is still firmly entrenched, it is today being challenged more seriously, both domestically and internationally, than ever before. As for accommodating black nationalism, the homelands' brand of ethnic nationalism has become anathema to black nationalism as articulated by exile movements and black consciousness organisations.

Rather than effectively thwarting the development of a broad-based black nationalism, the homelands policy — and separate development generally — has perhaps inadvertently promoted it by providing a cohesive element, viz. opposition to

a truly regional association, but is simply confined to South Africa and its former homelands.

Its limited membership is, in fact largely the product of the homelands policy, since the involvement of the homelands deters internationally recognised black states from participating. Thus, instead of helping to achieve the original objective of a regional community of states, the homelands are, paradoxically, proving a hindrance.

TOMORROW — Where do the homelands go from here?

● *Deon Geldenhuys is associate professor in the Department of Political Science at Rand Afrikaans University. At the time of writing this paper he was Assistant Director (Research) at the South African Institute of International Affairs.*

These articles from the concluding summary of a longer study by Professor Geldenhuys, "South Africa's Black Homelands: Past Objectives, Present Realities and Future Developments," published by the SA Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg, at R3.50.

7/16/87 (101)

¹/₄ m workseekers registered

CT 7/10/81 (107) (235)
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — More than 250 000 blacks inside and outside the national States are registered workseekers

This was disclosed in a series of answers to questions put by Mr A Savage (PFP Walmer) to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

In written replies, Dr Koornhof gave available figures for the workseekers registered inside and outside Kwazulu, Lebowa, Ciskei, Qwaqwa, KwaNdebele, Gazankulu and Kangwane.

For some of these, the figures for internal workseekers were not available.

Kwazulu was responsible for more than half, with a total of 151 630, of which 132 027 were registered as workseekers within Kwazulu itself. — Sapa

by Deon Geldenhuys
There are, as was discussed, a range of possibilities, some more, some less likely than others.

The establishment of a constellation / confederation composed of present and former parts of the South African State was presented as one among several alternatives. This scenario is, of course, the one conforming most closely to the original Verwoerdian idea of a Commonwealth-cum-common market type of alliance between South Africa and its independent homelands (and also other southern African states). Although the constellation/confederation is an alternative which has to a large extent already materialised, this does not mean that it represents the terminal stage for the homelands.

Cognisance has to be taken of powerful forces of cohesion, steering South Africa and the independent homelands towards ever closer ties. These forces are both economic and political in nature: the latter relate to their ostracism by the international community, leaving the homelands little choice but to move even closer to their former mother country. These seem to be considerably more powerful than those making for greater separation and protection of homeland sovereignty, such as the vested interests of the political and bureaucratic élites in the independent homelands.

The former and present parts of South Africa might also be drawn together under an entirely different set of circumstances. If it is assumed that the exile movements

would in due course wrest power from the ruling white élite, the unitary state scenario — a reversion back to the South Africa of 1961 or 1910 — would be the most probable one.

The independent homelands would then be reintegrated into a new, "liberated" republic of Azania. The process of arriving at this scenario would, it was suggested earlier, be a violent one because of white resistance to such an arrangement. The prospect of violence, in turn, raises a host of new questions.

Would there, for example, be foreign military involvement on the side of one or other of the belligerents? And would the "liberation

movements," given their present divisions, be able to launch a joint armed struggle, or would they be fighting each other as much as their common white enemy?

The political future of the homelands is bound to be influenced by the whole issue of (relative) peace or conflict. In a situation of (relative) peace, the evolutionary development of a closely knit confederation could be expected, perhaps eventually converting itself into a federation.

Should South Africa, however, be engulfed in a war in which blacks (ie those supporting the exile movements) take up arms against the Government, the future of the homelands becomes highly complex.

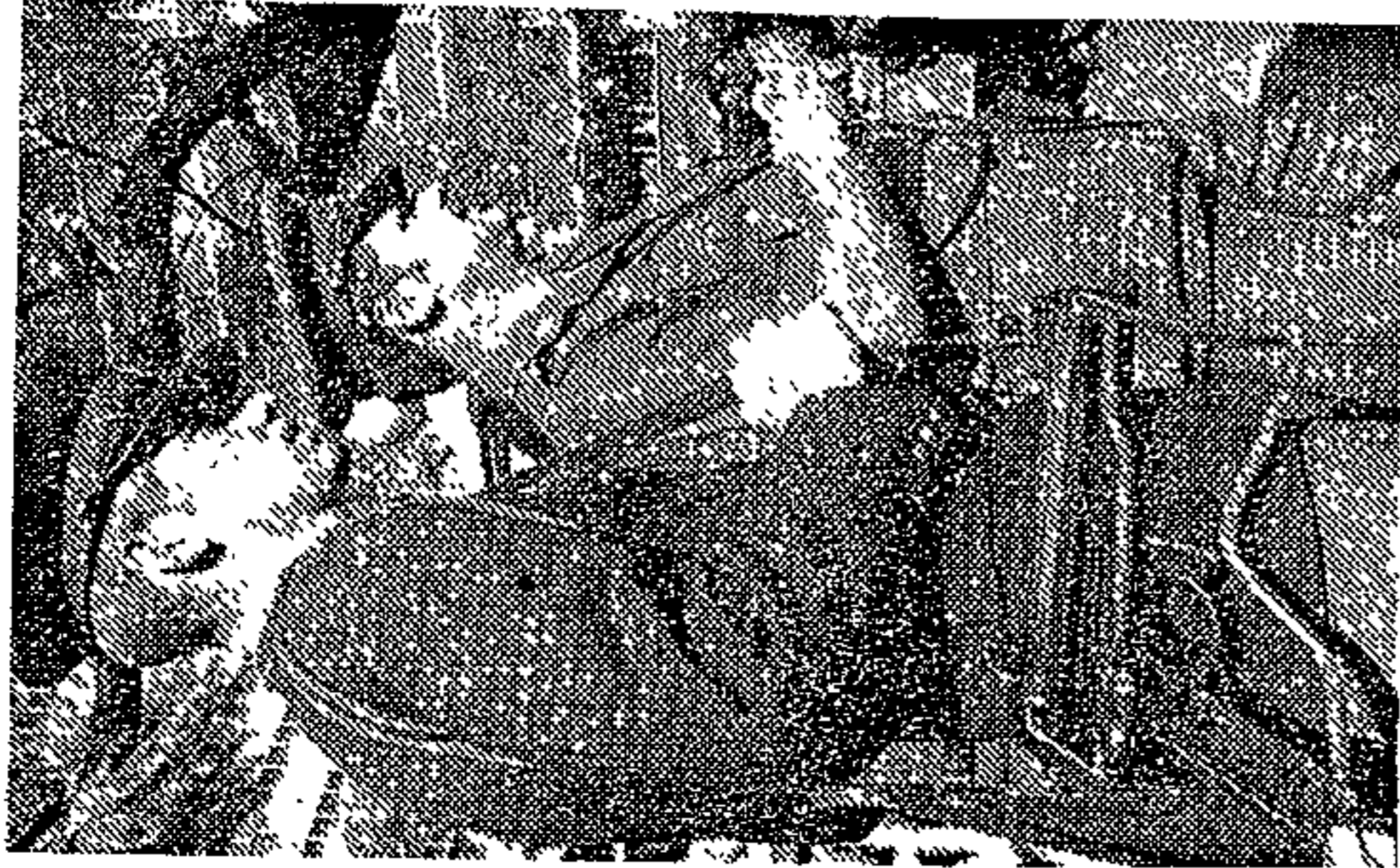
Homelands

— picturing

lacking

definition

Many questions remain unresolved concerning the black homelands — not least concerning their future in a shifting South African political pattern. This is the last of a two-part series.

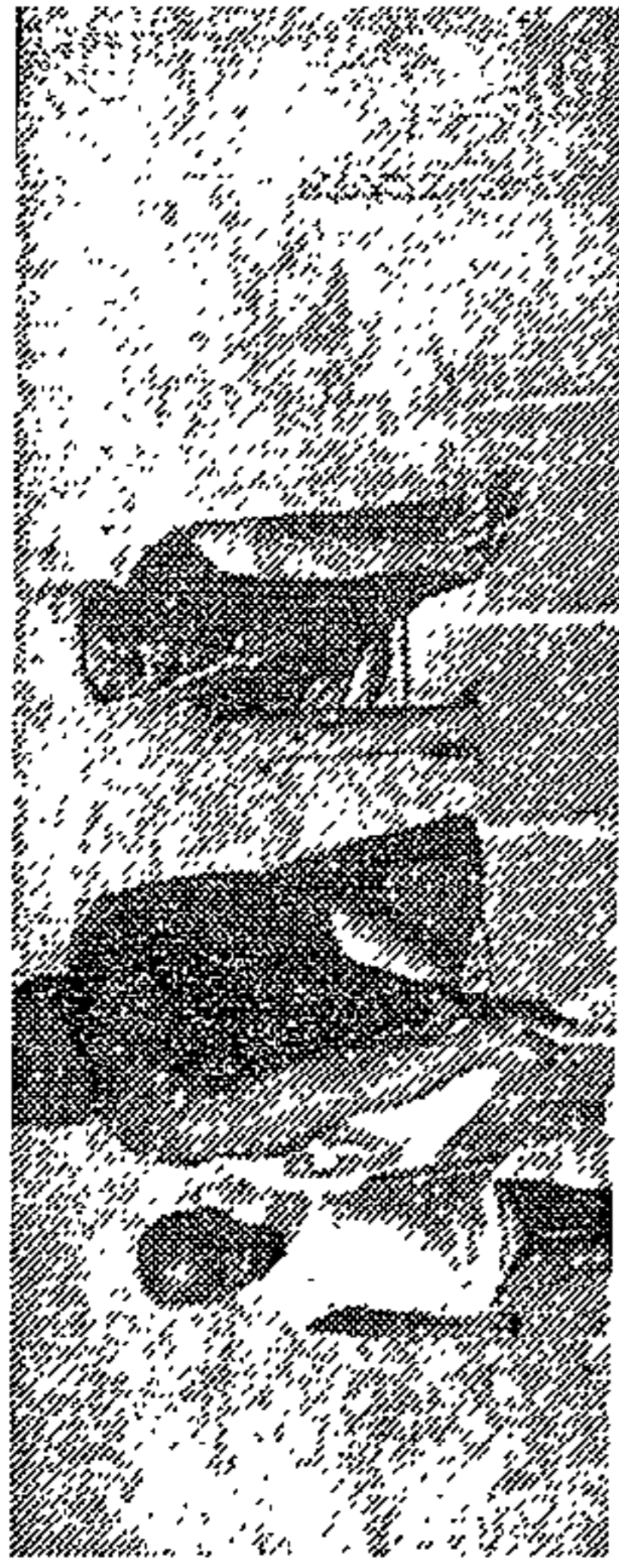


Armed policemen keeping watch . . . gazing into an uncertain future?

In the event of a military and political stalemate, radical territorial partition becomes a possible scenario. A victory for the anti-Pretoria forces would probably see the kind of scenario mentioned above, namely the emergence of a new unitary state embracing the independent homelands.

Should "white South Africa" prevail militarily and retain its economic dominance over its former homelands, the status quo — ie confederation — might be maintained; or it could induce "white South Africa" to make concessions in the form of an early federation in an effort to avoid further conflict.

In the process of the closer joining together of the present and former parts of the South African State, both voluntaristic and deterministic aspects come into play; insofar as the governments of South Africa and the indepen-



Homeland women struggling with a water drum . . . a way of life that breeds resentment.



Protesters at a political trial . . . punting for a unitary state.

cent homelands manage to control their environments — politically, economically and militarily — they would retain a large degree of freedom of action in deciding both the direction and pace of political development of "greater South Africa"; should they, however, lose effective control of their environments, events may well force them into political arrangements they would not voluntarily have accepted.

These conditions again point to the crucial fact that the political future of the homelands has to be viewed in dynamic terms. A host of new factors, not relevant or even foreseen two decades ago, are continuously emerging on the scene and influencing the future course of the homelands, both those in-

dependent and self-governing.

The range of scenarios is, therefore, virtually unlimited; it depends on the number of variables introduced into the calculation. What seems certain is, paradoxically, that a rather uncertain future awaits the homelands.

Deon Geldenhuys is associate professor in the Department of Political Science at Rand Afrikaans University. At the time of writing this paper he was Assistant Director (Research) at the South African Institute of International Affairs.

These articles from the concluding summary of a longer study by Professor Geldenhuys, 'South Africa's Black Homelands: Past Objectives, Present Realities and Future Developments', published by the SA Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg, at R5.90.

Homelands 'helped black nationalism'

RDM 8.10.81
(101) By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE homelands policy has promoted the emergence of a broad-based supra-tribal black nationalism, Dr Deon Geldenhuys, of the Rand Afrikaans University, says in a new publication.

It has helped provide black nationalism with a "cohesive element" of opposition to the "homelands", Dr Geldenhuys says in a special study of the homelands for the Institute of International Affairs.

Tracing the origins of the policy, as it developed under the "Architect of Apartheid" Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, he says Dr Verwoerd hoped the granting of self-government to South Africa's different black "nations" would satisfy black nationalist aspirations.

Frustrate

But instead of accommodating black nationalism, the policy was perceived as one "designed to frustrate black nationalism" by dividing blacks ethnically and thus preventing the emergence of an over-arching nationalism.

"Both the ethnicisation of the black population and the balkanisation of the South African state have proved to be anathema to international, particularly African, opinion."

Its inability to accommodate black nationalism apart, the policy has failed to fulfil several related objectives, including the safeguarding of white rule and reduction of black numerical predominance in white-designated South Africa.

"Although white rule is still firmly entrenched, it is today being challenged more seriously, both domestically and internationally, than ever before," Dr Geldenhuys says.

He had said earlier: "The youth — scholars and students — have in recent years been in the forefront of black resistance to government policies. In future black youth are bound to become an even stronger political force as their numbers grow, their educational level rises and their political disaffection becomes deeper."

On the hoped for dilution of black numerical strength in "white" areas, he writes: "If anything, whites are finding themselves in a progressively worse situation in the numbers game."

Dr Geldenhuys recalls Dr Ver-



DR HENDRIK VERWOERD
policy on homelands

woerd's 1959 statement that in the final result "it is the force of numbers which predominates".

He then contrasts it with Mr B J Vorster's statement a decade later that numbers "are not the decisive factor... a political say is in fact the decisive factor".

He does not include a quote from Mr P W Botha on the issue, but focuses on the Prime Minister's "indecision" on how best to accommodate blacks living in "white" areas in his proposed constellation of states.

Freedom from want in rural areas urged

Financial Reporter

THE CHAIRMAN of Southern Life, Mr W Marshall Smith, has called for a bold non-political national plan to provide jobs for thousands of workers in rural areas.

"It will require courage and a massive investment programme in education and training to establish the necessary agricultural core which will provide the greatly needed jobs.

"It is the one pressing national need that is not controversial whatever one's political outlook which makes its neglect so difficult to understand."

Such a co-ordinated plan would raise the level of the poor rural areas so that the population could see the prospects of a better life and not feel the need to move to the sterile and jobless environment of the satellite shanty towns.

His appeal comes only weeks ahead of the Prime Minister's

summit with businessmen in Cape Town where the urban population drift, squatter problems and the slow economic development of the black homelands are likely to be discussed.

Mr Smith says in his chairman's report that while industrialised South Africa boomed in the past two years with much emphasis being placed on the benefits of a free market, it was a very different picture in rural South Africa.

"Looking back at the growth of company profits, the increase in numbers employed, reduced taxes and the upward surge in wages and salaries during the past 12 months it could be said it was a good year.

"But was it so? Those of us in employment were carried along on a wave of affluence which tended to shield us from the broader implications for the country as a whole.

"Little mention has been made of, or attention given to, South Africa's being a dual economy — a Western world economy for some — and a third world economy for the greater proportion of our population.

"In so far as our dual economy is concerned, last year could only have had severe consequences for those living in the rural areas who make up the subsistence economy.

"There was little if not naught for their comfort and the only ray of hope that so many could see was in a rainbow that had its end in the big cities.

"I am very seriously concerned at the apparent inevitability of urban drift and the consequences it will have for us all."

Dealing with the Human Sciences Research Council report on the educational system, Mr Smith says the inadequacy of black education is probably the most serious problem within the socio-economic environment and has given rise to open hostility among black youth in the past two years.

"I sincerely hope the report and subsequent action by the authorities lead to a dispensation that will not only ease tensions but will also provide education of a higher quality more closely related to the needs of our country."



RDM 9/10/87

101

After six years — a black pilot

NW 13/10/81

I CAN'T remember reading anywhere of President Samora Machel's reaction to the defection of one of Mozambique's fighter pilots to South Africa early this year, but an interview in the October edition of Pace gives some indication of his feelings.

Reporter Vusi Khumalo was at a Press conference at Gaborone during President Machel's recent State visit to Botswana.

'Apparently I was the only South African journalist there and was given the opportunity to put only one question to the Mozambican leader,' reported Khumalo.

The question 'Lieut Bomba has been singing to the South African Press and I may use the expression, he's been a canary who could both sing and fly. In the light of his utterances to the South African white Press, particularly the fact that after six years of independence in Mozambique there has been no progress and that was why he left his country, what is the President's comment and what is the attitude of your Government?'

Khumalo reports that halfway through the interpretation of the question the President jumped up from his chair, pulled the ends of his military coat, adjusted his thick waist-belt, smiled slyly, shook his head insensitively, and then wiped his sweating face.

'When the interpreter had finished my question, Samora Machel had already shifted his chair backwards, left the table, and



Evelyn Holtzhausen discusses Black Opinion

Black Opinion

was facing me.

'He took off his dark glasses and peeped at me as if I was darker than darkness itself.

'He spoke: "Thank you for your question, friend. And now tell me, have you got a black pilot in South Africa."

'None,' I answered. 'Now you have one from Mozambique — and that is a result of development after six years.'

'After his reply the "feathers" hit the fan. The entire conference room burst into a rapturous din and laughter around me almost bust my eardrums,' wrote Khumalo

HISTORY will hold the South African Government and Chief Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei responsible for the misery and hardship caused by the fragmentation of South Africa into over-populated pieces of land which are not viable and where thousands of people die of starvation, according to a leading article in a recent edition of Sowetan a daily newspaper published in Johannesburg.

According to the leader, which is highly critical of Chief Sebe for leading his people into homeland independence, many blacks have suffered bitterly because of the clandestine way in which they were declared citizens of homelands.

'Nobody was consulted but their birthright was taken from them by the most devious stealth.

'What is most amazing is the manner in which homeland chiefs seem so determined to lead their countries and their people into the mess so dramatically typified by Transkei, Venda and a number of Bophuthatwana.

'The lessons of the past and of the present are being swept smartly under the rug by men who are more concerned with political expediency than justice for their people.

'The fact that Ciskei already feels the pangs of this disastrous course, in the miseries of the various squatter problems, will only be more evidence, compiled by history, against these men.'

IN A LETTER in the same

edition of the newspaper Mr Samuel 'Junior' Ngobeni of Alexandria asks why so much money is being used to build prisons in Gazankulu when what is desperately needed is money for education.

'Is this another step towards social-economic development?' he asks.

He also says that someone — preferably Bishop Tutu — should confront homeland Dr Hudson Msanwisi, 'for he seems unaware of the fact that he is driving the whole nation into a pitch-black, bottomless pit.'

He adds: 'There are rumours that he is not to accept "independence" but I refuse to believe it because those prisons, his double-storied palace — which is guarded day and night by well-armed guards — and our being restricted to Johannesburg, all clearly denote "independence" is just around the corner.

'I appeal to all true leaders in this struggle to act bravely before the entire nation is permanently demarcated — which is the sly way the Nationalists use to destroy us.'

SOWETO muggers will have to be a little more selective in future and make sure that they steer well clear of some black salesmen.

According to a report in a recent edition of the Soweto News, at least 25 members of the South African Representative Sales Association have been granted permission to tote guns.

The report quotes the president of the association, Mr Freddie Mhahane, as saying that the 'horrifying times of being mugged and victimised' will become a thing of the past for members of his organisation.

'Two years of pleading and explaining our position to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Soweto Divisional police chief, Brig Muller van Eck, have proved fruitful.

'This breakthrough does not suggest that everybody is going to be permitted to carry a firearm. We will screen each application before endorsing it. Everyone will be treated on merit.

Ironically, however, the newspaper published a front-page picture of one of the salesmen in a marksman's pose, 'showing off his gun'. The man's face was obscured as 'he did not want to be identified for fear of victimisation'.

THE argument between old traditions and the new trends continues with a letter published in the Soweto News recently which claimed that the 'sexy' summer clothes worn by black women were detracting from the essence of life and love.

According to S B Mabaso of Jabavu the clothes are foreign to black culture and the reason for the many illegitimate children

'I think we can also put the high rate of divorce and rape down to the wantonness of today's women (who wear 'sexy' summer clothes)'. S B concludes.

Sawetan 13/10/81 (10)

Wrab cracks down on squatters

By WILLIE BOKALA
SEVERAL Kliptown squatter families were moved and taken to unknown homelands in West Rand Administration vans during a pre-dawn raid on the squatter camp this weekend.

But Wrab officials denied knowledge of the early morning removals. They

could not tell how many people were involved.

Mr A E Steenkruzer said he did not want to deny that people had been moved, but said "it is an on going thing and we are removing only people who want to go back to their homes in the homelands".

Other squatter families who have not been moved said they were woken up by noise in the early hours of the morning as board offi-

cials swooped on the tiny shacks, waking up people and herding them into waiting vehicles.

The eye-witnesses could not say exactly how many families were taken away. They said a few families who qualified to be in Johannesburg were told to move from their self-built iron shacks into Wrab built shacks which were left empty after the raid.

Mrs Glory Thabethe

said "They came in vehicles and woke up people. The people in the shack next to mine were herded into a van and others were collected from other shacks with their belongings and taken away".

Squatters who did not want to be identified said they feared that Wrab officials would come again in the early hours of the morning and remove all of them when no one saw. "They will come in the dark and nobody will know what happened to all of us," one of them said.

Families who have been housed in a disused stable nearby said their names and finger-prints have been taken by officials and feared they were next on the list for removal.

Police burn squatter shacks

By IEN MASEKO
SIX MORE KIPTOWN

squatter families were yesterday forcibly moved away to the homelands in Wraab trucks and their shacks demolished — some burnt down — in a predawn police raid on the camp, the second in the past week.

Those not moved told SOWETAN people were roused from bed by three Wraab policemen shortly after 4 am and that some — with their children crying uncontrollably — were bundled into three trucks. They said one middle-aged woman was slapped in the face by a white policeman when she refused to be taken away.

The squatters said the woman, a Mrs Mqwathi, refused to be taken because she had not notified her employers and that she was worried that she would not get her pension fund and other money entitled to an employee when resigning.

One squatter woman said: "The three policemen moved some families from the self-built shacks into the prefabricated shacks, while some were taken away to the homelands. In some cases, women were taken away without the knowledge of their husbands who had already gone to work when the raid was conducted."

The policemen demolished four shacks and removed the families. They said one of the demolished shacks belonged to a man called Mpiko, who had been admitted to Baragwanath Hospital about a week ago. His belongings were taken away during the raid. Mrs Francis Socikwa, whose shack was also demolished, said policemen told her that she would be taken away to Transkei today.

'Chicken Farm' b

Wrab action

RDM 14.10.81

By SOPHIE TEMA

SEVERAL squatter families who had been resettled on "Chicken Farm" near Kliptown were repatriated to their homelands yesterday by the West Rand Administration Board.

Two shacks from which families had just been moved were set on fire by a Wrab official.

Six families were removed from the squatter area yesterday by trucks and taken away by Wrab officials.

Seven other shacks were demolished and the owners were given accommodation in a stable and in corrugated iron huts.

The families were not allowed to take the pieces of corrugated iron with them.

Three other families who were to have been taken away managed to hide from Wrab officials.

Homelands

They left their belongings in the shacks and a Wrab official threatened to confiscate them.

Although Wrab officials did not want to disclose the areas to which they took the families it is believed they were taken back to their respective homelands.

The Reverend Cecil Begbie, vice-chairman of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, spoke to Mr John Knoetze, Wrab's chairman, who promised to investigate the matter.

The squatters were offered accommodation in July after Rev Begbie and other members of the WCC held talks with Wrab officials.

Demolished

Mr Knoetze told reporters yesterday he did not want to comment on the matter.

The six families were among several who had been sleeping in the open since June after their shacks were demolished.

In July the families were of-

Squatters

flee as

huts burn

ferred accommodation in a disused stable and about 10 corrugated huts were set up on "Chicken Farm" by Wrab.

Families who have not been affected by the repatriations said they were woken by knocks on their doors about 4am. Wrab officials demanded their reference books.

The six families were told to pack their belongings in preparation to be moved because they were not legally in the area.

Husbands

Working husbands were refused permission to stay on to collect their wages and to be signed off their jobs.

Mrs Francis Socikwa was near tears when she told Rev Begbie she had been moved out of her shack and that it had later been set on fire.

She was told to get ready her belongings today as she would be taken to the Ciskei.

Mrs Socikwa was temporarily placed in a corrugated hut with two other families. Her husband Piet, who is working as a contractor in Lenz, near Johannesburg, was not at home at the time.

"I will not be able to sleep tonight," she said.

blaze in

'No offence'

Van der Walt says he spoke of 'kaffertjies' without trying to offend

NM 15/10/81

(101)

PRETORIA—The chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, MP, said here yesterday that he had used the word 'kaffertjie' in good humour in Parliament last week.

In a statement, he said he had noticed a report in the Sunday Tribune in which it was alleged that he had used 'certain words' during the third reading of the Status of Ciskei Bill which could be offensive to blacks.

'I do not deny that those words were used, but I emphatically deny that the words were intended to offend anyone in any manner whatsoever,' Mr van der Walt said.

According to newspaper reports yesterday, he had referred to the Langa squatters and said: 'I think the honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs should have taken action. It was, after all, people from Transkei who were involved.'

'It was not our own kaffertjies. They came from outside our borders.'

Mr van der Walt said he would like to put the matter in perspective.

'I would like to point out that the words

in question were uttered in good humour and with compassion at a stage when a relaxed atmosphere prevailed in the House of Assembly.'

He said his 'good inclination' towards blacks was well known, cordial relations were being maintained and good contacts had been built up.

'Those who wish to impair this relationship do so for their own political gain.'

He said no member of the Opposition had objected at the time. 'Their official spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, was also present,' he said.

'It therefore surprised me to learn that Mr Brian Bamford, MP, found it necessary to make remarks of the sort as reported in the said newspaper.'

'To the extent in which the words complained of may be interpreted wrongly and consequently seen as offensive, I offer my humble apologies,' he said.

'I sincerely feel, however, that the insult lies in the malevolent style of the report and in the attitude disclosed by the official Opposition towards the status of Ciskei,' he said. — (Sapa)



RAZED: Mrs Francis Soci-lwa stands next to what used to be a home for her family. Her husband had already gone to work when the shack was demolished.

File by JUDAS NGU'ENVA

WOMEN CONDEMN REMOVALS

By LEN MASEKO
THE Women's Federation yesterday strongly condemned the West Rand Administration Board's removal of Kliptown squatter families to the homelands.

The organisation was reacting to this week's removal of several families who had been living at Chicken Farm. They were taken by Wrab trucks during two pre-dawn raids to Steinberg in Transkei.

A spokesman for the federation said the problem was lack of housing and that repatriating the families to the homelands would not help in any way. Some of the families, she said, were born in Johannesburg and they had no relatives in the homelands.

"If these families come from the homelands, as Wrab claims, then they were driven out of the places by hunger and poverty. The women deported to the homelands had come to live with husbands who are wor-

king in urban areas. We condemn Wrab's action in strongest terms because it is contributing to the breaking up of families," she said.

Squatters said no raids were conducted yesterday, although they expressed fears that more might be on the way some time this week.

Voluntary social worker Mrs Anne "Thandi" Evans, who has been helping the squatters, said Wrab's treatment of the squatter families was "greatly disturbing." The influx control system was "evil and people will never accept it."

"One of the women who was repatriated to the homelands this week was still undergoing treatment at Baragwanath Hospital. She was suffering from a heart disease and I wonder if she will be looked after wherever she has been taken to," Mrs Evans said.

The Rev Cecil Boghie, the South African Council of Churches man assigned to attend to the squatters, said he had not yet received a reply from Wrab chairman John Knoetze on what would eventually happen to the remaining squatter families and those who had been taken away.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS

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GEKLEURDE GROEP

2. Begin by die noordwestelike baken van Erf 776, Mandalay; daarvandaan ooswaarts met die grens van genoemde Erf 776 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordoostelike baken van genoemde erf; daarvandaan ooswaarts en suidwaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Erwe 771 en 777, Mandalay; Gedeelte 2 van die Plaas 798, administratiewe distrik die Kaap; Gedeelte 1 van die Plaas 801 en Gedeeltes 2 en 3 van die Plaas 803, tot by die suidelikste baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; daarvandaan suidwaarts met die oostelike grens van Gedeelte 1 van genoemde Plaas 803 tot by punt MB27 op Plan MB54, geliasseer met Meetstuk E1375/80, op die westelike grens van Swartklipweg; daarvandaan algemeen suidooswaarts in 'n reeks reguit lyne deur punte M28 tot M39 tot by punt MB40 op genoemde Plan MB54; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts in 'n reeks reguit lyne deur punte X en W op Plan SP266/1, geliasseer met genoemde Meetstuk E1375/80, tot by die punt waar die reguit lyn VW op laasgenoemde plan die westelike grens kruis van die plaas Drift Sands 544, administratiewe distrik die Kaap; daarvandaan noordwaarts met genoemde westelike grens van die plaas Drift Sands 544 langs tot by die suidoostelike baken van Erf 1210, Mitchell's Plain; daarvandaan noordweswaarts met die noordoostelike grens van genoemde Erf 1210 langs tot by genoemde noordwestelike baken van Erf 776, die beginpunt.

No. 203, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 91 VAN 1980 INGEVOLGE WAARVAN DIE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP HUURBEHEER, 1976, ONDER SEKERE OMSTANDIGHEDEN VAN TOEPASSING IS OP SEKERE WONINGS, MOTORHUISE EN MOTORSTAAANPLEKKE WAT VIR DIE EERSTE KEER NA DIE 20STE DAG VAN OKTOBER 1949 EN VOOR DIE 1STE DAG VAN JUNIE 1966 GEOKKUPEER OF GEBRUIK IS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 52 (1) van die Wet op Huurbeheer, 1976 (Wet 80 van 1976), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 91 van 1980 deur die uitsluiting daaruit van die woning omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyf-en-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE

Woonstel 7, Marinewoonstelle, geleë op Erf 10414, te Kusweg 32, Vishoek, Kaapstad.

No. 204, 1981

AFSONDERING VAN SEKERE GROND VIR DIE OKKUPASIE OF VERKRYGING DEUR SWARTES INGEVOLGE DIE BEPALINGS VAN ARTIKEL 36A VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE NASIONALE STATE, 1971 (WET 21 VAN 1971)

Nademaal die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 36A (1) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971) (hieronder die Wet genoem), vir Matheus Gerhardus Lötter aangestel het om ondersoek in te stel na die afsondering van grond vir die okkupasie of verkryging deur Swartes in die regsgebied van die stedelike plaaslike bestuur van Seymour;

COLOURED GROUP

2. Beginning at the north-western beacon of Erf 776, Mandalay; thence eastwards along the boundary of the said Erf 776, so as to include it in this area, to the north-eastern beacon of the said erf; thence eastwards and southwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area. Erven 771 and 777, Mandalay; Portion 2 of the Farm 798, Administrative District of the Cape; Portion 1 of the Farm 801 and Portions 2 and 3 of the Farm 803, to the southernmost beacon of the last-mentioned portion, thence southwards along the eastern boundary of Portion 1 of the said Farm 803 to point MB27 on Plan MB54, filed with Survey Record E1375/80, on the western boundary of Swartklip Road; thence generally south-eastwards in a series of straight lines through points M28 to M39 up to point MB40 on the said Plan MB54; thence generally eastwards in a series of straight lines through points X and W on Plan SP266/1, filed with the said Survey Record E1375/80, to the point where the straight line VW on the last-mentioned plan intersects the western boundary of the farm Drift Sands 544, Administrative District of the Cape; thence northwards along the said western boundary of the farm Drift Sands 544 to the south-eastern beacon of Erf 1210, Mitchell's Plain; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern boundary of the said Erf 1210 to the said north-western beacon of Erf 776, the point of beginning.

No. 203, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 91 OF 1980 IN TERMS OF WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE RENT CONTROL ACT, 1976, ARE APPLICABLE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES TO CERTAIN DWELLINGS, GARAGES AND PARKING SPACES, OCCUPIED OR USED FOR THE FIRST TIME AFTER THE 20TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1949 AND BEFORE THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE 1966

Under the powers vested in me by section 52 (1) of the Rent Control Act, 1976 (Act 80 of 1976), I hereby amend Proclamation 91 of 1980 by the exclusion of the dwelling defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fifth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE

Flat 7, Marine Flats, situated on Erf 10414, at 32 Beach Road, Fish Hoek, Cape Town.

No. 204, 1981

RESERVATION OF CERTAIN LAND FOR THE OCCUPATION OR ACQUISITION BY BLACKS IN TERMS OF THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 36A OF THE NATIONAL STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971)

Whereas the Minister of Co-operation and Development has, under the powers vested in him by section 36A (1) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) (hereinafter called the Act), appointed Matheus Gerhardus Lötter to investigate the reservation of land for the occupation or acquisition by Blacks in the area of jurisdiction of the urban local authority of Seymour;

Ju full kss sa SS



THE ENEMY IN FOCUS... Dr R J Fitchford of the USIR Bilharzia Field Research Unit in Nelspruit, with a batch of bilharzia parasites under his microscope

Picture: VILHELM FRISSTADSEN

Bilharzia expert's clean water appeal

By ADA SEIGT

A BILHARZIA researcher based in Nelspruit charges that at least 2-million rural blacks -- mostly children -- harbour the parasites, and says the Government should divert spending on big rural hospitals to provide clean, treated water supplies.

Dr R J Fitchford told the Mail in an interview: "The money would be better spent on creating safe water supplies for the entire rural, mostly black, population -- clean, safe water would eradicate most of the reasons for those big hospitals."

"Generally speaking, almost the entire rural population of infected areas over the age of two years has had both human forms of the disease."

When the parasite enters a human body it may cause inflammation of the liver, the skin, the liver inflammation and excessive urination, as well as when the central nervous system or lungs are involved.

The characteristic feature of bilharzia is blood in the urine, which appears about 2 weeks after exposure.

Vicious circle

The number of heavily infected people increases because the parasite creates a vicious cycle.

It infects children from infected water, returns to water through human excreta, where the parasites breed and infect the people -- and from there goes back to the water and then to a human host.

Dr Fitchford, who has researched bilharzia at his small research station in Nelspruit, and is a consultant on controlling bilharzia, puts the question of creating clean water supplies for all the people living in the infected areas.

"I realise that it would be extremely expensive,

Vast project is needed to beat feared parasite

but since the Government mounted such a road building programme, all those big expensive hospitals will be far less necessary. Most of the health problems stem from a lack of clean, treated water.

"In the long run it would be much cheaper."

Cholera outbreak

Water-borne infections such as cholera, typhoid and malaria, are on the increase in South Africa.

The most recent cholera outbreak in KwaZulu-Natal, in the north-eastern province, highlighted the need for rural blacks to have access to alternative, clean water supplies.

The Rand Daily Mail reported the serious outbreak of treated water in Durban last month when four people died and hundreds were hospitalized.

Hundreds of thousands of people continue using the infected water of the Orange River in Natal. The main problem is water over-treatment.

The water in KwaZulu-Natal is treated by the Orange River Water Board, which is a member of the Orange River Water Board. The board is a member of the Orange River Water Board.

The board is a member of the Orange River Water Board. The board is a member of the Orange River Water Board.

The Orange River Water Board is a member of the Orange River Water Board. The board is a member of the Orange River Water Board.

Kliptown squatters take to bush as Wrab raids

WOMEN FLEE

Sowetan 20/10/77
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[Handwritten scribbles]

FRIGHTENED MOTHERS with crying babies on their backs made a desperate dash yesterday to the nearby bush away from Wrab officials conducting a pre-dawn raid at the Kliptown squatter camp.

The families, hiding in tall grass on the outskirts of Soweto, sat there watching from a distance as two more families were repatriated to homelands in a morning raid.

The hiding people, numbering six families, told **THE SOWETAN** they ran to the bush to evade being taken to unknown homelands against their will. They were to have been part of eight families repatriated to the homelands yesterday.

The squatters said they watched the raid as the two families, fresh out of their sleep and with crying babies, were loaded with their belongings onto large trucks at around 3.00am and driven away. Authorities promised to come back again to search for the other missing six families.

One worried woman who managed to dodge yesterday's removals, Mrs

SOWETAN REPORTERS

Josephine Hlalele (84), said: "I woke up early at 1.00am to beat the Wrab raid, which is normally conducted around 3.00am."

She said: "Who do I know in the Transkei or any other homeland? I have been here since 1952, and I am remaining here. I have nowhere else to go."

A fellow-squatter, Mrs Maria Ndlovu, also hid in the bush. She said her husband had to stay away from work yesterday to prepare the family against more raids.

"We don't know what's to become of us tonight," she said. We pray to God that the raids stop.

"Six of us were hiding in the veld this morning and watched the raids at a safe distance. We saw the officials taking away two families."

The families sat at a special hide-out during daytime yesterday and

dared not show their faces as a Wrab patrol van was busy doing rounds checking on more people to be removed.

Dr Nthato Motlapa, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said yesterday: "I have toured these areas and seen how families have been left homeless after houses have been half demolished by the Wrab men and forced into one room."

"It is most scandalous and most inhuman that a Government body like Wrab should behave in such a manner to people put in their charge. Their responsibility is to house people, but they are now behaving like an agency of influx control.

"Wrab is now competing with the Cape Administration Board, who are doing exactly the same thing to people in Nyanga. We of the Committee of Ten voice the strongest protest against this type of action because the duty of the board is to house these people and control squatting.

"Most of these people have come up here to be

• To Page 2

Wrab officials raid squatters

From Page 1

with their husbands. Some have come to seek work because there is none in the homelands. In conclusion, I would like to say it is a bloody shame for people like the Matanzima

brothers who are doing nothing for people they claim are their subjects."

The Rev Cecil Begbie, of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, said that the churches do not support this kind of action by the State. Most of the Transkeians had affidavits indicating that they did not wish to be sent back.

He said that the migratory system cannot be supported by the churches because it breaks the sanctity of family life. The WCC has spoken strongly against this kind of system. The homeland policy is also

fragmenting the South African society.

"I was born in the Transkei, but do not regard myself as a Transkeian as I am as much part of South Africa as the Transkei itself. Many other people in the Transkei feel just as I do."

Rev Begbie said that he has called for a meeting today of church officials at Khotso House in Johannesburg to discuss the removals.

The dossier of the Kiptown people who have been taken to homelands since the beginning of the month is as follows:

- Oct 1 — One woman to Malawi.
- Oct 2 — One woman and five men to Lesotho.
- Oct 6 — Three families to Lesotho.
- Oct 11 — One woman to Lesotho.
- Oct 12 — Six single people to Transkei.
- Oct 13 — Five families to Transkei.
- Oct 14 — Two families to Transkei and somewhere in the Cape.

Trust aims to uplift declining rural areas

8 Apr. 20/10/81 (2/1) 107

By Gabi Said

Expansion of the rural market would do more to fight inflation than cutting back on production and manning levels.

This was said by Mr Vic Allen, executive director of the Southern African Rural Trust—an organisation which aims at injecting economic viability into the declining rural areas of South Africa — which was launched last night.

"However the rural people themselves must change their attitude," he said.

"Those drowning in a poverty culture will need help.

"But those who merely see their communities getting poorer can act before it is too late.

"They can begin by examining many of the opportunities that exist to add more value to their own production and by insisting on a fairer share of national service and resources.

"Government seems to be changing its attitude but it is still worrying to see the socialist tendencies.

"The rural people do not need charity. They need the chance to help themselves."

Mr Allen said South Africa probably produced about 500 qualified young farmers yearly of which between 10 to 20 percent would farm actively.

"I would suggest that if those young people are willing to serve as developers in the black states they earn a Land Bank credit for the purchase of their own farms for each complete year they spend helping others.

"Any young farmer who spends four years training black farmers and developing the vital agricultural infrastructure in our new nations deserves an 100 percent loan from the Land Bank to buy his own farm.

"Our rural municipalities and communities must adopt more aggressive attitudes toward their own redevelopment.

"Rather than wait for Government recognition of their plight they should form their own private sector development companies."

Mr Allen said the trust would seek to attract investment and manpower "in every practical way" to the platteland.

It would offer its members profit-generating concepts for the rural areas drawn from a growing pool of projects being acquired by the trust from international sources.

The first major project would be an "educational toy" scheme consisting of seven inexpensive toy kits to be distributed to rural children as Christmas gifts from industrial employers.

COMMENT

Squatter removals

are a
scandal

ONE OF the worst features of separate development and the politics of homeland independence, is the pain and fear caused to people when they are forcibly moved from urban areas.

This anguish has been brought right to our doorsteps by the plight of those unfortunate people in the Kliptown shacks - the squatters of Kliptown. At this very moment people are scuttling around like scared rabbits from Wrab officials who are picking families one by one from the camp and transporting them by force to the homelands. Some are being taken as far afield as Malawi.

This is a scandal and Wrab should be ashamed of itself for getting involved in the callous work usually done by unfeeling bureaucrats. We had had the mistaken comfort that our local officials are a bit more civilised and more humane in treating frustrated and scared families.

When these things happened in the Cape we, perhaps mistakenly, thought those officials in those areas were not as progressive as ours here. We were sadly deluded.

When the spotlight was put on the Kliptown squatters we fondly thought something was going to be done for these unfortunate people. Instead it seems what was let loose was the almost diabolical machinations of board officials who have not only copied what their friends in the Cape have done, but seem to have gone one better.

The removals are done in the early hours of the morning, something like the same period Special Branch police delight in mounting their raids.

We find it extremely difficult to use temperate language to describe these disgusting tactics.

Wrab has said sonorously that they move only those who are willing to go to their "homelands" and also those who do not qualify to be here. We know for a fact that all those people have not the slightest wish to be moved anywhere outside Johannesburg where they can at the least do something to feed their children. their children.

If people were so keen to go back "home", wherever that is, why would they subject themselves to the inhumanity of staying in shacks and such dwellings in places as dangerous as ours.

We salute the Rev Cecil Begbie for making it his business to fight this awful thing and we only hope that other blacks and their organisations join the battle. We have to stop this inhumanity one way or the other lest we be all culpable.

Develop rural areas or die says the new Rural Trust chairman

RDM 21/10/81

101

SOUTH Africa must develop its rural areas or face certain economic decline, said Mr Vic Allen, chairman of the newly-formed Rural Trust which is backed by 16 top companies.

By SUSAN DALLAS

He suggested that young qualified farmers helping to develop South Africa's homelands and rural areas should get credit from the Land Bank for a full loan to buy their own farms.

The trust aims to inject economic viability into declining, poverty-stricken rural areas.

The sixteen companies supporting the trust include Barlow Rand, Shell, South African Breweries, GEC SA, Gundle Plastics, Hoechst SA, the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, the Anglo American Chairman's Fund, Industrial Fastener Manufacturers, Mayford Seeds, the Omnia Fertiliser Group, Bromor Foods, and Agtec.

The trust will attempt to attract investment and manpower to the farming areas in the form of profit-generating projects.

Although the trust does not intend to act as a charity or welfare organisation, one of its first projects is the free distribution of educational toy kits to rural children.

The aim is to introduce chil-

dren to technical skills to prepare them for jobs in industry.

Mr Allen said poverty, and lack of rural facilities were the reasons behind the drift of farmers away from remote farming areas. The trend would lead to almost certain eventual economic decline for the whole country.

He said rapid urbanisation further impoverished the areas while creating unemployment and instability in the cities.

This would eventually lead to terrorism and disinvestment in the country — a process that could only be prevented by decentralisation and greater rural economic viability.

Sponsoring young farmers was a step in this direction. Other suggestions included an improved country telephone system and better infrastructure to support farming areas.

Mr Allen warned against the policy of making farms fewer and bigger. He said this reduced

job opportunities.

He suggested that people seeking a change of career and people who were disenchanted with city life would be eager to resettle in rural communities. Farm consolidation had already taken place successfully in America.

South Africa had the technology to turn its rural areas into great sources of wealth but had never used it.

He cited poor irrigation as an example. SA's rural blacks still clustered around natural water sources while Israel used 500mm of rain over one hectare to produce 5-million litres of clean water to support a village with no access to rivers or springs.



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

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KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 2186.

21 October 1981.

No. 2186.

21 Oktober 1981.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 77 of 1981: Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Act, 1981.

No. 77 van 1981: Wysigingswet op die Uitbreiding van die Grense van Bepaalde State, 1981.

Plight of women left to rear families alone

By YVONNE STEYNBERG
Woman's Editor

THE number of black women who have to rear their families on their own is increasing steadily in the Port Elizabeth area, and at present about 4,000 support claims are paid out every third Thursday to women who have won support from husbands who have absconded.

They are the ones who were lucky enough to have traced their husbands and won the fight to make them pay something towards the upkeep of the family.

In addition R35,000 is paid out in maintenance claims each month — some women are not so successful in tracing their wayward husbands. Support claims are paid by the husband; maintenance claims are a Government grant.

In my quest to find out what help is available to the poor women who slave to support themselves and their families, I went to visit Mr P. J. Fourie, Commissioner, Co-operation and Development, Port Elizabeth, at Africa House.

"There is help available here for the women and their families, but because of the large numbers we have to process it will help tremendously if the women concerned, as well as their employers, know what procedures are available and where to go for help," Mr Fourie said.

Firstly, there is free legal aid available for black women who want to claim support for themselves, and particularly for their children.

"If the woman works and the man can be traced to some work in Port Elizabeth, the chances for maintenance support are not so good," Mr Fourie explained.

Maintenance for unsupported

Maintenance and support for abandoned wives

The second of two articles on the problems facing black women and their families deserted by the man of the house.

children which is a Government grant, could vary from about P8 to R10 a child.

Naturally, if the mother is earning a fair wage and the father is traceable, such families would not qualify as easily as those who are completely left to their own devices.

If the woman, legally married according to common law acceptance, wants to claim support, it helps to know where the husband works.

"She must then come to Africa House and put her case at Room 46 where a black legal adviser will explain various points to her," Mr Fourie said.

The woman will put her side of the case, stating the number of her children, their ages, and her income and expenditure.

The husband will then be summoned to appear in the support case court at Africa House.

Through an interpreter — the presiding officer is white but black interpreters are present in all languages — the husband can state his case.

If an order is made for him to pay some of his wages

— and most men these days earn good money — we prefer to have a compulsory garnishee order rather than a personal undertaking by the husband to pay the money in," Mr Fourie said.

If the department has a signed garnishee order, the money is paid direct to the support court at Africa House.

Every third Thursday the money is paid out to the women concerned.

"It is understandable that there are long queues but if they come early, or if their white employers bring them, there is usually not too much delay," Mr Fourie said.

Although this method the support court notices immediately when the payments are not coming through regularly, and a warrant of arrest can be issued against the husband.

The defaulting man must appear in the criminal court and explain why he has not been paying," Mr Fourie said.

If he is unemployed a suspended sentence is usual because the court has a chance to find employment and so still keep to support his family.

If however, he is working

and not paying, a stern warning, a suspended sentence or even periodic imprisonment — arranged with his employers so that he does not lose his job as part of his punishment.

In cases where the support court finds the man a defaulter, the woman does not even have to appear," Mr Fourie said.

Should the man wish to divorce the woman he abandoned, he can call at the divorce court section of Africa House, pay P10 — which will be used to pay the messenger of the court — plus R100 in revenue stamps, and the summons will be served on the woman.

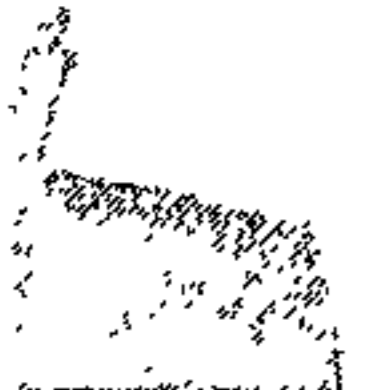
The divorce action if it succeeds does not do away with the fact that the man must still face a support charge for his children or continue to pay any support costs already awarded against him.

If the woman wishes to divorce a man whom she cannot trace, she must deposit P45 for advertisements and action to be taken to try and trace him — as soon as the woman is again at the shortest end here.

However, divorces or the dissolution of a customary tribal wedding take time, and Mr Fourie suggested that any woman who has problems like some of the cases I wanted to know, would be best advised to go initially to the support court.

This will be by far the quickest way to ensure that the husband starts paying something, even if he does intend to divorce her and take another wife in the future — the liability to his family remains.

"It helps a lot if employers are interested in their domestic workers' problems and can find out and explain to them which procedure to follow," Mr Fourie said.



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Homesteads: Reagan draws fine line

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP) — President Reagan today drew a fine line between the homesteaders who are allowed to stay on their land and those who are not.

Reagan said that the government will continue to help those who are struggling to make a living on their land, but that it will not help those who are simply trying to get rich.

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SOJOURNERS WILMINGERS WIDEPORERED ARES NOW WILMINGERS REBURNING

210
10/18
KILBURN

BY SELZO FABER...
SOME KILBURN squatters
qually to the in Johannes
burg but it is difficult to
determine how many see
the Rev Cecil Deegan, vice
chairman of the Vaalwater
raid Council of Churches.

Before the deportation
among others, 16 families
and 14 individuals, have
were 323 squatters, 100
adults and 217 children and
their stay in the Kilburn
area ranged from one week
to 16 years.

The West Rand Admin-
istration Eased (Wall)
started deporting some of
the squatters on October 1.
The word taken as a way
to aim to their respective
homelands - Mafikeng,
Lesotho and Tlokweng.
Most of the squatters
started walking up stairs to
hide in the grass in a bid to
"dodge" Wuthhoff's and
avoid deportation.

Mr A E Steynhizer of
Wuth is said to have said
that the squatters were
removed "willingly" to
their homelands. Yesterday's
reports said that a

number of squatters who
were deported to Lesotho
were "willingly" returning
to Johannesburg.

The Rev Deegan said that
if any of the returned
squatters were arrested
they should contact the
WCC which would help
them get legal aid. The
WCC was against the
deportation of people and
the migration authority
The Rev Deegan said that
most of the deportees
had not gone willingly
as proved by the affidavits.
The WCC and other Church
bodies would go on in their
power to help against
evil apartheid practices.

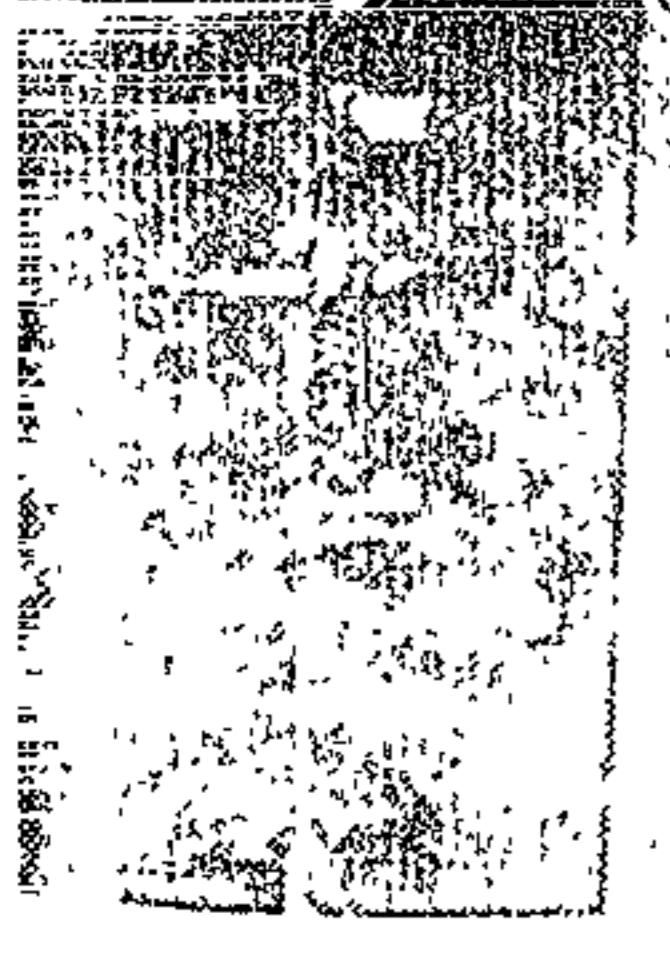
Mr Steynhizer said that
today's deportees were
and not arrested for a
crime.
Nectarine & leading
fashion store last week
donated 70 blankets to the
Kilburn squatters. The
presentation was made by
Miss E. van der Merwe,
promotions manager of
Saks Home accompanied
by the Rev Deegan. One
blanket was given to every
family.



Wuthhoff and Cecil Fries Deegan and part of Cecil Fries Deegan with Rev Cecil Deegan's processing blankets to the
Kilburn squatters.

AT DAVELIN WE
PROMISE A GOOD
WEGUARANTEE

Mr J P Brummer, Principal, Davelin & Co



Black territories

could feed
27/10/87 (101)
25-million people

If the black independent territories and homelands in southern Africa were organised on modern farming methods, their contribution to agricultural produce could be enormous, the head of the largest catering company in the country said last night.

Mr D M Wigley, managing director of Fedics, told the seminar:

- The agricultural potential of the black independent territories represented 20 percent of the total potential of southern Africa.

- The land area of the black territories was 15 percent but their contribution to the agricultural product was only 5 percent.

- Sixty-eight percent of the total area of the black territories had rainfall of 500 mm or more a year compared with 35 percent in the whole of southern Africa.

The black territories could produce with modern farming methods enough maize to feed between 20 and 25-million people, he said.

"In Lesotho, for example, there is an ideal climate for beef production, one of the best in the world, and yet Lesotho is a net importer of beef."

"Lesotho is also now producing about 10 000 tons of wheat a year, but has a potential to produce at least 100 000 tons."

He said food technology was based almost entirely on providing substitutes for traditional rather than modern foods.

Soya, for example, was processed and textured to become as much like meat as possible and non-dairy products were made to taste like dairy products.

"But by the year 2000 and beyond we will not all be eating pills unless the definition of a pill is something about 1 kg in weight, consisting of 100 g of amino and mixture, 100 g of triglyceride and 400 g of glucose laced with a few milligrams of micro-nutrients."

Distribution was in many ways the key to food consumption challenges facing South Africa.

"There is plenty of food in the world but it is not getting to the right place at the right time."

"There is waste at all levels of food production — at the farm, the supermarket, the home, hotel, and in the restaurant."

"In South Africa we need to educate people, especially in the black territories, as to when they should plant, harvest and water crops."

"Frozen food companies throughout the world now tell their contract farmers exactly when an item should be planted and harvested, and the same must go on in our black



Seekers

Seevelon 24/10/81

from the wasteland

THE death in a police cell of Mr Solomon Molopyane who was arrested for a pass offence places yet another ugly mark on the country's statute book of discriminatory laws.

He died 56 hours after he had been locked up in Hillbrow police station about a week ago, and God knows that he may have still been with his family today, had it not been for the pass law offence.

He died of a heart attack, according to a post mortem report. And again this is no assumption, but only God knows if his heart failed as a result of his arrest.

By the time of his arrest on a Friday night, police apparently had no alternative but to lock him up. It is sad though to note that the charge against him was withdrawn on Monday morning, when he was already dead.

The withdrawal of the charge against him two days after his arrest points out that he was held on a minor offence that disturbingly climaxed his death. Perhaps

MANDLA NDLAZI
acting News Editor
of **THE SOWETIAN**
takes a look at the
offensive pass laws

THE WASTELAND: Where work is scarcer than water

Take the case of Miss Sheila Mooketsane, a BComm student who was arrested on her way to the examination hall in Milner Park about a week ago. Despite the fact that she had a BophutaTswana travel document, a student card and an examination timetable with her, police arrested and locked her up on a pass offence.

The incident made her miss the important examination, and one is bound to question the sympathy the officials often talk about. Hillbrow police station's Col B J van den Berg who confirmed the arrest according to reports said the incident had been "very unfortunate", but added that blacks had to produce their reference-books on demand.

The Garment Workers small paper had figures that graphically showed the movement of blacks in search of work. Quoting from the figures given by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development in Parliament, it seemed blacks from the so-called homelands worked in "white" South Africa. The figures showed that:

In Ciskei 21 807 people work inside its borders while there are 47 000 migrant workers and 37 000 commuters (ie people who live in the Ciskei, but work in "white" SA e.g. East London).

In Kwa-Zulu 58 895 people work inside the homeland, 300 000 Kwa-Zulu are migrant workers and 400 000

are commuters. In Gazankulu 15 685 work "at home", 300 000 are migrants and 7 800 are commuters. In Lebowa 47 827 work in the homeland, there are 139 000 migrants and 57 900 commuters.

In Kangwane, 7 767 work at home, 35 000 are migrants and 33 1000 commuters, and finally in Qua Qua 6 872 work in the territory, 35 000 are migrants and 2 500 are commuters.

From these figures it is clear that in every case more workers have to leave the "homeland" to seek employment than those who find it locally. Most leave as migrant workers on contracts who return home yearly, but many are also commuters to "white" areas — this usually applies when the homeland is

near to a city like Durban or East London.

Dr Koornhof also released figures that indicate that those working outside the "homelands" earned far more than those who worked "at home".

The figures give a strong indication that as long as the pass laws remained in South Africa's statute books, blacks will forever be shunted left and right, or from pillar to post in their search for a home or a job.

Mr Steenhuisen of Wrab confirmed just the other day that hundreds of black men and women looking for jobs in Johannesburg were turned away daily. In the absence of work in their "homelands" the question arises that should they remain there and starve to death or revolt?

VICTIMS

Mr Molopyane had ac-

an offence that should not have resulted in his detention as he had with him some travel document to identify himself.

His case brings to mind the Aid Centres established mainly to help in such matters. These centres, according to government officials, have been built to assist and whenever possible prevent the detention of such people and thereby minimise their numbers in the country's jails. Such centres, according to the officials, are found in the big towns or cities.

NO RULING

But when Mr Molopyane was arrested, the Johannesburg-based Aid Centre in Market Street was already closed for the day. And according to Mr J Swart, the West Rand Administration Board's assistant director for labour, police use their own discretion in such cases. He said there was no ruling or directive that police have at all times to take a pass offender first to such centres before locking him or her in the cells.

Mr Swart stressed that "normally", a person arrested under the pass laws was taken to the Aid Centre where he was "quickly" identified through his finger prints that were taken to Pretoria. But when told that Mr Molopyane had a BophuthaTswana travel document with him when he was arrested, Mr Swart said he could not answer for the police who at "all times use their own discretion". The centres, he said, closed at 4 pm and he was not in a position to say whether this time could be extended.

two months ago but was arrested because his identification papers did not show a fixed address. He also, according to reports, had not been legally registered.

Critical of the pass laws, Mr Tom Manthata, an official of the Becker Street Advice Office set up to help victims of such laws said these laws should be wiped off the statute book.

Mr Manthata told the SOWETAN the other day: "Black people are drawn by abject poverty and not the wanton pleasure to city life". He said the men who come to the urban areas looking for jobs leave behind them "children dying of hunger and malnutrition; their lands scorched by drought and their animals dying because of the lack of feed".

Mr Manthata said any official who said the Government had shown sympathy in the application of the pass laws spoke "like a God reclining on the hills, careless of mankind".

This reminds one of the expert evidence given for the West Rand Administration Board in the Rand Supreme Court early this year by Professor M Wiechers who said of the pass laws; "You can alleviate the problems, but cannot remove them by applying the laws in a sympathetic manner".

When told of this, Mr A E Steenhuisen, Wrab's director of labour would not comment. He had told the SOWETAN that the pass laws were "sympathetically applied and the Aid Centre officials go out of their way to ensure that they are even more sympathetically applied".

7/10/81 (101)

Independence strips blacks of SA citizenship — Duncan

EAST LONDON — Home-land independence re-moves the right of blacks to live in white South Africa "from the next generation," Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, told a meeting of about 200 trade unionists here last night.

"When Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of the then Department of Plural Relations, said that one day there would be no black South Africans, he meant it, and it is happening now," she said.

Mrs Duncan said the strategy of alienating blacks from South Africa was being achieved in a multitude of small legal clauses and interdepartmental instructions.

She said she did not think homeland leaders were fully aware of what independence meant in terms of citizenship for black South Africans.

"To know what is going on you have to be closely involved every day with the multitude of obscure legal paragraphs and the daily implementation of these laws," she said.

She said that in the same year as the 99-year leasehold plan was announced, and hailed as a major breakthrough for black urban rights, section 12 of the Urban Areas Act was amended almost unnoticed.

"Everybody said the 99-year leasehold plan meant the government was changing — but it has not changed at all, because if

your son is born after independence he will be able to inherit your house, but he will have to have a permit to stay in the house under section 12."

"Citizenship laws are very important for all black people in South Africa to understand," she said.

"In terms of the 1970 Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, every black person in South Africa is a citizen of one or other homeland. It doesn't matter if that black has never lived in a homeland because which homeland people belong to is decided by the language they speak.

"In 1970 that didn't make much difference because people remained citizens of South Africa and the homeland.

"But when a homeland takes independence, the trouble starts, because any citizen of that homeland ceases to be a citizen of South Africa and workers working in South Africa are regarded as foreign workers."

Mrs Duncan said the deportation of the Nyanga squatters was an example of how citizenship rights had changed.

Before Transkei independence, the squatters would have had to have been brought before a court of law on a pass law violation, where they would have had a chance to defend themselves.

However, after Transkei

independence, the squatters were foreign nationals and could be summarily deported without recourse to a court of law.

After independence, reference books would be replaced by passports. "They will not take your reference book away, but when a young 16-year-old applies, he will be told to get a passport from the independent homeland."

She said that "section 10 rights" (the rights of certain blacks to work in a white area in terms of section 10 of the Urban Areas Act) would also disappear and be replaced by section 12 rights.

"Those who have section 10 rights at independence will keep them, but babies born after independence, no matter where they are born, will become section 12 workers when they grow up.

"Previously section 12 applied to blacks not born in South Africa, but in 1978 that was changed to a black who was not a South African citizen, and black babies born after independence will not be born South African."

One questioner asked Mrs Duncan how foreigners from Canada, USA, Britain or West Germany were able to become full citizens of South Africa if foreigners from black states were not able to become citizens.

"I don't know why, but that is the way it is — it is all part of apartheid I suppose," she replied — DDR

21/10/81 (101)

"Terrorist groups are today smaller but better organised than the clumsy groups of the 1960s. They are thoroughly indoctrinated and much more determined to achieve their objectives." — Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, head of the South African Security Police

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE attack earlier this week on the Venda police station — the third police station in or near a "black homeland" to come under assault in recent months — represents a bid by insurgents to stretch South Africa's security forces to the maximum, according to political analysts.

The analysts draw attention to the assessment of insurgent strategy given by the Chief of the South Africa's Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, in a recent address.

"The strategy of the anti-Republic of South Africa terrorists differs, however, from that of SWAPO (in South West Africa) as they operate countrywide in South Africa in widespread actions that make far greater demands on the security forces as far as manpower levels are concerned," General Viljoen said.

"The drawn-out, widespread and fluid nature of revolutionary-terrorist warfare is aimed at over-taxing the country's security force base and thereby its economic power basis as well."

Attacks

The homelands are situated for the most part on South Africa's borders and attacks on homeland police stations seem tailor-made for the insurgent strategy of over-stretching security forces.

Attacks on homeland police stations — there have been 11 recorded attacks on police stations in "white" South Africa and the "black homelands" since October 1976 — constitute a new variation in the generally increased tempo of insurgent activity.

There have been more than 50 acts of sabotage and violence since the beginning of the year, a 200% increase on the level of activity for the same period last year, as the Minister of Defence,

Homeland attacks are aimed at stretching security forces to the full

3/10/81
101
BMS

Behind

General Magnus Malan, noted in a recent address.

Professor Jack Spence, the South African-born professor of politics at the University of Leicester and an authority on guerrilla warfare, sees attacks on homeland police stations as a supplement to, not a divergence from, earlier attacks on industrial targets.

He says: "Urban terrorism is not enough. It is largely designed to show that the African National Congress is more just a talking shop. Its guerrillas now seem to be trying to give themselves maximum visibility across the entire spectrum."

But, he adds, insurgency in South Africa has not yet advanced beyond Mao Tse-Tsung's first phase, in which the primary objective is to sharpen aware-

ness of, and resentment against, grievances — but in which insurgents also use force to demonstrate that they are not just a debating society.

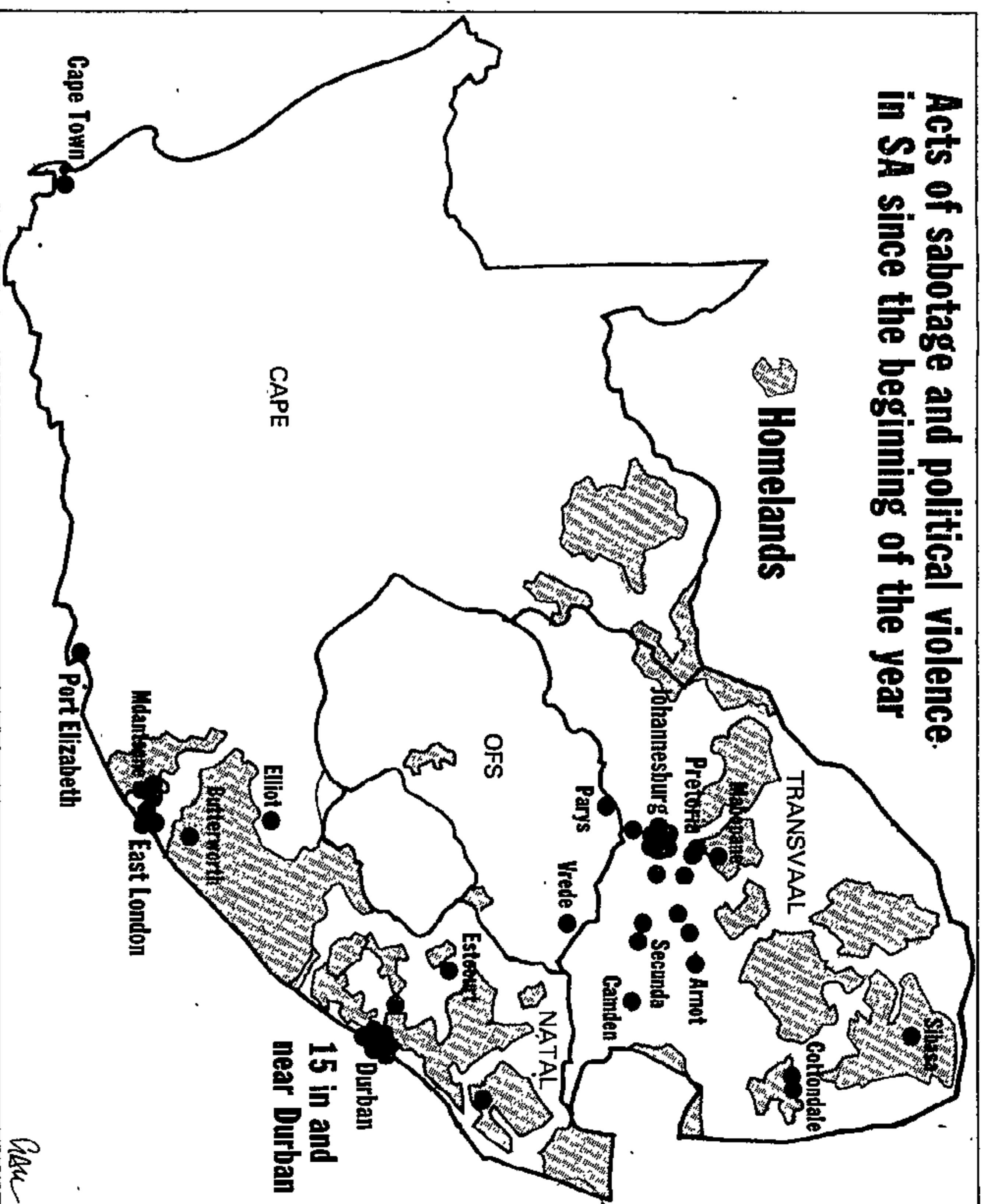
"The second phase is characterised by roving guerrilla bands involved in hit and run battles with government forces."

Dependence

Another factor in attacks on homeland police stations relates to a bid by insurgents to undermine governmental authority in the homelands — and thereby to neutralise Pretoria's attempts to recruit blacks in the homelands as its political and military allies.

One of the purposes behind these rapid surprise attacks is to destabilise these territories psychologically.

Acts of sabotage and political violence in SA since the beginning of the year



PATTERN OF VIOLENCE... the map shows how the attacks have spread all over South Africa, including the homelands, since the beginning of the year

The objective is to create in the words of Che Guevara — as quoted recently by the Security Force Chief, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee — "a situation of unrest, of anguish, almost of impatience for the development of violent events that will relieve the period of suspense."

Attempts by some homeland leaders to pursue an independent line founder because of their dependence on Pretoria for funds, for officers to train their armies and police forces and for arms to equip them.

It is open secret that the "liberation movements," particularly the ANC, do not share the contempt for homelands displayed by many quasi-radicals in drawing-room conversations. They are seen as obstacles to the struggle, not as "relevantes" to the task of raising the level of

resentment in the homelands is aided by Pretoria's policy of using the homelands as "dumping grounds" for superfluous blacks from the urban areas, Prof Spence says.

The "settled" people, he adds, constitute a potential reservoir of recruits for insurgent movements, a reservoir which is conveniently situated close to South Africa's borders once a recruit is chosen to undergo military training in neighbouring states sympathetic to the "liberation" cause.

Efficient

Mr Richard Cornwell, of the Africa Institute, lists two more advantages for insurgent attacks on homeland police stations:

● They undermine the legitimacy of the homeland governments by forcing them to call in assis-

tance from South Africa.

● The reaction of the generally more efficient and more experienced South African forces is usually slowed down by the necessity of liaising with the homeland security forces.

Mr Michael Morris, director of the Terrorism Research Centre, notes that the attack on the Venda police station came at a time when police were heavily engaged in the hunt for the suspected killer of two contractor workers after at least three suspected cases of sabotage late last week.

Whether by accident or design, it was a classic illustration of drawing police forces to one area (the highveld) and then striking in another (the bushveld).

Referring to the recent war-torn by Defence Minister Malan of the danger of insurgents open-

ing a "second front," Mr Morris characterises it as "careless," as it gave insurgents an "ideal opportunity" to gain maximum publicity for their attacks.

Insurgents

Mr Morris disagrees with those who see the recent attacks on homeland police stations as evidence of a nascent bid to initiate a Mao-style rural insurgency, in which the outer, rural edges of South Africa are gradually subverted along the lines deployed Zanja and Zipra insurgents in the Rhodesian war.

Mr Morris says the three homeland police stations concerned are located in the homeland urban centres of Mdantsane, Mabopane and Sibasa, thus falling, in his view, into the general pattern of attacks in urban

the terror tactics

Cape to lose out on development

By GORDON KLING

THE WESTERN CAPE and other parts of the Republic have taken a back seat to the black homelands in terms of proposals compiled by the Working Group for Economic Affairs and accepted in principle by the government at the Good Hope Conference on Thursday.

This is the "morning after" conclusion emerging from details of the proposals after the previous day's polemic and discussion. And it appears in part to confirm the fears of Mr Harry Oppenheimer, who noted during the conference: "I am sure the government would not expect the support of the private sector for decentralization if its primary motivation were perceived to be not economic and social, but political."

The Western Cape, where growth has long been considered as lagging badly behind the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) triangle, is ranked only slightly ahead of the Reef in development need.

Saldanha is the only area in the region to be classified as an industrial development point — out of a total of 47 such points, 27 of which are in the homelands — and it is a relatively low-priority one at that. Atlantis qualifies only as a deconcentration point, a category which gains less incentives than the decentralization points.

Development rank

The Working Group ranks the regions for development in the following order of precedence:

1. The Eastern Cape, Ciskei, and the southern part of the Transkei with a relative development need scale rating of 9.
2. Natal, Kwazulu, and the Northern Transkei with a rating of 8.
3. Northern Transvaal, Venda, and parts of Lebowa and Ganzankulu with a rating of 8.
4. The Western Cape with a rating of 6.
5. Western Transvaal, Northern Cape, Bophuthatswana, rating 6.
6. OFS, Qwaqwa, Bophuthatswana (ThabaNehu).
7. Eastern Transvaal, Kangwana, parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu, rating 6.
8. The Reef, with a rating of 4.

According to the proposals, it is this rating which should determine the incentives ac-

corded to the industrial areas. Incentives are to be standardized in each, although this does not rule out special treatment for specific industrial development points within them.

However, Saldanha, and particularly the deconcentration point of Atlantis, appear to be fairly far down on the list.

"Industrial development points should receive the highest priority, followed by the other industrial points (those with limited development possibilities) and the deconcentration points, respectively."

Incentives presently in force in places outside the development points are to be maintained at the same level as before, which means they will be relatively less attractive than those in the development points.

Railage rebates

When it comes to railage rebates, for example, the deconcentration points like Atlantis can expect a concession of between 15 and 30 percent, compared with concessions of 60 percent for the Eastern Cape, Ciskei, and Southern Transkei development region, or 50 percent for the second-ranked region, or 40 percent for the remainder outside the PWV triangle, including Saldanha.

Additional monthly incentives for each new worker employed tell a similar story; R100 in tax-free cash (instead of a tax-deductible allowance as was the case previously) in

the first ranked region, R90 in the second, R70 in the other development regions, and R30 in the deconcentration and other industrial points outside the PWV.

A spokesman for the Working Group agreed in an interview with the Cape Times yesterday that the proposals relating to deconcentration points in general would not leave them very well placed compared to the development points. Even the concession granting the same electricity tariff applicable in the PWV to the development points would not apply to Atlantis (although a misprint in the proposal documents had indicated it would).

But the spokesman said the existing concessions in the deconcentration and other industrial points were considered to be simply a basis for negotiation and he agreed that in the case of the Cape it would not make a lot of sense to allow Saldanha a lower electricity price than Atlantis.

The interest rebate on loans for housing, land and factories in the first-ranked region is 60 percent; in the second, 50; in the others, excluding the PWV, 40; and in the deconcentration points 20 percent.

In short, it is clear that the Western Cape has not got as much to shout about as many another region. Industrialists who may have located here could well be led away to the homelands by the incentives offered them there.

South Africa's first ever survival manual

RDM 15/12/81

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THE name of the game is survival

Except that it's not a game. However rural blacks landed in the desolate areas many occupy — whether born there or dumped there — they must survive.

There may be water — and water-borne diseases. The land may be overfarmed or overgrazed. There may be sites, but no service.

The People's Workbook, published last week by the Environmental and Development Agency (EDA), is a survival manual for South Africa's rural black population. With how-to-do-it information on farming, water technology, child care, basic family medicine, essential crafts and building, it is a compendium to rival the Whole Earth Catalogue, Popular Mechanics magazine, Farmers' Weekly, Pirape on \$10 a Day.

First

Subtitled "Working together to change your community," it sets out the basic technology and organisational skills required to make isolated rural areas life-supporting.

The workbook is the first of its kind written for South African conditions.

"There wasn't any information of this nature available for people doing rural community work in South Africa," says an EDA spokesman. "There was a

The Environmental and Development Agency (EDA) was formed four years ago to supply advice and assistance on agriculture, water technology, community health, education and other essential subjects to small rural groups battling to survive. Now EDA has published a workbook designed to help communities help themselves. BARBARA LUDMAN reports.

lot of information of this nature published abroad but none of it adapted to South African conditions."

The chapter on water includes detailed instructions for acquiring a fairly reliable supply of pure water: how to build and use an underground tank, how to drill a borehole or dig a well, how to make a hand pump, build a dam, even how to collect rain water, and when the water is safe to drink.

The simpler projects can be done by a single family. More complicated operations require a community work force. Ten pages are devoted to diagrams and instructions for building a hand pump for irrigation, the required technology is clearly explained, from the production of plastic sleeves and valves to the final assembly and operation.

Methods outlined in the chapter were contributed by water-supply experts or devised and tested by EDA.

An extensive chapter on farming runs the gamut from vegeta-

ble gardens to cash crop agriculture. It includes a section on record-keeping, advice on marketing, interviews with farmers who have made a success of growing such crops as maize, sorghum, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

The section on basic family medicine was compiled in conjunction with health workers, and it is invaluable for families living some distance from a clinic.

Pregnancy is covered extensively and includes a section on how to cope adequately with home births.

Snake, spider and animal bites are dealt with, and first aid indicated — as well as advice to go to the nearest clinic for an injection or further help. Symptoms and treatment for illnesses caused by malnutrition — marasmus, kwashiorkor, pellagra — are included.

A plan for a community-built creche combines traditional materials — stones, river sand, poles — with modern additions like creosote, cement, and

a corrugated iron roof.

Working on the assumption that the community will lack the funds to build the creche in one go, the architect who designed it recommends work be started in early summer, with a foundation, poles and a roof, to protect children from the sun and rain.

An area at one end is enclosed by the time winter begins, when there is enough money to complete the building, a kitchen will occupy the far end, with an un-walled play area between.

Resources

There are sections on legal rights, from pass laws and migrant labour contracts to marriage laws and hire purchase. There is advice on setting up a self-help crafts group.

The workbook ends with an impressive list of resources — a social service in itself whom to approach for grants, for supplies, for further information — and how to start a library, plus a comprehensive index making the book's information easy accessible.

Projects in the book were contributed by agronomists, community health workers, educationists, architects, water supply technicians and other specialists, or researched by EDA and checked by specialists, or tested in the field, by EDA workers.

The result, according to an EDA spokesman, is a workbook whose projects actually work.

Non-deleted elements of the workbook are listed to the left of the page.

A.R.S

All non-deleted elements of a program file are written to a tape in element file format. Two hardware end-of-tape marks are then written on the tape and the tape is then backspaced over the second one.

The @COPUT command copies a program file or a selected element from a program file to a magnetic tape in element file format: 28 words in the label block and as many 224 word text blocks as needed to write the entire element(s). Procedure name table entries are preserved so that the program file can be reconstructed with the @COPIN statement. Deleted elements are not copied. The entry point table is not preserved. After a @COPIN, the user may execute the @PREF statement to allow the program file to be used as a library by reconstructing the entry point table. The entry point table is used to define entry points for relocatable binary elements searched for by the @MAP processor.

Format:

@COPUT,OPTIONS NAME-1,NAME-2

OPTIONS:

(No Options)

(3) No success in homelands, says research bureau

STAR 12/11/81

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By Peter Sullivan

Political Correspondent
Preliminary findings based on the latest census showed there had been no success in developing the homelands as places for black labour to return to, according to the Bureau for Economic Research.

But research conducted by Benso, a government-supported body, showed 1980 to have been a prosperous one for black people in southern Africa.

Blacks benefited from improved economic conditions as well as various new initiatives and structural changes on the level of Government policy.

Unemployment among blacks decreased by almost 1 percent to 8.1 percent of the black labour force, putting the

official number of unemployed blacks at 36 000 lower than that for the previous year.

The unofficial figures for black unemployment are far higher, but most agree with the general finding that black unemployment declined in the boom year of 1980.

Benso's findings are contained in a survey packed with statistics of political significance entitled "Statistical Survey of Black Development 1980."

WAGE GAP

The survey says that while there was a real wage increase for blacks, the wage gap between race groups was probably not narrowed any further.

This was because in certain categories of skilled labour increases were

higher and other race groups benefited more from this.

The Benso survey was sent to newspapers with a press release containing several political statements not borne out by statement in the survey.

The press release claims Benso's conclusions confirm that "although heartland development should always enjoy the highest priority, South Africa's salvation does not lie in the creation of separate and struggling economies but in economic co-operation within a system of political separateness."

There is nothing like this in the survey itself, which is mainly a list of statistical data.

(c) DMS-1100 (Data Management System). This is a sophisticated database system which permits the organization of community data in such a manner as to service a variety of applications. The major objectives of DMS-1100 are to:

- (1) Separate the database design from the program design
- (2) Provide several storage structures (network, tree, sequential, unordered)
- (3) Provide several access methods (direct, sequential, index sequential, rings, inverted)
- (4) Provide a capability to operate in a shared database
- (5) Provide for database integrity and privacy
- (6) Allow programs to be written in several languages to interface with the database.

Black Sash: SA ridding itself of alien blacks

STAR
18/12/81

101

By Drew Forrest
South Africa was "ridding itself of as many black alien; as possible" and all foreign black workers were at risk, according to the national vice-president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan.

In a survey made available to The Star, Mrs Duncan writes that between the years 1970 and 1979 the number of foreign blacks employed in South Africa fell by 100 000 to 326 712.

While white skilled workers from abroad were welcomed with open arms, South Africa was getting rid of black people "who had given their whole

working lives to serve the needs of our economy."

Earlier this year, the Government ruled that all Zimbabweans in South Africa would be repatriated unless they could give documentary proof of continuous employment with one employer since January 1953, or with several employers since 1958.

Officials have since maintained that Zimbabweans must have obtained "suspension of repatriation" before the ruling took effect, and cannot apply now even if they meet all the requirements.

This was causing "untold hardship to many

men and their families," Mrs Duncan says.

"Many of these men have spent their whole working lives in South Africa, they have married South African women and their children were born here."

"They are exceedingly bitter and compare their treatment with that given to white aliens from Zimbabwe and Europe."

Other groups who "were suffering in the same way" included:

● Mozambicans, who had to meet the same conditions as those from Zimbabwe, but could work an 18-month contract in South Africa if in registered employment since before July 1966.

● People from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland Swaziland, who had to be in lawful employment since before July 1963.

Mrs Duncan said that Lesotho citizens were now forced to travel to Maseru for identity documents, even if born and lawfully resident in South Africa all their lives.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Awaiting a pivot

(101) FM 4/12/81
 The long overdue process of rationalising and centralising the whole gamut of development corporations in SA is beginning to move into gear. But the government's delay in getting the proposed Southern African Development Bank off the ground is threatening to bring the process to a halt.

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It had been anticipated that the Development Bank would play the pivotal role in streamlining the cumbersome development apparatus in southern Africa.

Architects of the bank envisaged that the existing independent state and homeland development corporations, which are still directly responsible to the state-run Corporation for Economic Development (CED), would sever their ties with Pretoria. They would then become the independent development arms of their own governments under the aegis of the multilaterally controlled bank. The CED itself would be incorporated into the functioning of the SA department of the bank, alongside bodies like the SA Development Trust, the Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development and the aid organisations attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

But this is still in abeyance as the government drags its feet on the crucial questions plaguing the birth of the bank — multilateral control and international co-operation (*Economy*, November 20).

Meanwhile, some progress is being made in other areas. By the end of the year the old Indian and coloured development corporations, the Indian Industrial Development Corporation (IIDC) and the Development and Finance Corporation (DFC) respectively, should be fully incorporated into the functioning of the newly established Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC). The idea is that these should lose their racial character and operate as regional arms of the SBDC.

The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), which is concerned with financing development outside the homeland areas, has already transferred its small industry assets and responsibilities to the SBDC. And the sections of the CED's portfolio which relate to small business will also be subsumed by the SBDC.

These initiatives are to be welcomed. The sooner government comes clean on its proposals for the Development Bank, the sooner the role of the regional and homeland development corporations can be sorted out.

Then only one area remains outstanding — who is to bear responsibility for development in the black urban areas and how this is to be carried out.

2. Illness

- 2.1 Acute Episodes - Who ill and better in last 3/12 in homestead?
- 2.2 Chronic - Who ill permanently or longer than 6/12 in homestead?

4. Available Services and Funds

- For the area under study get
 - 4.1 Staff figures
 - 4.2 Budget
 - 4.3 Number of Beds

What actions were taken for those who were or are ill in question 2.1 to question 2.3

- 3.1 Cared for in home or by neighbourhood
- 3.2 Bought medicines from chemist or shop
- 3.3 Visited clinic
- 3.4 Visited private doctor
- 3.5 Visited or admitted to hospital
- 3.6 Visited other practitioners -
 - herbalist
 - inyanga
 - faith healer
 - other

- Date of Birth/Age
- Date of Death/Age at Death
- Date of Miscarriage and gestational period
- Cause of Death (as expressed by interviewee)
- Is person living at home now
 - Grants and pensions
 - Earnings
- Income form
- Educational level
- Work Category
- Marital Status