

HOMELANDS — LABOUR

1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983

JAN — ~~DE~~ NOV.



1/2m 'Kei

citizens

in SA ROM

to work

Political Statt

THE ASSEMBLY — There were more than 500 000 Transkeian citizens and 500 000 BophutaTswana citizens registered to work in South Africa at the end of June, 1978

There were also 2 655 657 South African blacks employed in industry, according to the annual report of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The report said that of the 500 294 Transkeians working in South Africa, 154 615 were in mining, 71 441 in agriculture, 72 755 in manufacturing, 64 397 in Government services and 48 750 in domestic service.

Of the 516 325 Bophutatswana citizens working in South Africa, 107 540 were in domestic service, 75 689 in manufacturing, 72 405 in agriculture and 62 587 in Government services.

The report also disclosed that there were 258 017 foreign black mineworkers in South Africa.

This figure excludes people from Transkei BophutaTswana and Venda.

Most of them came from Lesotho (130 746), but there were 42 283 from Mozambique, 27 514 from Botswana, 27 408 from Malawi, 16 315 from Zimbabwe, 10 964 from Swaziland, 251 from Angola and 42 from Zambia.

5NX

APRIL 1980 (PRE-1980)

AFRICAANS ENGLISH I

102101 107101

JEFFREY

30

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

DEAU

UCT

EXAMINATION R

STU13-9

15016 H.A./LL.3.

STUD I.O SURNAME

153962X STACHAN

1565200 VISSER

153547Z VAIHE

1556508 ZACHEL

157915X ZACKUN

VI VI SA

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

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

Apartheid's ultimate labour system

ADM 2/6/80 *(102)*

At a time when slick words about change are falling so easily from so many lips, our Labour Correspondent has unearthed details of a new labour system being evolved in the Ciskei that should make those words stick in every South African's throat. Because the system must surely represent the ultimate in any institutionalised form of human exploitation.

The system is very simple. We pay lip service to the principle of free enterprise but don't permit its concomitant, which is a free labour market. Black workers are not allowed to sell their labour where they choose. The pass laws and influx control system regulate their presence in the "white" areas, and thousands are swept up in periodic police raids to be endorsed out to the tribal homelands.

The fact that there is no work in these tribal homelands makes no difference. That is where the system requires that they be sent.

The result is that massive concentrations of unemployed people have landed up there. All the homelands are suffering from this choking problem, but none more so than the Ciskei — which happens also to be receiving most of

the blacks being cleared out of the Western Cape in accordance with yet another separate development decree. As one top Ciskei official says, from the air the whole homeland looks like "one vast settlement"; and for these multitudes the Ciskei Department of Manpower Development has been able to create jobs for 0,0001%.

Thus separate development has turned the homeland into a vast labour reservoir. And now the system is being refined to pipe this labour from the reservoir to where it is needed in "white" South Africa. Details of each work-seeker will be kept in a Ciskei Government computer, and when the requisition orders come they will be called up and despatched as required — with warnings that if they don't give satisfactory service they may be punished on their return and a black mark entered against their record in the computer.

This is Dickens in the computer age. Ordinary South Africans may find it horrifying, but the point they must grasp is that it is the logical culmination and ultimate perfection of the system of separate development.

THE flood of work-hungry homeland blacks attempting to enter the industrial areas is expected to rise dramatically during the next few years as population growths outstrip the ability of the tribal economies to provide jobs

The increasing black pressure to break through apartheid's legal barriers into the urban areas is reflected in the rising number of convictions under the Government's influx control regulations.

According to the latest figures — for 1978 — the number of black males arrested for pass law offences increased by more than 6 000 to 154 621. The number of women arrested increased by nearly 10 000 to 38 461.

The number of convictions men and women in 1978 was 44 519 — an increase of nearly 2 000.

The obvious remedy is a costly and intensive effort to develop the primitive economies of the homelands, to create jobs, to provide the infrastructure for the establishment and growth of factories and businesses, and to provide well planned and services urban centres with adequate housing.

Economic development over the past two decades — although there has been a recent speed up because of the efforts of the Corporation for Economic Development — does not come close to absorbing the leeming thousands who are looking for work.

Against this background the urban areas are a magnet and the result a toughly administered policy of blocking the entry of black work seekers into the so-called white areas.

Had the Government acted on the recommendations of the Tomlinson Commission report a quarter century ago, and had it been prepared to spend on the scale believed by the commission to be necessary to develop the homelands, the story today would have been very different.

However, the Government balked — just as it balked at implementing the Theron Commission recommendations which could have been a factor in preventing the recent coloured unrest — at spending the large amounts recommended.

The commission bluntly spelt out the alternative — integration. Even this failed to frighten the Nationalist Government into launching the programmes which would have jerked the homelands onto a course which would have progressively led to greater self sufficiency.

The rejection of the Tomlinson proposals left the homelands bogged down in economic backwardness, stagnation and poverty. At a conference on "Free Enterprise and the Individual" held in Johannesburg last year, it was emphasised that South African cities face an influx of 21-million black people over the next 20 years.

It was suggested at the conference that the only way to deal with them is to scrap Government racial restrictions on the use of land.

A report on the conference concluded that next to nuclear warfare, and massive hunger, the influx of blacks to the cities was the biggest threat facing the country

South Africa would not be able to cope with the current means at its disposal, it was claimed. The alternative to a viable counter programme was "massive squatting or gigantic slums". The report forecasts that 75% of the black population of 37-

The hungry flood grows

ADN 30/6/80
102
200
300

Rural blacks are being forced into an urban job hunting situation. GERALD RILLY reports from Pretoria on the squeeze.

million would be urbanised by the year 2 000, compared with 33% in 1970. The massive dimension of the problem is apparent against an estimate that 40 new cities — 20 of them the size of Johannesburg — will be needed. The housing backlog calculated in the report was more than 6-million units

For more than 30 years the Government has talked apartheid and separate development. Action to implement the policy has been woefully limited because of the political consequences associated with spending its supporters taxes on developing the black rural areas.

Apartheid was great as an election slogan, but to make it work as a viable political policy, it needed the continuous injection of large amounts of money.

Now as the problem reaches near overwhelming proportions and its potentially chaotic and disastrous consequences begin to surface, there is a sense of urgency in some Government agencies

But praiseworthy as the efforts of the Corporation for Economic Development are, when the awesome scope of the problem, including hundreds of thousands of unemployed or under-employed blacks involved is taken into account, there is reason to fear that again the efforts are too late and too little.

The corporation is well into an intensive programme to train black farmers and develop the agricultural potential of the homelands.

The general manager of the agriculture of the corporation, Dr J van Marle, said the corporation was only at the beginning of the "giant task". As the programme snowballs in the years ahead, he claims, the dream of many blacks of a fully employed prosperous and self respecting rural community could be realised

He is confident that black agriculture and rural prosperity will be unrecognisable a generation ahead from the present subsistence farming scene, which is still apparent in too many tribal areas.

Eton... backs turned on the state system

Given the limited resources available, the achievements of the corporation to date are impressive.

Since 1975 almost 6 000 farmers have been established by the corporation in the homelands and in Bophuthatswana.

Jobs have been created for more than 11 600 blacks on agricultural projects in the homelands initiated and managed by the corporation.

About 1 350 black farmers are to be established in the next 18 months when it is expected a further 5 000 jobs will be created on CED-managed schemes during the same period.

The total CED investment in agriculture development in the homelands at the end of the 1980 financial year in March was R40.3-million, or R2 284 per job created.

The capital investment programme for the current financial year is estimated at more than R20-million. Of this R4.5-million will be contributed by the individual development corporations in the homelands

The basic objectives of the CED's agricultural division are the establishment of a viable commercial farming sector, the creation of rural employment and the production of more food and agro-industrial raw materials.

To fully involve the homeland development corporations in agricultural development, the CED and the relevant corporations have established companies in each national state.

The companies initiate farming projects on tribal lands after full consultation with the tribal chiefs. From these co-operative schemes are developed for individual farmers who are assisted in management, with finance and technical aid.

The companies provide other services, including ploughing schemes and marketing operations. They also establish agro-industrial schemes to process farm products, usually in conjunction with private enterprise.

So something is being done, but when the fast rising population of the areas, and the barriers confining them inside their tribal areas, are taken into account, the problem assumes frightening proportions.

It is a basic factor in any national development programme that there should be a drive towards self sufficiency in food production. This is what the corporation is doing — it is spearheading this drive. But it has an awful long way to go.

Deportation plan 'will be resisted'

By PATRICK LAURINCE
Southern Africa Editor

NEIGHBOURING states are certain to resist South African plans to deport migrant workers who take part in illegal strikes, Dr Dean Goldenhuys, of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

His prediction was given immediate backing yesterday when Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha movement, condemned plans to apply a similar policy to South Africa's black homelands.

Dr Goldenhuys made his forecast in response to intended changes in South African labour legislation which the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Batha, outlined to newsmen.

A key point related to migrant workers from neighbouring states and homelands.

The right of migrant workers to participate in trade union activities would be enshrined in

law, but in return, South Africa wants to persuade neighbouring governments to agree that migrant workers should not take part in illegal strikes — and if they did, they should be deported.

Dr Goldenhuys said: "If the neighbouring states enter into the proposed agreements, it will imply approval of South Africa's labour legislation, which is seen as a vital element in the socio-economic order."

Rather than confer "legitimation on South Africa's labour legislation", the neighbouring states — Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe — would resist attempts to persuade them to sign formal agreements, he predicted.

But he conceded that, to the extent that they depended on South Africa to provide work for their growing populations, they would be vulnerable to South African pressure.

However, these states had

participated in moves to set up a counter-constellation to South Africa's proposed "Coastal States", he said.

Mr Gavin Masedorp, of the University of Natal, described the relationship between South Africa and neighbouring suppliers of workers as one of inter-dependency, which meant the states could counter moves to get them to sign unwanted labour agreements.

Though there had been a sharp reduction in South Africa's dependence on foreign labour since the mid-1970s, it still relied on some foreign workers — particularly skilled Lesotho migrants on the mines, said Mr Masedorp.

According to figures quoted by Dr C. H. B. Johnston, of the Africa Institute, there were more than 1,000 registered foreign black workers in South Africa in 1978, of whom more than 250,000 were in mining and quarrying.

To leading newsmen, Mr Batha made it clear that it was

the intention of his department to seek the same sort of "illegal strikers' agreement from leaders of the African "homelands".

He has had a rebuff from Chief Buthelesi.

"I have applauded the formation of these trade unions but under no circumstances will I be a party to any agreement which makes punitive participation a condition of membership of these unions a matter of agreement between me and the South African Government," said Chief Buthelesi.

"No member of any other race group is subject to deportation, and I do not see why Africans should be singled out for this kind of arbitrary action by the Government."

"It is intention to try to use blacks who are heads of their governments against their own people... the deportation plan is a sting in the tail which will not help South Africa against the worldwide trade union movement."

Unemployed 'foreign' miners not covered

By Drew Forrest

More than 100 000 black workers on South Africa's gold mines have been excluded from unemployment insurance cover because of the Government's Bantustan policy, a study by the SA Institute of Race Relations has revealed.

The study examines the implications of the Unemployment Insurance

Amendment Act, which was passed during the recent session of Parliament. This abolished a section of the main Act, which had excluded black workers on the coal and gold mines from the benefits of unemployment insurance.

Although the Amendment Act would admit a further 128 000 workers to the unemployment insur-

ance fund, the study states, a large segment of the workforce on the gold and coal mines would still be without cover.

This was because a further section of the Act excludes from its ambit all contract workers who must leave South Africa once their contracts expire.

According to 1979 figures quoted by the study, black migrant workers and "frontier commuters" on South Africa's gold mines totalled 20 741 from Bophuthatswana, 10 418 from Transkei and 2 243 from Venda. Of the three territories, only the first operates its own life.

The IIR Commissioner Mr A. Greyser, said that workers from these territories could not expect South Africa to cater for their needs while unemployed.

Sim
23/3/81
108
28/3/81

12,3 pc work in homelands
C 7,25/9/87 (102)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Only 12,3 percent of the workforce of Kwazulu, Ciskei, Lebowa, Gazankulu, Kangwane and Qwaqwa are employed in their borders.

According to figures given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in written replies to questions by Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg), 88 percent of workers in the six non-independent homelands were either commuters or migrants employed outside the borders.

A total of 1 289 353 citizens

of the homelands were employed, 158 353 of them within their own borders.

Of 105 907 Ciskeian citizens in employment, 21 807 worked in Ciskei. Of the 759 495 Kwazulu workers, 700 600 worked outside Kwazulu borders — 300 000 as migrant workers and 400 600 as commuters.

A total of 47 327 people were employed in Lebowa, while 196 900 worked elsewhere. Of Kangwane's 75 867 workers, 7 767 were employed inside the borders.

Homelands 'creating too few jobs'

Argus 13/10/81
102

Education Reporter

IN the 1950s the Tomlinson Commission stated that about 50 000 jobs a year would have to be created in the homelands between 1955 and 1980 if they were to become independent of the central government.

Squatter problems such as those experienced at Nyanga this year are one indication that the homelands have not come anywhere near fulfilling the requirements for independence as envisaged by the Government.

In a paper outlining the failure of the separate development policy, Graham Howe of the University of Cape Town Centre for Intergroup Studies,

analysed the Ciskei's and Transkei economies — the areas to which the Nyanga squatters were sent back.

In 1979 more than 60 percent of the Transkei's male work force was employed as migrant labour in the common (white) area.

According to Professor Wolfgang Thomas of the Transkei University Economic Department the labour force is growing by about 30 000 people a year. The Transkeian economy can provide jobs for only 15 percent of the new workseekers.

Local paid employment and migrant contract work would account for only 20 000 workers, creating a 10 000 person annual increase in unemployment in the Transkei.

BIG SLICE

In 1977 about 71 percent of Transkei's budget spending came from South African Government funds.

In the Ciskei less than 25 percent of the goods and services consists of food and manufactured goods, while half of Ciskeian output consists of public administration, education and financial services.

In 1979/80 only 23 percent of the Ciskei's revenue was raised internally, the remainder coming from 'statutory' and 'additional' grants from the South African Government.

'The Quail Commission, in what is regarded as a conservative figure, estimated Ciskeian unemployment to be 25 percent in the 18 to 60 age group and 39 percent in the 15 to 65 age group,' the UCT paper says.

TO THE
HONORABLE
MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED
AT TORONTO
ON WEDNESDAY
THE 14TH DAY OF
MAY 1910

THE REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A
RESOLUTION PASSED
BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ON THE 11TH DAY OF
MAY 1909

(24) (102) Sowetan 21/12/81

Rural women paralysed by poverty



**By BOITUMELO
MAKHEMA**

RURAL women are not going to be left out in the cold, forgotten, or offered charitable help without being taught to help herself, said Mrs Bernadette Mosala.

Addressing members of National Council of African Women during their 44th annual conference in Krugersdorp, Mrs Mosala spoke on the role of women in the community.

She focused on the woman in the rural area whose lifespan she said was shorter than that of the urban woman.
"The rural woman only exists as a statistic, a problem and a beast of burden living a life that resembles death."

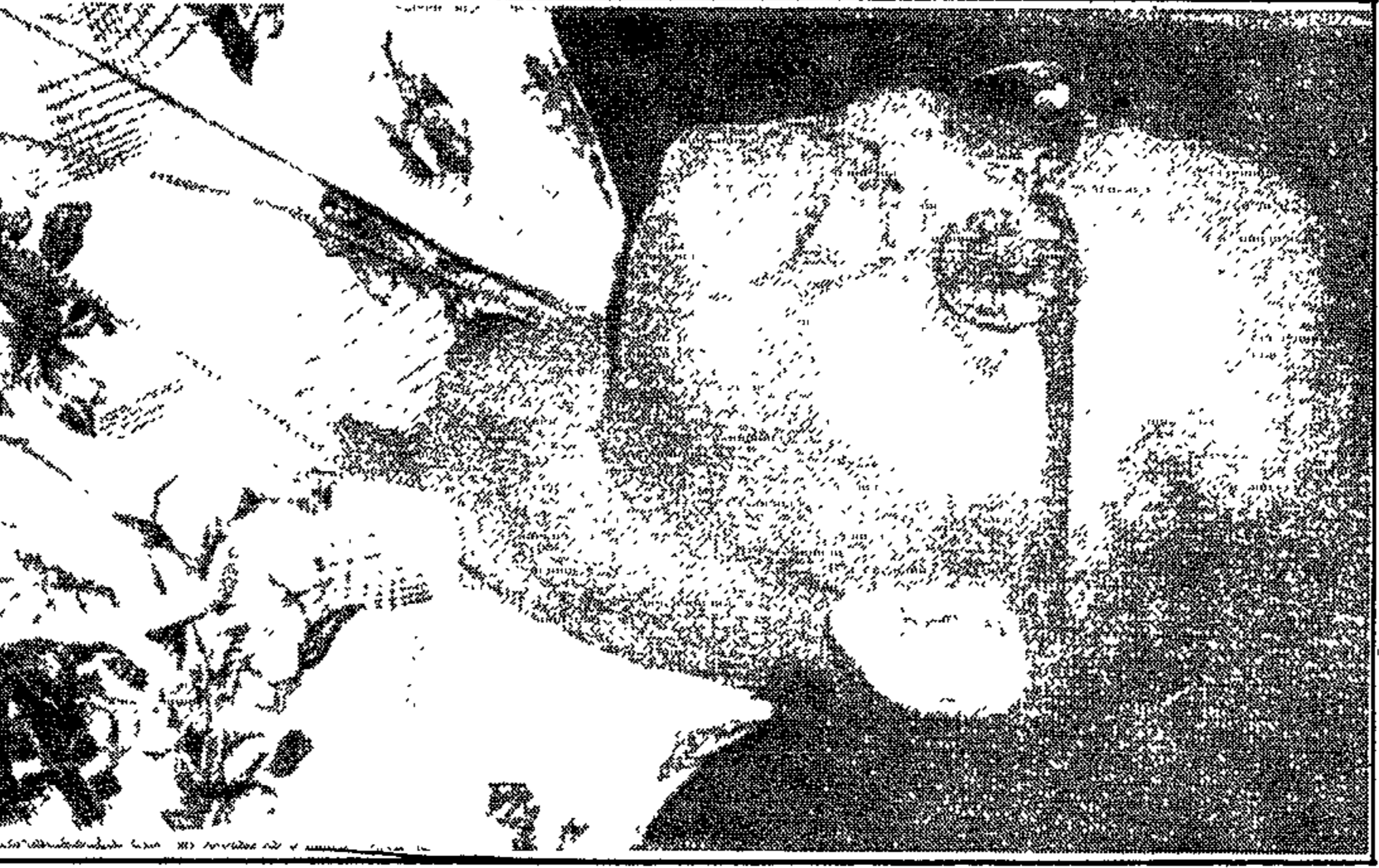
DESPERATE

"The rural woman is lonely," she said, "she is overworked, unloved, illiterate or semi-illiterate, underfed, dirty unattractive — the woman with a distant look in her eyes."



Bernadette Mosala . . . the rural woman is merely a statistic.

This was the kind of a woman who was found in those places referred to as rural areas and who desperately needed the attention of those who had the light and direction to show her how to survive threatening circumstances.



Miriam Msimang . . . re-educate the mind towards fearlessness.

Mrs Mosala who has studied several cases in the rural areas brought home the

and ends with "paps" salt and water. Referring to the Bible Mrs Mosala

Confidently she said that experience had shown that women could get over such inhibitions.

The woman in these rural areas needed the woman in the urban areas.

"This gap can be breached, we can be our sisters' keepers, to better the lot of these women for whom Christ came for them to have life and have it abundantly."

CHARITY

"It is early perhaps to raise money for them, adopt a few families, give out bursaries, provide clothes. All is noble but the snag is that the people we help in this manner will continue to lean on us."

Mrs Mosala suggested that rather than to give ambulance services beyond the symptoms, it would be better to help these women to rediscover their SELF. This they had lost because of the crushing poverty they lived in. We need to give them a reason for being alive and being human. As their "Keepers" we need to tell them all this," she said.

Mrs Mosala appealed that needs of these women shape "the actions of our lives and our role should be more of a catalyst."

"We should strip off the masks that

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including the name 'Mrs Mosala' and other illegible scribbles.

to be resettled in a place where the living conditions are continually growing worse. The major problem the rural woman encountered was where the next meal would come from.

The rural woman's needs are basic — and education.

"When we talk about food here one is thinking in terms of quantity and quality," said Mrs Mosala but for a rural woman the "menu" begins

that man may have life and have it abundantly. — and chaos and should help get things moving," she said.

"Is this the abundant life Christ meant that they may have?"

Mrs Mosala further remarked on the great injustice suffered by these women in the rural areas rather than contesting their rights in the courts. "This is the inhibition created by the paralysing poverty that engulfs her," said Mrs Mosala.

FEAR

The national president, Mrs Miriam Msimang spoke of the importance of re-education of the mind towards fearlessness.

"Many a times one cannot achieve some things in life through fear which breeds lack of confidence in oneself," she pointed out.

"Each one of us has the power to be what he or she wants to be and to do what one wants to do.

"The mind is coloured and conditioned by the matters with which it chiefly concerned. If it engages continuously with thoughts of resentment, depression or fear it will absorb them into itself and sooner or later this mental condition will affect one's personal character."

PEACE

Mrs Msimang pointed out some of the states of mind which if unattended to invite disaster. Talking about the pressures in the world around us she said: "We need tranquillisation not by drugs but by realisation of the peace that lies below the surface of trouble and turmoil.

"The overstrained nerves can weaken the will to a point of complete breakdown of the personality. Painful crisis of nature do not occur in a mind that has been permeated through and through with positive thoughts that help to establish a calm attitude to life and maintain equilibrium."

Large block of handwritten notes on the left side of the page, including the name 'Mrs Mosala' and other illegible scribbles.

Large block of handwritten notes on the right side of the page, including the name 'Mrs Msimang' and other illegible scribbles.

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

11/11/11 (M)

e-
or
ed
on

m
p

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

r

Probability of... (Faded title)

Labour Reporter

The Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) has warned the Government that the loss of unemployment insurance benefits by homeland citizens could create industrial unrest.

Thousands of homelands granted independence lose their Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits after a period of three years.

Tucsa has warned the Department of Manpower to take "urgent

Homeland citizens

lose benefits

after 3 years

steps" to ensure the issue does not become emotional like last year's pension unrest. The warning follows Ciskei's independence in

December and Tucsa fears that steps will not be taken to see that the homeland institutes its own form of UIF before the

three-year period ends.

Both Transkei and Venda had apparently not made any provision for such benefits, and in the case of Transkei the South African benefits had already lapsed.

Only Bophuthatswana had established a fund, with the assistance of the South African Government. There were still some administrative problems with this fund.

In Tucsa's opinion South Africa must insist when negotiating the arrangements of independence with the new black states that these states guarantee to establish their own unemployment insurance fund within a period of three years. Tucsa told the Government.

In order to prevent industrial unrest over the UIF issue the Government had to ensure equitable treatment for contributors and inform workers what steps it was taking to ensure the same treatment would be continued in the independent homelands, he said.

The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner had told Tucsa its submissions would be given "favourable consideration."

Tucsa's warnings have already been reinforced by the Industrial Federated Chamber of Industries (IFCI) which undertook in December to draw up guidelines of options for employers over the UIF issue.

The IFCI fears possible unrest relating to the UIF benefits as a result of Ciskei's independence.

Went to Wits e programme

planned, organised by the Foundation for Education, Science and Technology in Pretoria, will be held during March.

A hundred finalists will be chosen to participate in the National Youth Science Week in Johannesburg in July. South Africa will be represented by 28 top science students at the International Youth Science Fairs in London later in July.

The closing date for entries is March 4.

Rhodes University is to introduce a programme this year to help students who might have difficulties as a result of poor schooling.

The students will be identified by analysis of tests for first-years and will be able to

participate in an "academic support programme." They might be asked to take an extra year to complete their degrees.

Rhodes has approved the appointment of two junior lecturers to work under a new professor of English specialising in the teaching of English as a "second language."

Mr Tony Coyne (20) has been awarded a bursary after being nominated the most promising second-year medical technology student at the Witwatersrand Technikon.

He works at a Germiston butchery to help finance his studies and spends afternoons, weekends and holidays studying at a laboratory.

Ex-mayor hit by toll of the poll

Northern Transvaal

A former mayor of Durbanville, Mr C. A. Pootze, was shocked to find his name no longer on the municipal voters' roll.

He and three other candidates lost their names from the roll because they were not registered voters. The nomination of candidates dominated by them is also being reviewed.

Initially 18 candidates were nominated for the six council seats in the town which has a population of fewer than 10,000, writes.

Dentist wants to fill this vacant voice in

PRODUCE

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries reports the following prices in the bulk market for produce sold on the Johannesburg produce exchange.

Grain (Tons) — Local
Grade 1 (Good) 250 to 300
Grade 2 (Fair) 200 to 250
Grade 3 (Small) 150 to 200
Grade 4 (Medium) 100 to 150
Grade 5 (Poor) 50 to 100

Vegetables — Green Beans
Good demand, 20 to 30 (cartons) 700
Peas (Good) 1400
Carrots (Good) 100 to 120
Cauliflower (Good) 1200
Cabbage (Good) 150 to 200
Spinach (Good) 150 to 200
Lettuce (Good) 150 to 200
Onion (Good) 150 to 200
Potato (Good) 150 to 200

Fruit — Apples (cartons)
Good demand, sparkling class 1 1000 to 1200, class 2 800 to 1000, Golden Delicious class 1 1000 to 1200, Red Delicious class 1 800 to 1000, class 2 600 to 800, Avocado (Good demand) 100 to 150, Grade 2 150 to 200, Grape (single) 150 to 200, Good demand, class 3 100 to 150, Lemons (pockets) 300 to 400, Oranges (pockets) under applied, demand good 280 to 400, Peaches (Good) class 2 180 to 200, class 3 80 to 100, Pear (Good demand) 100 to 150, class 2 100 to 150, class 3 50 to 100, Pears (Good demand) 100 to 150, Bananas (Good) 100 to 150, Mango (Good) 100 to 150, Muskmelon 200 to 400, Sweet melon 200 to 400.

- (3) Loss of R267,3 million.
- (4) Yes.
 - (a) R72,2 million plus R14,6 million consumer subsidy.
 - (b) State funds.

Maize surplus

653. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

- (1) Whether any surplus is anticipated in the production of maize for domestic consumption in the current year; if so, (a) what percentage of the current crop will be exported and (b) at what price;
- (2) whether any surplus is anticipated after export and domestic consumption; if so, what is the extent of the anticipated surplus;
- (3) Whether storage facilities exist for such surplus maize; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) ±12 per cent.
- (b) Not yet available.
- (2) No, only the normal 900 000 tons will be carried over.
- (3) Yes.

Howard Q 61: 915-922
Workers requisitioned from national states 208 339 102 27/5/82
 655. Dr. A. L. BORRAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many workers were requisitioned from (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) Owaqwa, (d) KaNgwane, (e) Kwazulu, (f) KwaNdebele, (g) Venda, (h) Bophuthatswana, (i) Ciskei and (j) Transkei by each specified Administration Board in 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively;
- (2) how many of these requisitions were for (a) bulk labour and (b) individual workers?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	1979	1980	1981
(1) Administration Board Western Cape			
Lebowa	—	—	—
Gazankulu	—	—	—
Owaqwa	—	—	—
KaNgwane	—	—	—
KwaZulu	—	—	—
KwaNdebele	—	—	—
Venda	—	—	—
Bophuthatswana	—	—	—
Ciskei	5 734	5 010	5 477
Transkei	38 475	40 425	42 642
Administration Board Orange Vaal			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	637	873	943
OwaOwa	112	152	155
KaNgwane	5 494	7 535	7 850
KwaZulu	286	393	426
KwaNdebele	127	2 254	2 352
Venda	1 640	174	160
Bophuthatswana	79	109	117
Ciskei	557	764	805
Transkei	175	240	263
Transkei	6 819	9 347	9 681

Administration Board Drukkensberg

	1979	1980	1981
Lebowa	—	—	—
Gazankulu	—	—	—
OwaOwa	1 168	283	503
KaNgwane	703	366	302
KwaZulu	172 154	225 372	255 120
KwaNdebele	419	114	165
Venda	34	18	79
Bophuthatswana	24	388	501
Ciskei	379	1 752	1 526
Transkei	14 310	20 026	25 807
Administration Board Southern Free State			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	1 787	2 051	2 001
OwaOwa	535	645	895
KaNgwane	6 275	6 770	4 973
KwaZulu	—	—	7
KwaNdebele	3 526	5 617	4 049
Venda	461	398	356
Bophuthatswana	287	320	390
Ciskei	5 005	9 985	9 082
Transkei	4 108	2 110	2 443
Transkei	9 175	10 447	9 137
Administration Board Eastern Cape			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	2	—	—
OwaOwa	1	—	2
KaNgwane	6	—	1
KwaZulu	—	—	—
KwaNdebele	1	242	29
Venda	—	—	1
Bophuthatswana	—	—	2
Ciskei	2	—	—
Transkei	7 004	11 003	13 561
Transkei	2 272	2 480	2 722
Administration Board Highveld			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	8 734	12 809	15 286
OwaOwa	1 413	2 231	3 160
KaNgwane	679	1 213	1 696
KwaZulu	2 835	5 100	6 230
KwaNdebele	2 357	4 209	4 435
Venda	3 821	5 372	7 217
Bophuthatswana	290	472	662
Ciskei	624	1 046	1 362
Transkei	36	59	265
Transkei	1 947	2 267	3 344
Administration Board East Rand			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	10 972	13 661	17 565
OwaOwa	2 749	4 085	4 058
KaNgwane	1 129	2 144	2 044
KwaZulu	926	1 605	911
KwaNdebele	2 408	5 533	3 058
Bophuthatswana	3 078	4 055	3 231
Venda	1 027	1 992	2 874

	1979	1980	1981
<i>Administration Board East Rand</i>			
Bophuthatswana	1 301	2 092	2 187
Ciskei	326	577	539
Transkei	2 336	5 562	3 235
<i>Administration Board Port Natal</i>			
Lebowa	712	766	18
Gazankulu	642	625	41
OwaOwa	2 518	2 904	113
KaNgywane	1 020	1 144	96
KwaZulu	282 220	308 297	346 285
KwaNdebele	68	47	16
Venda	24	20	8
Bophuthatswana	84	59	12
Ciskei	573	460	16
Transkei	47 980	34 358	21 731
<i>Administration Board Western Transvaal</i>			
Lebowa	544	916	579
Gazankulu	371	70	105
OwaOwa	361	541	413
KaNgywane	45	64	29
KwaZulu	301	311	378
KwaNdebele	22	37	49
Venda	113	—	—
Bophuthatswana	32 857	43 923	40 443
Ciskei	68	51	72
Transkei	4 147	3 861	3 058
<i>Administration Board Eastern Transvaal</i>			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Lebowa	6 091	8 016	11 440
Gazankulu	2 838	3 194	3 903
OwaOwa	285	154	86
KaNgywane	6 189	8 593	10 167
KwaZulu	2 840	4 277	3 573
KwaNdebele	657	609	502
Venda	487	1 118	1 446
Bophuthatswana	380	347	43
Ciskei	28	43	99
Transkei	167	174	722
<i>Administration Board West Rand</i>			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Lebowa	26 987	37 065	36 892
Gazankulu	10 143	12 877	12 527
OwaOwa	3 937	5 685	5 058
KaNgywane	1 167	1 761	1 269
KwaZulu	20 092	33 226	30 943
KwaNdebele	3 249	4 020	2 619
Venda	12 971	13 755	13 174
Bophuthatswana	28 368	37 917	29 659
Ciskei	1 262	3 140	2 075
Transkei	18 031	29 376	30 263
<i>Administration Board Northern Cape</i>			
Lebowa	—	—	—
Gazankulu	—	—	—
OwaOwa	129	259	148

	1979	1980	1981
<i>Administration Board Northern Cape</i>			
KaNgywane	—	—	—
KwaZulu	121	—	—
KwaNdebele	—	—	—
Venda	95	109	125
Bophuthatswana	19 929	19 906	21 052
Ciskei	191	191	218
Transkei	667	745	933
<i>Administration Board Northern Transvaal</i>			
Lebowa	54 293	45 099	41 999
Gazankulu	17 660	14 863	13 504
OwaOwa	422	227	166
KaNgywane	730	491	266
KwaZulu	902	514	355
KwaNdebele	15 294	5 308	5 980
Venda	2 856	5 913	5 733
Bophuthatswana	1 686	1 179	949
Ciskei	275	127	50
Transkei	1 386	546	438
<i>Administration Board Central Transvaal</i>			
Lebowa	38 088	43 183	44 744
Gazankulu	17 864	15 508	15 711
OwaOwa	2 549	3 538	3 777
KaNgywane	3 642	3 467	3 906
KwaZulu	5 082	4 538	4 885
KwaNdebele	35 591	38 874	41 299
Venda	4 441	5 782	6 041
Bophuthatswana	75 245	77 918	84 260
Ciskei	155	134	196
Transkei	2 581	2 234	2 400

(2) Unfortunately statistics in this regard are not available
 X 340 Homestead R. Mol, 921 -
Nomondi Township, Molteno 927
 27/5/82
 661. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) How many houses are there in Nomondi Township, Molteno.
- (2) whether there is a waiting list for accommodation in the township; if so, how many families are on such list.
- (3) whether any houses were built in the township by (a) his Department and (b) the local authorities during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available; if so, how many in each category; if not, when were houses last built there.

(4) whether there are any plans for future residential development in Nomondi Township; if so, what is the nature of such plans?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) 530; Nomondi, 331; Zwelitsha.
- (2) Yes: 310 families.
- (3) (a) and (b) No: 1967.
- (4) Yes, the extension and replanning of the area will take place in the near future. Surveyed plans are available for replanning and extension of the township.

	1979	1980	1981
<i>Administration Board East Rand</i>			
Bophuthatswana	1 301	2 092	2 187
Ciskei	326	577	539
Transkei	2 336	5 562	3 235
<i>Administration Board Port Natal</i>			
Lebowa	712	766	18
Gazankulu	642	625	41
OwaOwa	2 518	2 904	113
KaNgywane	1 020	1 144	96
KwaZulu	282 220	308 297	346 285
KwaNdebele	68	47	16
Venda	24	20	8
Bophuthatswana	84	59	12
Ciskei	573	460	16
Transkei	47 980	34 358	21 731
<i>Administration Board Western Transvaal</i>			
Lebowa	544	916	579
Gazankulu	371	70	105
OwaOwa	361	541	413
KaNgywane	45	64	29
KwaZulu	301	311	378
KwaNdebele	22	37	49
Venda	113	—	—
Bophuthatswana	32 857	43 923	40 443
Ciskei	68	51	72
Transkei	4 147	3 861	3 058
<i>Administration Board Eastern Transvaal</i>			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	6 091	8 016	11 440
OwaOwa	2 838	3 194	3 903
KaNgywane	285	154	86
KwaZulu	6 189	8 593	10 167
KwaNdebele	2 840	4 277	3 573
Venda	657	609	502
Bophuthatswana	487	1 118	1 446
Ciskei	380	347	43
Transkei	28	43	99
<i>Administration Board West Rand</i>			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	26 987	37 065	36 892
OwaOwa	10 143	12 877	12 527
KaNgywane	3 937	5 685	5 058
KwaZulu	1 167	1 761	1 269
KwaNdebele	20 092	33 226	30 943
Venda	3 249	4 020	2 619
Bophuthatswana	12 971	13 755	13 174
Ciskei	28 368	37 917	29 659
Transkei	1 262	3 140	2 075
<i>Administration Board Northern Cape</i>			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	—	—	—
OwaOwa	129	259	148

	1979	1980	1981
<i>Administration Board Northern Cape</i>			
KaNgywane	—	—	—
KwaZulu	121	—	—
KwaNdebele	—	—	—
Venda	95	109	125
Bophuthatswana	19 929	19 906	21 052
Ciskei	191	191	218
Transkei	667	745	933
<i>Administration Board Northern Transvaal</i>			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	54 293	45 099	41 900
OwaOwa	17 660	14 863	13 504
KaNgywane	422	227	166
KwaZulu	730	491	266
KwaNdebele	902	514	355
Venda	15 294	5 308	5 980
Bophuthatswana	2 856	5 913	5 733
Ciskei	1 686	1 179	949
Transkei	275	127	50
<i>Administration Board Central Transvaal</i>			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	38 088	43 183	44 744
OwaOwa	17 864	15 508	15 711
KaNgywane	2 549	3 538	3 777
KwaZulu	3 642	3 467	3 906
KwaNdebele	5 082	4 538	4 885
Venda	35 591	38 874	41 299
Bophuthatswana	4 441	5 782	6 041
Ciskei	75 245	77 918	84 260
Transkei	155	134	196
<i>Administration Board Northern Cape</i>			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	—	—	—
OwaOwa	2 581	2 234	2 400

(2) Unfortunately statistics in this regard are not available

had disaffiliated by 1977/78 and with in 1979

Labour is a function which has been transferred to the Governments of the national states concerned and consequently the Department of Co-operation and Development is not in a position to furnish the statistics as requested.

(274) Hansard Q Col. 929 Farms offered for sale 28/5/82

695. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

- (1) Whether his Department received any offers to purchase any of the farms as advertised on 12 February 1982 in a newspaper, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) in respect of which portions;
- (2) whether any such offers were accepted; if so, (a) who are the purchasers (b) what is the purchase price in each case and (c) when were the offers accepted?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

- (1) No, but applications to purchase the properties were received following the formal advertisement thereof. Particulars were already given in the reply to question 607. The applications are still being processed.
- (2) Falls away.

Cape
rizer

Telephone: (021) 433658

Report
Fosatu Annual
1980/81

Membership				Year
Total	White	Asian and Coloured	African	
				1970
				1971
				1972
				1973
				1974
				1975
				1976
				1977
				1978
				1979
				1980
				1981
				1982

Work-seekers 27/5/82
Hansard Q. Col. 928-929
694. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered as work-seekers in (a) QwaQwa, (b) Lehowa, (c) KaNgwane, (d) Gazankulu, (e) KwaZulu and (f) KwaNdebele at (i) 31 December 1981 and (ii) the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

That drag to work may cut output

Staw 7/7/82

102

The controversial "labour pool" system which involves the daily supply of millions of labourers from the homelands may cause a significant loss of productivity.

Mr G B Meese of the National Building Institute of the CSIR told the conference on research and development in Pretoria yesterday that long travelling hours between work and home could reduce productivity.

During research into the effects of mild thermal stress on factory workers, Dr Meese and his team also asked workers how early they got up in the morning.

They also investigated the time spent in travelling to work.

In some cases it was found that workers spent more than two hours getting to work. Some fell asleep about 2 pm because of lack of sleep and poor diet.

"We still have to analyse the results of our research," said Dr Meese. "and this could take 18 months. But we assumed from the beginning that travelling and waking times would have some effect on productivity."

There had been no previous studies of the effects on productivity of commuting to and from the homelands, as far as Dr Meese was aware.

Giving what he called "the worst example" of a commuter, Dr Meese said such an employee lived in an un-insulated house, suffered interrupted sleep because of cold and discomfort, rose early in the morning and had to travel a long way to work.

Statistics unrelated to the CSIR research project, suggest that, if travelling time and early waking could be scientifically linked to loss of productivity the problem could be significant.

In Bophuthatswana, 100 million people are bused more than 60 km a year.

In Lebowa more than 42 million people are carried by buses each year.

As in the majority of the national states a normal working day in Lebowa starts very early in the morning.

For instance, the first buses leave the main bus depot at Seshgo at 3.45 am to carry railway workers to Pietersburg.

From 4 am to 7 am more than 48 000 passengers are moved from a single bus depot. Rush hour is over by 7 am.

Six years ago a fleet of 56 buses carried just under half a million people a distance of 305 000 km a month in Lebowa.

It has been estimated by the Lebowa Transport Company that, by the end of the current financial year, these figures will have increased to 1,6 million passengers being carried more than a million kilometres a month.

CED creates 21 000 homeland jobs —

but it's not enough

THE Corporation for Economic Development (CED) created a total of 21 738 jobs in the National States in 1981/82.

This achievement is highlighted in the Corporation's annual report for that period. It was released in Pretoria yesterday.

"This success is attributed to the CED's industrial and agricultural divisions and the passenger transport companies under CED control and management. This success is characteristic of the increased dynamism of the development action in the National States," the report says.

In his report, the managing director of the CED, Dr J Adendorff notes that while he is thankful for the progress made during the past year, it is obviously not sufficient.

He points out that the average growth rate of Southern Africa's black population is about 3,1% a year and that about 260 000 employment opportunities, more than half of which are in the National States, have to be created every year. By the end of the century this figure can increase to about 320 000 a year, he says.

To provide work for all these people, huge sums of money were needed, and the population growth rate was thus exerting enormous pressure on the CED and associated organisa-

tions to provide enough employment opportunities for the citizens of the National States.

"Each year the CED has to rely increasingly on borrowed funds to finance the development action because of a decrease in available Government funds. Funds thus have to be borrowed on the open capital market to enable the CED to continue with the development action. Fortunately the CED has been able to obtain funds on the strength of its balance sheet.

"Despite these problems the Corporation was able to create 8 729 employment opportunities in the industrial sector, 11 562 in the agricultural sector and 1 447 in the public passenger transport services under its control during the year. These three form the most important activities of the CED in the National States.

Dr Adendorff says that at the insistence of black leaders the scheme whereby industrialists had to relinquish their factories to National State citizens within a period are no longer applicable to such industries.

In its annual report the CED notes that its annual financial requirements are increasing considerably. Its investment has increased from R65 505 200 in 1979/80 to R216 001 472 in 1981/82.

"Another success achieved is, inter alia, the high cotton yield. Black farmers achieved a yield of 2 679 kg per ha. Under the energy centre system (where technical and financial assistance is rendered by CED personnel) 2 253 farmers have already benefited. In Kwazulu a further 3 747 farmers received financial assistance and a number of farmers were placed on a commercial footing.

"A highlight of the year under review was the success achieved by the CED's industrial establishment action. A total of 42 industrialists were established in the National States during the year, providing employment opportunities to 8 729 people."

At the end of March, 1982, the report says, the CED's total investment in industry totalled R304-million, with an estimated investment of R180-million from the private sector. A total of 38 592 industrial job opportunities have been created in the self governing National States, which increases to 52 000 if the independent states of Venda, Transkei, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana are added.

"The CED also provides expertise to independent states. Viability studies are carried out for these states when requested by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information. As an example a R8 900 000 broiler project in Transkei and a commercial centre of R15-million as well as industrial

"The Corporation's agricultural activities are characterised by three problems: a lack of employment opportunities, a low income level and a low production intensity.

"The activities of the agricultural division involve 29 883 people in the National and Independent States of Southern Africa. During the year under review 14 new projects were established and a further 12 were expanded.

"The agricultural division, however, suffered as a result of cost-push inflation which caused massive price increases. A shortage of labour during the harvesting season also caused harvest losses.

"This labour shortage can possibly be attributed to favourable harvests by the local population and greater contributions by urban family members to their relatives in the rural areas."

According to the report, the total number of farmers affected by the CED's activities totals 18 319 at present, while those with which the CED is directly involved totals 12 316.

Services offered by the CED include soil preparation and planting of crops and marketing. Administrative management assistance is also given. According to the report the CED's success in the agricultural field assures more employment opportunities which stems the tide of people streaming to the cities.

projects of R8 500 000 for Bophuthatswana were investigated. "The transport section is surely one of the most important in the developing states. Without a reliable service workers cannot be transported from their homes to their places of work and thus the state cannot develop economically.

"During the past year the CED's bus fleet increased from 1 865 buses in 1980/81 to 2 222. The number of passengers transported increased by 18% from 254-million to 306-million at the end of the financial year. The transport division is also a significant employer in its own right with 9 142 blacks in its service.

"Training is provided to staff of the CED and the National Development Corporations as well as citizens of the National States by the CED's Bureau for Training. During the year the Bureau trained 3 374 black and 150 white employees of the various Development Corporations. Since its inception 12 years ago a total of 32 849 black and 3 066 white employees have received training."

According to the report loans from abroad amounted to R18 500 000 at the end of March 1982, while the total loan stock issue amounted to R111 682 300. The total funds controlled by the CED's Saving Bank amount to R238 800 000.

The consolidated assets held by New Era Life Insurance Company at the end of March 1982 amount to R2 250 000 with some 12 500 lives covered. — Sapa.

Homeland jobs for just 1 in ^{Star} 102 6 workseekers

4/7/82 ~~210~~ ~~335~~

By Anthony Duigan

At least 130 000 black workseekers enter the labour market each year in the homelands. Last year only one in six of these could find work in the black states.

This fact emerges from the annual report of the Corporation for Economic Development, released in Pretoria yesterday. It suggests that more than 100 000 blacks are likely to flood into urban areas each year seeking work.

In his annual report CED managing director Dr J Adendorff emphasised the enormous amount of money required to create jobs in the homelands for their growing populations.

He pointed out that, if urban areas and homelands were taken into account, about 260 000 blacks entered

the job market each year. This number would rise to 320 000 within the next 18 years, he said.

In the last financial year the CED created only 21 738 jobs in the black states, Dr Adendorff added.

The total investment in job creation by the CED and the private sector by the end of the last financial year was R567 million. This had resulted in 68 500 new jobs in industry and farming created at an average cost of about R8 250 each.

Last year 11 562 new jobs were created in the farming sector at R3 250 for every work opportunity. The establishment of jobs in the industrial sector was far more expensive — at about R12 500 a job.

A major problem facing development agencies was the steep population growth rate

among blacks, about 3.1 percent a year, Dr Adendorff said.

"A further bottleneck is the limited financial resources at the disposal of the CED and its associated corporations," he said.

Much development in the homelands had to be financed with loans obtained at the current high market rates and the CED often had to invest this expensive money in less profitable projects, it was explained.

The result was that the corporation had to scale down development programmes to match the funds available.

"The problem of homeland development can only be resolved by economic development within the national states," Dr Adendorff continued.

INTERNAL

The concept of regional development and the provision of jobs outside these states would naturally play an important role in the welfare of the homelands but these territories could become fully fledged states only when their internal economic development kept pace with their political development, he said.

The shortage of trained technicians hampered development in the black states and technical training would have to be given priority.

Improved incentives for industrialists who set up businesses in the homelands was stimulating interest among labour-intensive industries and the CED was continuing its programme of developing infrastructure in these areas.

Contract workers may soon contribute to UIF again

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

CONTRACT workers from "independent homelands" may soon become contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) once more — a right they lost when their homelands opted for independence.

Sources say the implementation of the Second UIF Act, passed during the last Parliamentary session, is dependent on each homeland government's agreement and follows on inter-cabinet discussions between South Africa and the four homelands.

According to sources the Act says that South Africa will pay these contributions to the homelands — Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana — providing they have a UIF.

The South African UIF covers contributors who are unemployed, on maternity, are ill and also pays dependents of deceased families.

According to the Institute for Industrial Relations, Bophuthatswana is the only "homeland" with a UIF. Contributions by, and in respect of, Bophuthatswana workers are paid to Pretoria, from where they are directed to the homeland.

Venda has not established a fund of its own, but its workers are not excluded from the South African UIF Act. Nevertheless all unemployed workers are obliged to return to Venda to lodge their

applications, which then get forwarded to Pretoria for consideration and payment.

Transkei has not set up a fund of its own, and its workers are totally excluded from the South African Act — they make no contributions and are not eligible for payments. In other words their workers have no security if they become unemployed.

Ciskei workers are subject to a variety of provisions under the Act. Those working in the Ciskei — commuters and contract workers — taken on after the date of independence, are excluded from the Act.

Contract workers in South Africa at the time of independence continue to make contributions until the expiry of their contracts (not exceeding a year).

However, a spokesman for the institute has warned that employers considering redundancy action in respect of black workers from homelands should remember that unemployment has far-reaching consequences for these people.

Black Sash's Sheena Duncan says that the new Act should be seen as a possible response to the high level of worker

anger in East London about the cutting off of benefits.

She says that in the past migrant workers ceased to be contributors when the contract on which a person was engaged at the time of independence expired.

effect also sub

explore

in A

ACC

the

1

Sowetan 19/7/82 102

200 304

102

Call to create homeland jobs

From MICHAEL ACOTT
Political correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that the only effective way of limiting the flow of blacks to the cities was to redirect urbanization to the homelands.

Dr Koornhof was replying at the Cape Nationalist congress to a resolution requesting stricter application of influx control measures, particularly in the Western Cape.

He said the government had tried all the measures suggested by delegates, including border controls and erecting road blocks on routes to the Western Cape. Firm action was also being taken in the area itself.

In the end, however, the most effective answer was to stimulate homeland development, and to create the jobs and conditions the people sought in urban areas.



Dr Piet Koornhof

"There is no alternative," Dr Koornhof told delegates.

"This is why the government is emphasizing deconcentration, decentralization and regional development."

The regional development programme would determine where urbanization would be in 30 years' time. If it succeeded, the result would be black urbanization in Transkei, the Ciskei and other black homelands.

Dr Koornhof said there was a "push factor" and a "pull factor" in urbanization.

The answer in the Western Cape lay in attracting blacks to their homelands, coupled with firm action to counter the illegal influx.

He appealed to employers not to give jobs to people illegally in the Western Cape, and said the problem would not have reached its present proportions if this attitude had been adopted.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said that the number of blacks legally in the Western Cape had increased from 85 000, 20 years ago, to 187 000 now.

The official estimate of a further 28 000 people illegally in the Peninsula alone was far too low.

He said that as urbanization could not be stopped, it had to be acknowledged and attempts made to channel it to the homelands.

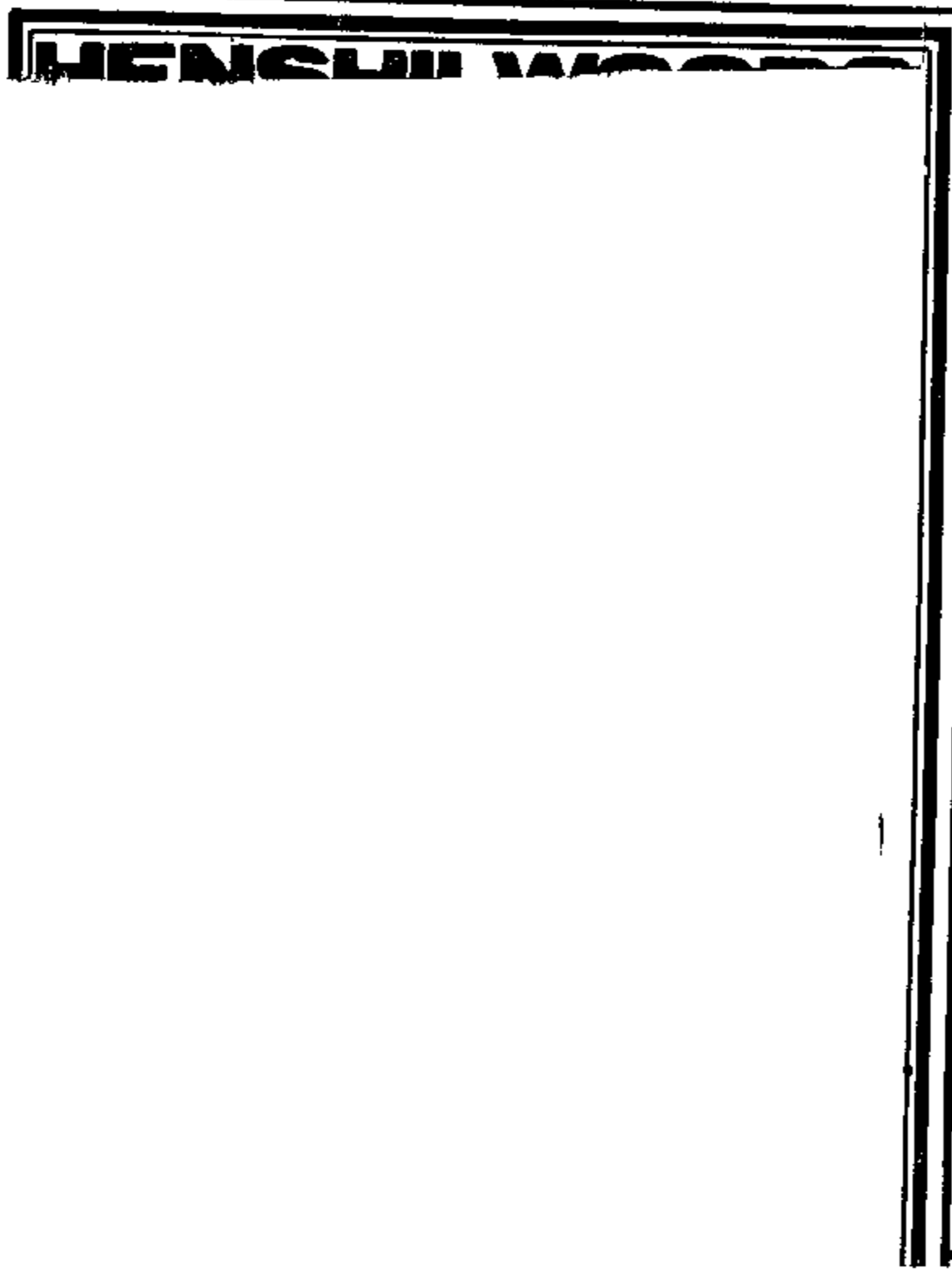
This would include an effort to draw people with permanent residential rights out of the Western Cape.

Dr Morrison said "unacceptable and astronomical amounts" would be involved in housing these people in the Western Cape. It would cost R600-million to provide the houses and accompanying infrastructure for 80 000 people.

As it was, "every open space" would have to be used for black housing.

Dr Morrison announced, to applause from some delegates, that development of the planned Emfuleni area in Kuils River had been frozen, and it would no longer be used for black housing on 2 400 sites.

The decision, however, reduced the number of sites available for this purpose in the Western Cape to around 1 100.



Louw: jobs needed in national states

b. Draper 12/10/82
102

Reports by
RONEL SCHEFFER

EAST LONDON — Economic development would have to be accelerated to cope with the aspirations of the people in the national states, the Deputy minister of Finance, Mr Eli Louw, said here yesterday.

Expectations in these states, he said, by far outstripped the availability of resources.

Opening the biennial conference of the Institute of Credit Management in Southern Africa, Mr Louw said the enormous black population growth rate of 3.1 per cent would put greater strains and heavier demands on resources.

✓ About 260 000 employ-

ment opportunities, of which more than half were in the independent states, would have to be created annually for black people.

Despite constraints as far as capital, entrepreneurs and skilled labour were concerned, the government was trying to obtain maximum results in the field of development.

The governments of national states, said Mr Louw, made independent decisions regarding the application of funds allocated to them by the central government, and

were also allowed to secure domestic and foreign loans.

The Economic Development Corporation, which concentrated on development in agriculture, industry and public transport services, had laid the cornerstone for the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

The increasing demand for capital to finance development had led to a change in the financing pattern of the corporation — the South African Government now provided 35 per

cent of its needs, while 30 per cent came from its own resources and the remainder was obtained from long-term loans.

Turning to decentralisation, Mr Louw said the government's initiatives to stimulate regional development meant that incentives for labour intensive industries had improved by 150 per cent and those for capital intensive projects by 50 per cent.

The underlying philosophy of the initiative, said Mr Louw, was that the private sector should play the major role in development and that the government should be responsible for creating the necessary infrastructure. — DDR

Black training neglected says Nkonyeni

EAST LONDON — The consequences of years of neglect of managerial training for businessmen in developing black states could not be escaped, the secretary of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr Archie Nkonyeni, said here yesterday.

The "inactivity" of various sectors involved with handling credit in the black states was primarily due to inadequate preparation for the task they had to undertake, he said.

"I have no doubt that these people would have been as efficient as their counterparts elsewhere if they had the benefit of proper training," said Mr Nkonyeni.

He was speaking during a panel discussion on the problems related to granting credit to developing states at the biennial conference of the Institute of Marketing Management in Southern Africa.

If credit managers were to embark on meaningful contact with their customers in the black states, they would be in a better position to achieve success in these states, he said.

Several speakers during the discussion reported positive results where credit managers

had become more actively involved with their clients in black areas.

The joint managing director of Trust Bank, Dr Chris van Wyk, appealed to delegates not to elevate business with black states to a "special situation".

"There appears to be an enormous information gap here and a lack of competence on the part of business to operate this black market," he said.

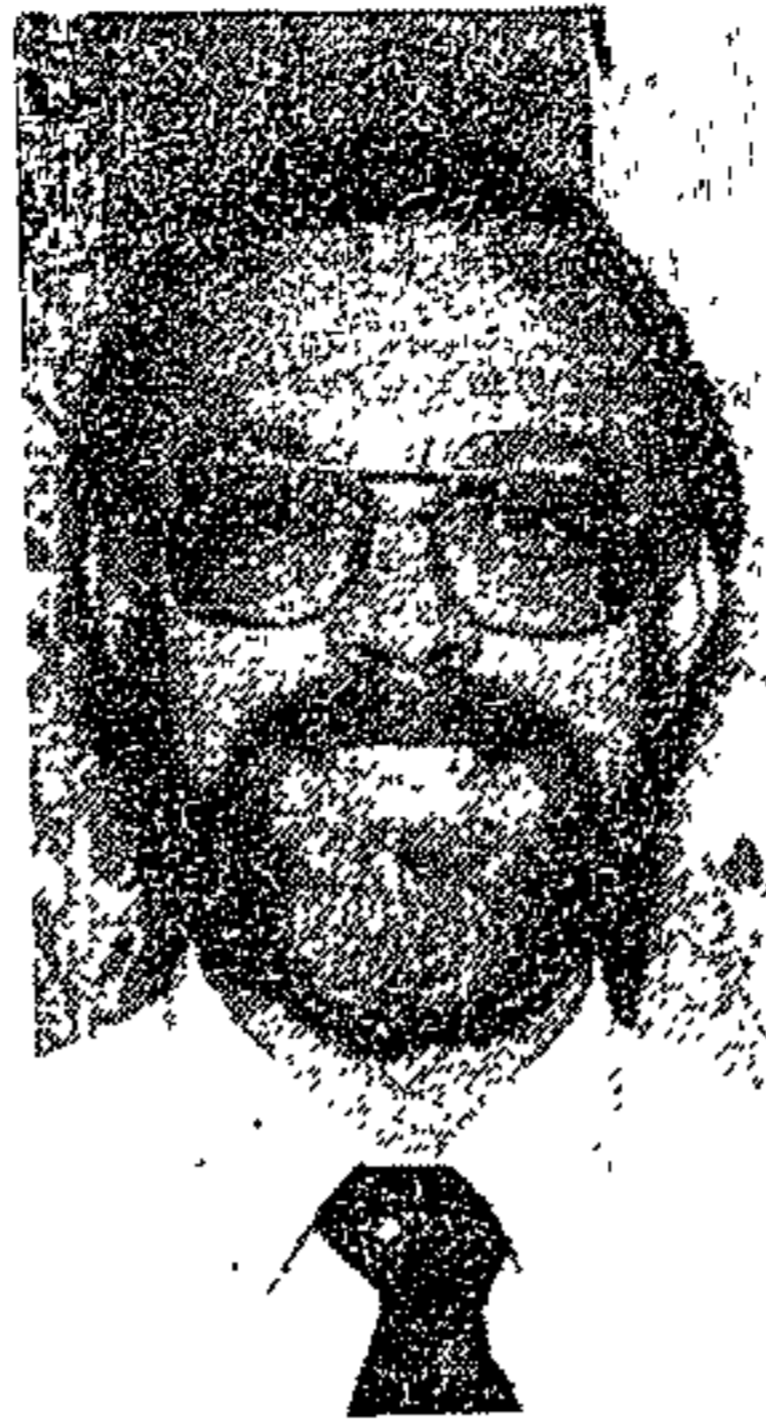
"Is it not possible to look rather at a concept of market segmentation and to get to know and understand this market segment like any other?" asked Dr Van Wyk.

The granting of credit to businessmen in developing states should be approached simply as a challenge to business management, he said.

The national chairman of the institute, Mr Peter Thatcher, said it was a "battle" to "get money out of emerging states".

Problems were experienced with both government departments and the private sector in these states.

"The problem with dealing with people in emerging states is that it lacks a back-up system. There is no back-up pool of finance if the deal fails," said Mr Thatcher.



MR THATCHER

Call to improve credit image

EAST LONDON — Opportunities for consumer credit would "burst open" in years to come, the managing director of the Edgars Group, Mr A Bellamy, said here yesterday.

Credit, he said, was an "enormous lubricant" to the overall economy and if sensibly extended to developing nations would play a major role in developing the economy of the country.

Mr Bellamy was speaking at the biennial conference of the Institute of Credit Management in Southern Africa.

The power of technology to open up new doors to consumer credit was phenomenal and had hardly been used to date, he said.

Listing fields in consumer credit which would see development in the future, Mr Bellamy stressed he was not advocating the irresponsible granting of credit, but believed people needed credit to further their aspirations.

There were "extraordinary" opportunities for granting credit to the black market, but the concept of credit still had to be made acceptable to that market.

It was vital to "put a more human face" on credit as many people still regarded it as a "dirty movie which one shouldn't go and see".

"We haven't been able to use it as a human vehicle yet. We need to take the sting out of it and make it more acceptable. For this we will need a substantial programme of consumer education," said Mr Bellamy.

A "brand new" market for credit existed in young people, especially women, and they would in future be the new target market for consumer credit. The bank credit card system in the country was still in its infancy and would be considerably refined in future to cater for specific consumer needs.

Development in the field of electronic transfer of funds would take off once banks got their "act in order", said Mr Bellamy, adding, however, that this may take time considering the country's small economy and its vast geographical area. Credit for housing and home improvement, he said, should become more easily available in the future. — DDR

Star 27/1/83



By Sheryl Raine
Pretoria Bureau

Long trips between work and the homelands are having a detrimental effect and making great demands on some of the country's 534 000 black commuters, a Human Sciences Research Council investigation has indicated.

Although a report on the HSRC investigation released in Pretoria today concerned only bus commuters from kwaNdebele, the report also focused on matters pivotal to the country's homeland and migrant labour policies generally.

Conducted in November 1980, the investigation could have widespread repercussions.

The HSRC study was prompted by research done in London and elsewhere which showed that long, uncomfortable commuting trips had a cumulative detrimental effect on commuters.

ILLNESS

Illness, absenteeism and high staff turnovers were some of the symptoms shown by commuters abroad involved in trips of an hour or more.

It was predicted that long-term commuting could affect a commuter's health, psychological adjustment, working capacity and family ties.

Workers who commuted for long periods each day could be expected to build up a resistance to commuting resulting in

Long hours of commuting have 'bad effect on black workers'

instability and lack of productivity in the workforce.

In kwaNdebele, the HSRC found:

- The majority of commuters who bussed between 110 and 130 km to work in Pretoria, left home before 5 am, spent at least two to three hours on a bus each day and nearly half (47 per cent) had already had trouble at work emanating from poor transport.

- A quarter of the 199 commuters interviewed spent three hours or longer on a bus each day and more than half were away from home for more than 14 hours a day. Only seven per cent arrived home before 5,30 pm.

- About half caught two buses to work and the vast majority left home to do what was described as "heavy work", without breakfast.

- Two thirds said travelling by bus caused them problems.

- At the time of the sur-

vey the average weekly wage was R38,50, of which 17,5 percent was spent on transport.

- Buses failing to arrive, arriving late, being too full or breaking down, accounted for 63 percent of incidents when commuters stayed away from work

- Buses which were too full to carry all the passengers left commuters behind who either arrived late for work or didn't get to work at all.

- Thirty nine percent said they had been warned or threatened by employers because of commuting problems beyond their control.

Only a small number had actually been fired because of this.

Despite this profile of commuting life in kwaNdebele, the HSRC found no signs of general resistance to commuting as yet but 85 percent of commuters wanted similar jobs and salaries closer to home.

Few were willing to

pay higher rents in the city to live closer to work and most preferred the closer family way of life in the homeland.

Long trips to work were not yet causing high labour turnover, but the HSRC concluded that they did disadvantage the commuter as a worker, and made great demands on him.

Several commuters, for instance, complained of lack of sleep.

The HSRC noted that because of the tremendous influx of people into kwaNdebele it was difficult, if not impossible to effectively plan for transport in the future.

Insufficient buses, particularly on Mondays and Fridays, and long waits for vehicles on order, aggravated the situation

The HSRC called for the improvement of the bus service to the homeland in the short-term and emphasised the need to provide jobs closer to the homeland as a long-term objective.

(2) (a) Commuters	0
(b) Migrants	145 100
(1) Administration Board: East Rand	
(a) Lebowa	39 766
(b) Gazankulu	11 230
(c) Qwaqwa	7 737
(d) KaNgwane	6 286
(e) KwaZulu	18 023
(f) KwaNdebele	13 424
(g) Venda	6 714
(h) Bophuthatswana	6 596
(i) Ciskei	3 063
(j) Transkei	15 868
Total	128 707

(2) (a) Commuters	0
(b) Migrants	128 707
(1) Administration Board: Central Transvaal	
(a) Lebowa	28 350
(b) Gazankulu	6 323
(c) Qwaqwa	1 840
(d) KaNgwane	3 616
(e) KwaZulu	3 170
(f) KwaNdebele	8 463
(g) Venda	2 672
(h) Bophuthatswana	75 652
(i) Ciskei	557
(j) Transkei	16 965
Total	147 617

(2) (a) Commuters	75 234
(b) Migrants	72 383

(1) Administration Board: Eastern Transvaal	
(a) Lebowa	2 061
(b) Gazankulu	4 026
(c) Qwaqwa	64
(d) KaNgwane	11 220
(e) KwaZulu	1 581
(f) KwaNdebele	55
(g) Venda	368
(h) Bophuthatswana	51
(i) Ciskei	15
(j) Transkei	125
Total	19 584

(2) (a) Commuters	6 043
(b) Migrants	13 541
(1) Administration Board: Northern Transvaal	
(a) Lebowa	63 164
(b) Gazankulu	22 450
(c) Qwaqwa	423
(d) KaNgwane	797
(e) KwaZulu	970
(f) KwaNdebele	8 083
(g) Venda	14 943
(h) Bophuthatswana	3 455
(i) Ciskei	152
(j) Transkei	1 732
Total	116 169

(2) (a) Commuters	36 905
(b) Migrants	79 264

(1) Administration Board: Highveld	
(a) Lebowa	36 440
(b) Gazankulu	5 685
(c) Qwaqwa	4 252
(d) KaNgwane	9 449
(e) KwaZulu	6 906
(f) KwaNdebele	10 351
(g) Venda	1 302
(h) Bophuthatswana	2 766
(i) Ciskei	447
(j) Transkei	5 203
Total	82 792

(2) (a) Commuters	77 678
(b) Migrants	5 114

(1) Administration Board: Western Transvaal	
(a) Lebowa	371
(b) Gazankulu	125
(c) Qwaqwa	380
(d) KaNgwane	115
(e) KwaZulu	190
(f) KwaNdebele	21
(g) Venda	38
(h) Bophuthatswana	43 867
(i) Ciskei	212
(j) Transkei	5 026
Total	50 345

102) ~~329~~ ~~205~~ ~~205~~
 Workers requisitioned by Administration Boards Q. 61, 896 -
 Hausard 30/3/83 901
 396. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many workers were requisitioned from (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) Qwaqwa, (d) KaNgwane, (e) KwaZulu, (f) KwaNdebele, (g) Venda, (h) Bophuthatswana, (i) Ciskei and (j) Transkei by each specified Administration Board in 1982;
- (2) how many such workers in each Administration Board area were (a) commuters and (b) migrants?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Administration Board: West Rand	
(a) Lebowa	25 942
(b) Gazankulu	13 110
(c) Qwaqwa	4 526
(d) KaNgwane	1 871
(e) KwaZulu	37 269
(f) KwaNdebele	1 789
(g) Venda	12 536
(h) Bophuthatswana	16 067
(i) Ciskei	3 555
(j) Transkei	27 835
Total	145 100

FM 11/4/83
LABOUR RECRUITING

Who's in charge?

Labour recruitment in rural areas is increasingly being handled by homeland authorities, with SA bureaucrats withdrawing steadily from the market. That, at least, is the official line. In reality things are very different, claim two academic researchers Stanley Greenberg and Hermann Giliomee

Writing in the latest issue of the *SA Labour Bulletin* they say: "The homeland authorities exercise little control over labour matters: indeed homeland bureaucratic structures seem to be disintegrating and the bureaucratic representatives of the SA State, particularly the administration boards, are clearly playing a growing role in the rural labour market."

Giliomee and Greenberg's research produced evidence that the boards are becoming increasingly involved regulating labour mobility in all areas. Some boards have moved directly into the homelands, where they were not previously active, and have established offices. The most direct evidence of this has been the construction of administration buildings. For example, the Port Natal board now operates offices as part of a KwaZulu government complex in Umlazi.

As the role of the boards in labour matters has expanded, that of the homelands seems to have been reduced. Tribal labour bureaus are scarcely operative in many areas. According to Giliomee and Greenberg, there are virtually none in Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Gazankulu, and in most places in KwaZulu and Lebowa. Some seem to receive letters of request — but not direct labour requisitions.

"Very little labour is, in fact, recruited by the tribal bureaucratic organisations,"

they say. "The district labour bureau ... has no capacity or system for recruiting or selecting labour." The tribal structures are left with paper responsibilities — such as placing official stamps on labour requisitions, registering work-seekers and collecting attestation fees.

They are also widely suspected of corruption. "Current among both blacks and whites involved in labour recruitment is the belief that local tribal labour structures are corrupt and inefficient. Teba (the mining industry's recruiting organisation) officials in the northern Transvaal claimed that Africans must ordinarily pay two or three rands at the local tribal offices in

Venda and Lebowa to get a workseeker's permit even though there is no such requirement by law."

"The minor official sitting in the sticks is the problem," one Teba official told the researchers. An official of the Northern Transvaal Administration Board said that in Lebowa: "Money passes under the table." A Gazankulu interior official described the process in stronger terms — "Sometimes the fees must go under the table to get preference ..."

Giliomee and Greenberg say that, "With the breakdown of tribal labour bureaus and Teba's agency system, the labour market in these rural districts has become localised

at nodes, leaving vast areas and populations virtually outside the legal labour market."

The Black Sash's Sheena Duncan comments: "The manner of recruitment, restructuring and centralisation of the labour bureaus, whether run by homeland governments, administration boards, or the Department of Co-operation and Development, is both sinister and disastrous in that it excludes thousands of people from access to jobs. Government is encouraging the use of commuters rather than of migrants and in many areas if you live outside the commuter belt there is little possibility of employment."

(102) 8/4/83
~~RAM~~ RAM

FROM May 1. workers who are citizens of "independent homelands will again contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund

They were excluded from UIF when the homelands opted for independence, an issue which prompted strikes in the East Cape

But while their money will be paid into the UIF, it will then be relayed to separate UIFs set up by the "independent"

MONDAY, 18 APRIL 1983

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply: ~~173~~

Hansard
Q Col.

102 Work opportunities
183 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many new work opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector by each of the development corporations in 1980-'81 and 1981-'82, respectively, and (b) what was the cost per opportunity in each sector?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	1980-'81	1981-'82
(a) Agriculture Corporation for Economic Development (CED) ...	2 361	10 509
Industry	5 201	6 626
CED	827	2 143
CNDC		
Transport	1 408	1 103
CED	—	165
CNDC		
Commerce and Service	1 654	266
CED	1 152	544
CNDC	763	—
STDC	1 171	1 131
LDC	84	255
QDC	719	1 213
KZDC	190	293
KEDC		

(b)	Agriculture	Industry	Transport	Commerce and Services
CED	R3 254	R7 881	R13 616	—
CNDC	—	R9 000	—	R9 238
STDC	—	—	—	R11 878
KZDC	—	—	—	R4 846
LDC	—	—	—	R5 730
QDC	—	—	—	9 362
KEDC	—	—	—	—

Figures in respect of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are excluded.

The figures in respect of the Corporation for Economic Development, however, include 2 864 (1980-'81) and 3 924 (1981-'82) job opportunities created in Bophuthatswana in so far as the Corporation for Econ-

omic Development is involved in industrial, agricultural and transport activities at the request of the Government of Bophuthatswana and with the permission of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the RSA

The job opportunities created in the agriculture and transport employment sector are only reflected in the

figures for the Corporation for Economic Development. As far as the other Corporations are concerned the agricultural and transport activities are carried out through Agricultural and Transport Companies in which both Corporations involved have equal shareholding.

(2)	Agriculture	Industry	Transport	Commerce and Industry
CED	R 3 254	R 7 881	R 13 616	R —
CNDC	—	9 (K10)	—	9 238
STDG	—	—	—	11 878
KZDC	—	—	—	4 846
LDC	—	—	—	5 730
ODC	—	—	—	9 362
KEDC	—	—	—	—

1022 Mr Howard P. G. 1004
 Employment opportunities 1006
 18/4/83
 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 national state by its development corporation in 1981-82?
- (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) Corporation for Economic Development (CED) 18 504

Giskei National Development Corporation (CNDC) 2 865

Shangan-Tsonga Development Corporation (STCD) —

Lehewa Development Corporation (LDC) 1 219

OwaOwa Development Corporation (ODC) 255

KwaZulu Development Corporation (KZDC) 1 213

KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation (KEDC) 293

The figure for the Economic Development Corporation includes 3 924 job opportunities created in Bophuthatswana in so far as the said Corporation is involved in industrial, agricultural and transport activities at the request of the Government of Bophuthatswana and with the permission of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Figures in respect of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are excluded.

The figures in respect of the Corporation for Economic Development, however, include 2 864 (1980-81) and 3 924 (1981-82) job opportunities created in Bophuthatswana in so far as the Corporation for Economic Development is involved in industrial, agricultural and transport activities at the request of the Government of Bophuthatswana and with the permission of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the R.S.A.

The job opportunities created in the agriculture and transport employment sector are only reflected in the figures for the Corporation for Economic Development. As far as the other Corporations are concerned the agricultural and Transport activities are carried out through Agricultural and Transport Companies in which both Corporations involved have equal shareholding.

capit
 or the
 15 n
 zamh

Capl Times 21/5/83

Concern over UIF scheme in homelands

102 ~~101~~ Labour Reporter

REPRESENTATIVES of four unregistered trade unions held talks in Cape Town yesterday with the Director-General of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, and other department officials over the institution of unemployment insurance funds (UIFs) in the independent homelands.

The unionists, all based in East London, represented the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

The meeting was a sequel to one held earlier with employer bodies at which the unionists objected to the scheme and presented demands.

These were that all previous worker contributions to the South African UIF, to which they may no longer belong, be refunded; that the transfer of the UIF to the homelands be rejected and that there be an immediate suspension of deductions.

Other objections were that the impoverished newly-independent States were "hell-bent" on using migrant and commuter workers as a source of income, that there were long waits for benefit payouts, that there was prejudice against unionised workers, and that homeland governments would never co-operate with progressive unions.

102 ROOM 13/6/83

UNIONS are still dissatisfied with the Unemployment Insurance Fund rights of migrants from "independent" homelands.

Strike-watchers may recall worker unrest in East London 18 months ago over the removal of workers from the UIF following Ciskei "independence".

It was this that prompted the Government to amend the law which took migrant citizens of all "independent" homelands off the UIF.

In terms of the new system, which came into force last month, these migrants will again contribute to the UIF — but their money will be transferred to separate UIFs in the "independent" territories.

Doubts have been raised about how these funds will be administered.

Now comes the news that East London unions have called on employers not to deduct UIF money on behalf of workers until this system has been "clarified".

Vaal unions met at the weekend to discuss a similar call.

All this sounds just like the calls for the withdrawal of pension money which led to the 1981 pension strikes.

All this may come to nothing, but may well prompt some employer anxiety.

100 122 220 337 228

Black states: R2 000m plan

Cap Times 27/4/85

JOHANNESBURG — The government is to launch a R2 000-million investment programme in the national states in an effort to curb the flow of people to urban areas, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Interviewed on SATV last night, he said 777 local and foreign industrialists had pledged R2 064-million

The government was also working on a programme to create jobs in the national states using manual labour.

"This is the first development programme to curb the flow to the four highly concentrated urban centres in South Africa ... and it is becoming a very big success story," Dr Koornhof said.

The government had further earmarked R142-million in the current year for the estab-

lishment and development of towns in the national states.

Apart from its drought aid scheme, that would provide 20 000 jobs in the national states, he said, the government had agreed to a job creation and resettlement of illegal workers scheme with Transkei

On the Rikhoto migrant labour case, Dr Koornhof said the Appeal Court's finding would be applied "strenuously but fairly"

"But what is the point of all the dependants (of migrant labourers) coming to the urban areas if there is no accommodation?"

He said the government would enact legislation providing for migrant labourers, qualified to stay in urban areas, to bring their dependants with them if they had access to family accommodation. — Sapa

R2 000m plan for national states

Thousands of new jobs for Transkei

JOHANNESBURG — The government will launch a R2 000 million investment programme in the national states in an effort to curb the flow of people to urban areas, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Interviewed last night, Dr Koornhof said 777 local and foreign industrialists had pledged R2 064 million for the project.

At the same time, the government was working on a programme to create jobs in the national states using manual labour rather than mechanisation, the minister said.

"This is the first development programme to curb the flow to the four highly concentrated urban centres in South Africa... and it is becoming a very big success story," Dr Koornhof said.

The government had further earmarked R142 million in the current book year for the establishment and development of towns in the national states.

Dr Koornhof said the new scheme was the best effort to aid "decentralised development" in 50 years.

Apart from its drought aid scheme, which would provide 20 000 jobs in the national states, Dr Koornhof said, the government had agreed to a job creation and resettlement of illegal workers' scheme with Transkei.

In terms of the agreement, the government had pledged to create 4 000 new jobs in Transkei for every 1 000 illegal Transkeians resettled. Accommodation for the 4 000 workers would also be provided, Dr Koornhof said.

On the Rikhotso migrant labour case, Dr Koornhof said the Appeal Court's finding would be applied "stringently but fairly."

"I think it is fair and in the interests of the people concerned. But what is the point of all the dependants (of migrant labourers) coming to the urban areas if there is no accommodation?"

The government would enact legislation providing for migrant labourers qualified to stay in urban areas to bring their dependants with them providing they had access to family accommodation.

Dr Koornhof said migrant labourers would have to own a building site, have authority to build a house under the 99-year leasehold scheme, own a house under the 30-year house ownership scheme or possess a rent contract for a family house.

"If they can't get family housing, there is no point in bringing the dependants out," the minister said. — SAPA

102

~~202~~

D. Anjath

21/6/83

By Anthony Duigan

Further confusion has arisen over the interpretation of the Rikhoto judgment

The judgment, handed down by the Appeal Court in May, granted black migrant workers who have worked for one employer for 10 continuous years, or for more than one employer for 15 years, the right to qualify for permanent residence in urban areas

But Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said today that his board distinguished between two types of migrant workers — those from independent homelands (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) and those from other rural areas

Wrab's interpretation of the Rikhoto judgment was that to qualify for permanent urban rights, workers from independent homelands had to have completed their 10 or 15 years

New confusion on Rikhoto urban rights judgment

Star 8/7/83

employment before those territories became independent, Mr Knoetze said.

If they completed their term of service after independence they were not granted urban rights and their cases were referred to Pretoria

"We prefer to be cautious rather than grant people urban rights and have to take them away later," he said

Wrab was waiting for a ruling from Pretoria, he added

A spokesman from the Department of Co-operation and Development said early today

that the department was looking into the matter.

If this interpretation of the Rikhoto ruling is confirmed by the Government it could exclude many thousands of workers from obtaining rights which they believed were granted them by the Appeal Court ruling

Last month the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the Government would abide by the Rikhoto judgment

Homelands urban workers may not get Rikhoto rights

By Anthony Duigan

The futures of thousands of migrant workers who believed the Rikhoto judgment had secured their right to permanent urban residence are now in the balance.

Yesterday Government officials in Pretoria accepted that migrant workers from independent homelands might be ineligible for permanent urban rights in terms of Section 13 of the Urban Areas Act, which controls the residential rights of blacks in white South Africa.

A clarification of the positions of these people will probably be given early next week, a Government spokesman said.

This shock, which follows the Government acceptance of the May Appeal Court judgment in the Rikhoto case, could have widespread repercussions leading to further court cases to clarify the urban rights ruling.

The Rikhoto ruling gave migrant workers who have worked for one employer for 10 continual years, or for more than one employer for 15 continual years the right to qualify for permanent residence in the urban areas of South Africa.

The judgment was hailed as a breakthrough leading to greater security for migrant workers. It was estimated that as many as 145 000 of those workers who immediately qualified would apply for their urban rights this year.

Doubts over the Government's willingness to accept these implications of the Rikhoto judgment was partly allayed last month when the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the Government would apply the judgment strictly and fairly. This week it emerged that the West Rand Administration

Board was not granting urban rights to people from independent homelands who completed their 10 or 15 years service after these homelands gained independence.

There are about eight million blacks who, by legislation, are citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei or Venda.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Board, said applications from these people were being referred to Pretoria because Wrab's interpretation was that they did not qualify for urban rights.

Last night a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said it had been agreed that there was a basis for this interpretation. "The Department is looking into the matter urgently and will give clarification as soon as possible," he said.

20 000 NEW JOBS AND A SAVING FOR THE TAXPAYER

JOBs can be created in the homelands for considerably less than the cost incurred at present, thus saving the South African taxpayer millions of rands each year.

This is the view of industrialist Ernest Brivik

Finance Reporter who this week announced the formation of two companies, the Brivik Group and Interco Management Services (IMS), whose joint objective is to create 20 000 jobs for the emerging black

workforce in the independent and national states over the next four years. "Together with a Durban-based clothing manufacturer, we established our first shirt factory at Isithebe, KwaZulu, last November", said Mr Brivik.

"It cost R3 500 to create each job as against Government estimates of around R10 000. In less labour intensive industries Government estimates can run to R25 000 for each employment opportunity. So the potential savings are enormous."

The secret to the Brivik Group's success on its first of 30 projects now in the pipeline lay in making judicious use of Government concessions for decentralisation as well as centralising recruitment, training, administration and other services.

Just how effective the IMS operation has been can be gauged by looking at the Isithebe pilot project. *S. M. M. M.* "We achieved 35 per cent efficiency in just two weeks' training whereas the accepted norm is only 25 percent — and that's at the end of six weeks' training", said Mr Brivik.

Restraint on rural wages urged

Industrial Editor

INDUSTRY should not impose metropolitan-negotiated wages on enterprises in decentralised or rural areas, said the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha, in Louis Trichardt yesterday.

Industrial councils should take into account regional differences and the necessity of job creation when negotiating wage agreements for decentralised areas.

The Government was grateful to industrialists who supported its decentralisation efforts and were prepared to locate industries in decentralised regions with development potential despite disadvantages such as distance from markets.

Mr Botha was opening a R2 800 000 Pennels Implements factory, designed to produce animal-drawn agricultural implements for use in subsistence farming.

The factory will be linked with a foundry transferred from the Witwatersrand and an existing reinforced plastics plant, bringing the company's investment in Louis Trichardt to R7-million.

The new plant will provide 250 jobs, bringing the number of people employed by the company in the area to about 700.

Louis Trichardt is a development area and an industrial development point.

Companies relocating to the town are eligible for decentralisation incentives including rail rebates, employment incentives, cash training grants, rental and interest subsidies, a housing subsidy, a relocation allowance and price preference for tenders.

Mr Richard Pennels, chairman of the company, said that since the establishment of his first plant in Louis Trichardt in 1975, he had never regretted moving to the Northern Transvaal.

Serviced industrial ground with railway facilities was reasonably priced and labour was plentiful.

The Louis Trichardt development area offered some of the highest decentralisation incentives available to industrialists.

He had no doubt that, with these incentives, he could compete on an equal footing with competitors based in metropolitan areas.

~~102~~ 102 ~~204~~

New court fight on urban rights for migrants

ROM 21/7/83

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

A LONG court case — similar to the Rikhoto dispute — may be necessary to establish the validity of claims by migrant workers from independent homelands for rights to live permanently in "white" urban areas.

A Government decision on the matter may take several weeks, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said this week.

In that time, lawyers are likely to go ahead with court action on behalf of workers who are being denied "Rikhoto" rights.

The latest dispute concerns thousands of migrant workers from independent homelands who are being denied rights under Section 10 (1)(b) of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act to live permanently in "white" urban areas.

The Government pledged to honour the historic Rikhoto decision in the Appeal Court earlier this year after it was ruled that migrant workers who had been employed in one job continuously for 10 years were entitled to Section 10 (1)(b) rights.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last

month the same rights would be given to workers who were in more than one job over a period of 15 years even though this category was not covered by the Rikhoto decision.

Confusion arose earlier this month when the West Rand Administration Board denied "Rikhoto" rights to workers who had completed 10 years with one employer or 15 years with more than one employer after their homelands became independent.

The matter was referred to Government legal advisers in Pretoria for a ruling which the chairman of Wrab, Mr John Knoetze had hoped would come this week.

But a spokesman for Dr Koornhof's department said it was unlikely to be finalised for several weeks.

Wrab's policy was rejected as incorrect at the time by a lawyer specialising in influx control laws, and by the Black Sash's national president, Mrs Sheena Duncan, who said the decision was "totally unlawful".

Mrs Duncan said this week that Wrab's attitude towards workers in this category had to be seen in conjunction with the multitude of other ways people were being obstructed in their efforts to obtain their rights.



rigade smiles as six-year-old Gillian Levy gives him a big the sky yesterday at the annual Gan Israel Day Camp for root complex in Orchards, Johannesburg.

Picture GREG ENGLISH

A horse to mother a zebra!

Mail Correspondent

NEW YORK — American vets have successfully implanted the embryo of a zebra inside the womb of a horse.

The experiment is intended to see whether horses can act as surrogate mothers for the zebras, to increase the

populations of endangered species.

"Our biggest fear was tissue rejection," said Dr Bill Foster, a veterinarian at the Louisville Zoo, "but we implanted the embryo 60 days ago and it has taken hold. The heart is beating and I'm very encouraged that this is going to go all the way now."

~~102~~ ROM 21/7/83

Ready to a dispute

the meaning of the joint commitment.

Chamber officials said they would have to discuss the matter and the parties agreed to meet again this morning.

A union official said they believed the chamber was attempting to introduce qualifications to their joint commitment and this was not acceptable.

The union would definitely declare a dispute if the chamber continued to insist on the matter staying on the agenda.

Mine raiders kill three

BULAWAYO. — Zimbabwean dissidents in Matabeleland killed three people and wounded eight in a raid on a goldmine on Sunday, a mine spokesman said yesterday.

Mining industry sources in Harare said it was the second attack by rebels in a month on a large goldmine in Matabeleland.

"There have been a num-

AE didn't borrow R10m from Asseng

A REPORT in yesterday's Rand Daily Mail stated that Associated Engineering (SA) Limited — Asseng — had applied to the Rand Supreme court to take possession of all A E Motor Spares' (AEMS) stock in terms of a notarial bond which was registered over AEMS stock due to AEMS's failure to pay R1-million to Asseng.

The report also said that AEMS had borrowed R10-million in terms of the bond. This was incorrect.

A notarial bond of R9-mil-

division (ie. AEMS).

In fact, according to papers before the court, the only amounts which have been borrowed by AEMS from the Asseng Group are loans of R3 303 000 in the aggregate, payable as stock is reduced or within 13 months, and a further amount which has not been finally determined but which may amount to not more than R500 000.

AEMS has entered an appearance to defend the above-mentioned applica-



Workers' position remains unclear

Cape Times 10/8/83
102 ~~200-206~~ Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The position of thousands of black workers from independent national states remains unclear.

Last night the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said as far as his department was concerned nothing stopped these workers from qualifying for "Rikhoto" rights but added that laws administered by other departments also affected them.

Speaking in the second reading debate of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, which includes measures to give effect to the government's response to the Rikhoto Appeal Court judgment, Dr Koornhof said his department's legal advisers had decided that workers who qualified for Section 10(1)(b) rights after their homelands became independent were entitled to their rights.

But it was a "complicated matter" and other departments were investigating it because workers in this group were also affected by legislation concerning independent national states and entry into South Africa.

Dr Koornhof also announced that the question of workers who took unpaid leave and now applied for "Rikhoto" rights was being considered.

Koornhof pledge on Rikphoto ruling

ARGUS 10/8/83

Parliamentary Staff

THE Government would respect the Rikphoto judgment but it could not allow uncontrolled influx into urban areas, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Parliament.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill, Dr Koornhof said citizens of independent homelands would also qualify for Section 10 (1) (b) rights in terms of the judgment.

Earlier in the debate Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) described the situation as "chaotic and

confusing" and called on Dr Koornhof to clarify the "inconsistencies and uncertainties".

Dr Koornhof said there was "no question" of blocking contract workers from acquiring Section 10 (1) (b) rights but the issue of unpaid leave was still being investigated.

The Government respected the Riekert Commission's recommendation that housing had to be a prerequisite for admitting contract workers and their families to urban areas.

Housing was of crucial importance and the Government could not allow further squatting or the

development of slums.

"If uncontrolled influx is allowed it will not only aggravate the housing and unemployment situation but will further strain the health, welfare and education facilities," Dr Koornhof said.

"This will result in an atmosphere of discontent and will be detrimental to the urban community."

Dr Koornhof called on the private sector help provide housing by building homes for "faithful and stable" employees.

The Government alone could not be held responsible for housing — various stumbling blocks had been removed.



Mr Albert Nothnagel



Mr D van der Merwe

Wrab decision gives new hope on urban rights

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

MIGRANT workers who are citizens of "independent homelands" and who qualify for city rights in terms of the Rikhoto judgment seem set to get their rights after all.

Yesterday the West Rand Administration Board decided not to contest a key "test case" in which a migrant who is a Bophuthatswana citizen, Mr John Dikobe, had appealed to the Rand Supreme Court to grant him his city rights.

And lawyers for Mr Dikobe said they had been contacted by Wrab and told he would be granted his rights today.

This means Wrab has backed down on its earlier assertion that migrants from "independent homelands" might not qualify for Rikhoto rights.

Its decision came as the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, gave Parliament an assurance that workers from "independent homelands" would receive rights if they qualified in terms of the judgment.

This followed a statement by him on Tuesday that his department had no objection to these workers receiving

rights, but that their position was also affected by legislation administered by other departments.

These developments seem set to end the furore which developed when it was revealed that Wrab was refusing to grant Rikhoto rights to migrants who were citizens of "independent homelands".

Recently, lawyers acting on behalf of Mr Dikobe, to whom Wrab had been unwilling to grant rights, served papers on Wrab to launch what was seen as a key "test case" which would challenge its ruling.

Wrab had until yesterday to decide whether to contest the case.

Its chairman, Mr John Knoetze, yesterday confirmed that Wrab had decided against contesting the case.

This is widely seen as an indication that Wrab will now begin granting workers from "independent homelands" Rikhoto rights.

Mr Knoetze declined to comment on whether Mr Dikobe would receive his city rights today but his lawyers said they understood he would.

● See Page 4

IS
d
S-
d
S
r
1
f
t

dr. by up.

343
~~204~~
102
206
ROM
11/8/83

Wrab still stalling, says Sash

Another row erupts over urban rights

16/8/83

102

206

204

205

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A NEW row has broken out over the West Rand Administration Board's stance on workers who qualify for city rights in terms of the Rikhoto ruling but are citizens of "independent homelands".

Yesterday the Black Sash charged that Wrab was still refusing to grant these workers rights in terms of the judgment, despite indications last week it had abandoned its refusal to do so.

The president of the Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said lawyers acting for workers who had applied for rights had been told by a senior Wrab official the board was still waiting for a ruling from Pretoria before granting these workers rights.

But Wrab's chairman, Mr John Knoetze, yesterday angrily denied it was the board's policy to deny these workers their rights.

He said Wrab accepted in principle that workers who were citizens of "independent homelands" were entitled to Rikhoto rights, but that each case would be "looked at on its merits". This, he said, could take time.

The latest row flows from Wrab's earlier decision not to grant Rikhoto rights to migrants who are citizens of "independent homelands" until it receives a ruling on the

issue from Pretoria.

Last week, however, Wrab decided not to contest a case brought by a Bophuthatswana citizen, Mr John Dikobe, challenging this decision and granted Mr Dikobe his permanent city rights.

On the same day a statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was interpreted as meaning that most workers from "independent homelands" would receive Rikhoto rights.

But Mrs Duncan alleged yesterday that a group of workers who are citizens of "independent homelands", and approached Wrab for rights last Friday, had not been granted them.

She said their lawyer had been told by a senior official that the board was still waiting for a ruling, despite indications that Wrab had changed its stance.

Mr Knoetze said yesterday Wrab "rejects with contempt" claims it was delaying or blocking applications for Rikhoto rights.

"We accept this judgment without reservation and accept that it includes people from independent homelands. We also accept the Minister's stance on this issue unreservedly," Mr Knoetze said.

He said Wrab had "to go into each case" before granting city rights. There were certain criteria which had to be met and Wrab had to make sure it applied the law properly.

Huge exodus to cities

ARGUS 18/10/83 102

85 000 a month escaping rural hopelessness.

Argus Correspondent JOHANNESBURG. — Collapse of black subsistence agriculture through drought and over-population is pushing 85 000 people a month into South African cities.

It is an irreversible flood that in another two decades will have seen another 20-million Africans cram South Africa's urban areas.

Devastation of agricultural land and the burgeoning population mean that a city existence is the only way out of the hopelessness of the rural poverty trap.

Homeland authorities report that two-thirds of their cattle herds and most of the pasture were lost in the drought of the past two years.

Much of the funds needed for development in the homelands had to be channelled into relief work to help people to survive.

Many thousands of people coming into the cities each month are lodging with friends and

relatives in places such as Soweto and squatting in camps in Kattlehong.

The huge influx was worsening the already severe unemployment, causing unbearable strain on housing and other municipal services.

A Human Sciences Research Council (HRSC) report has warned that in 17 years the African population will be 37-million — 75 percent of them living in vast settlements around main cities.

The trend will continue in spite of Government efforts to bulldoze squatters and their shantytowns back into the distant veld.

Dying lands

Dr Flip Smit, who co-authored the HRSC report, said next to nuclear warfare, and widespread hunger, "urbanisation" was the third biggest threat facing not only South Africa, but the world.

Dr Smit has just returned from a study-trip to the Far East, where he saw the same trends as in South Africa.

future
and Ciskei
staff,
ducation)

"People are moving from the rural areas into the cities and nothing can stop the process. It is historical, evolutionary and inevitable."

In most cases Africans were leaving behind a life of poverty and starvation on dying lands ruined by generations of over-use.

Dr Smit said by the year 2000 an extra seven-million jobs had to be created for black migrants. That would cost R166 000-million.

The partial failure of the Government's industrialisation initiatives in the homelands has increased pressure on metropolitan areas.

An example is Ekangala outside Bronkhorstfontein, which has been much heralded as a key industrial decentralisation zone.

Row after row of houses built for black workers and their families are empty because of the Government's inability to attract sufficient industry to the area.

But, 70km away in crowded townshipston the East Rand, authorities are forcing away people who are adding to the critical housing shortages.



Flashback to the baton charge against "illegal" Kattlehong squatters earlier this month. Mrs Sheena Duncan of Black Sash has warned that the flood of Africans from the rural areas was unstoppable and would inevitably lead to more violence, like the clashes at Kattlehong.

Dr David Webster, senior lecturer in social anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the past migrant males went to the city alone for work. Now they were taking their families.

More angry

If they did not get jobs in the formal sector — hawking, watch and shoe-repairing, gambling, running shebeens, stealing. A programme of increased industrialisation and a major reconstruction of rural agriculture was a priority.

He also saw the introduction of welfare benefits as the only short-term solution to the migrants' misery.

And if no action is taken people will become more angry, desperate and political.

"The people who are really suffering will become more apathetic and resign themselves to the hopelessness of their plight," Dr Webster said.

"It's an unstoppable flood which will inevitably lead to more violence, like the clashes we saw at Kattlehong," said Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of Black Sash.

And Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill could create more friction — not just among Africans but whites as well.

An indication of the size of the problem facing police alone is the number of arrests under the pass laws.

In 1980 there were 108 499 arrests. By 1982 the number had mushroomed to 206 022.

Mrs Duncan said a factor in the squatter crisis was the Government freeze on black home-building between 1968 and 1977.

Had it not been for the freeze there would have been more accommodation available and far less pressure by migrants on township dwellers.

Homelands depend on SA for jobs

102
R204
22/11/83

Financial Reporter

MORE than 70% of workers from the homelands entering the labour market depended on South Africa for job opportunities, said Mr John Maree, director of the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

He told the symposium new instruments or approaches were needed to promote optimum development of neglected areas. Regional economic development was an instrument which emphasised close co-operation between all states in the region.

"With the new approach, the emphasis falls on the co-ordination of planning through economic co-operation and development extending across political boundaries."

The Development Bank would have to concentrate on the mobilisation and allocation of capital to stimulate economic development in its broadest sense and to reduce regional welfare disparities.

The bank could become the most important vehicle for the transfer of development resources in the region. "The bank will have to aim at supporting development projects throughout the region, irrespective of administrative or political boundaries."

Help would be mainly for public bodies, especially governments or their development agencies. Entrepreneurs could benefit via a development corporation or other public authority, "subject to the general philosophy that financing of private business activities must preferably be done by the private financial sector".

Land reform, education and infrastructure services could be financed



MR JOHN MAREE

by "soft" loans, using the free funds pledged by the South African Government — a minimum of R1,5bn over the first five years. These could be mixed with funds raised at market conditions from local and overseas markets.

Priority would be given to industrial areas which looked like developing into "balancing growth poles". If a need to finance agro-based industries arose, the bank would channel resources through the appropriate development agencies.

"The bank, will, therefore, not act as 'developer' in place of governments and the private sector, but will aim at supporting and supplementing their roles, thus acting as a catalyst for regional development co-operation."

Labour Act to benefit workers

By IKE MOTSAPI

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions has begun a campaign to persuade homeland governments to accept the revamped Labour Relations Act.

The Act was passed in Parliament last week.

Mr Neil Coleman, information officer of Cosatu, said the acceptance of the Act by homeland governments would enable workers to fight for "their rights without fear of being arrested."

Success

Coleman was outlining the success achieved by the federation during its four-year-long fight to have certain amendments incorporated into the Act.

Cosatu, Nactu, South African Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (Saccola) and the National Manpower Commission met recently to review the Labour Relations Act. The meeting was dubbed "The Laboria Minute".

Coleman said the response from homeland governments had so far been very "favourable."

Soweto 21/2/91

102

Homelands split on labour legislation

THE Gazankulu government has passed a Labour Relations Bill requiring compulsory registration of unions and the location of union head offices in the homeland, Cosatu revealed this week.

In a document released at its LRA press briefing, the federation said it appeared to have persuaded the homeland to delay promulgation until it saw Cosatu's proposals on the Bill.

It also said Lebowa had drafted a "problematic" labour Bill very similar to South Africa's 1988 LRA, but had asked Cosatu to comment on it.

Although its final aim is incorporation of homeland workers under the central state, Cosatu is pushing for labour law deals with homeland governments as an interim

measure.

Other developments revealed in the document include:

● Following last year's mass protest action, Bophuthatswana had agreed to meet Cosatu on its controversial Industrial Relations Act.

● kwaNdebele had drafted a statute containing "a number of problems", but had asked Cosatu to participate in a Labour Advisory Council.

● kaNgwane, the most advanced of the homelands, was considering asking Pretoria if it could fall under South African law.

● Following last year's strike wave, QwaQwa had agreed not to change its pre-1988 LRA without consulting Cosatu.

Unity steps in homelands

107
South
15/11/90
21/11/90

PUBLIC sector unions in the homelands have taken a step towards unity with the establishment of a joint committee to co-ordinate their activities.

The Public Sector Co-ordinating Committee includes representatives from a range of unions including the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union, the Post and Telecommunication Workers' Association and the Transkei Public Servants' Association.

Similar committees are being established at a grass-roots level.

Homeland civil servants' pay bill rockets

PRETORIA — Since the beginning of 1985 the number of people employed in government and related departments in the six homelands increased by 80 021.

The cost to SA taxpayers of the bureaucratic explosion in the homelands in the past decade has become clear from the latest Central Statistical Service figures.

Homelands' civil service pay and benefits were R799 231m in the second quarter of this year. This was R602 493m more than the R196 738m payout for the same period in 1985. *blwam 2-7/11/90*

At the end of the second quarter of 1985

GERALD REILLY

there were 117 434 employees in the civil services. By the end of June this year the number had escalated to 197 455.

The amounts do not take into account the perks received by civil servants — on roughly the same scale as those their counterparts get in SA — which include housing subsidies and retirement grants.

The consolidation of the fragmented and duplicated administrations would save SA hundreds of millions of rands a year, economists claim.

Cosatu's drive pays dividends in homelands

By DREW FORREST ^{W/maat 12/10-18/10/90}
A major drive by the Congress of SA Trade Unions is changing the face of labour law and labour relations in the homelands.

Following changes of government and an intensified union organising push, new laws have been passed in Transkei and Ciskei and are imminent in Venda and KwaNdebele. At the same time, Cosatu has announced a campaign in Bophuthatswana, involving stayaway action, to win the right to operate there.

Hundreds of thousands of homeland workers, many unorganised and on low wages, are affected.

A Cosatu document acquired by the *Weekly Mail* stresses that Cosatu's ultimate aim is to re-integrate the homelands into South Africa. But to give interim worker protection, boost organisation and lay the basis for a unitary system, the federation has launched negotiations with homeland governments to pass laws more favourable to workers.

The aim is to provide speedy and simple legislation in line with South Africa's pre-1988 Labour Relations Act, allowing unions to operate and giving organising rights.

Homeland laws, the document says, should cover all workers, including farm, domestic and state employees; provide a simple dispute procedure and industrial court system, or arbitration instead of a court; exclude legal strikes from the unfair labour practice definition; guarantee basic union organising rights; and contain a simple union certification process. The automatic certification of South African-registered unions is proposed.

Cosatu also suggests the State President be pressed to strip "self-governing" homelands of labour jurisdiction, so that South African law applies.

It is understood that in the light of looming LRA changes in South Africa, the most enlightened of the homelands, kaNgwane, has shelved plans for its own labour statute and aims to restore central state jurisdiction.

Change is most advanced in Transkei and Ciskei, following the rise to power of regimes closer to the Mass Democratic Movement. Both homelands this year passed decrees officially recognising unions and legalising strikes.

Their "independent" status makes swift change possible: "self-governing" homelands' laws need the State President's endorsement.

In Transkei, Cosatu has played in direct law-making role through the homeland's National Manpower Commission. It was the NMC, says Cosatu's Eastern Cape chairman Thembinkosi Mkalipi, which convinced the government to drop the 1988 LRA amendments from legisla-

tion drafted for Transkei by Nic Wiehahn.

And Transkei has overtaken South Africa in another key respect — the decree covers farm and domestic workers.

However, the federation is deeply unhappy at "unexplained" departures from NMC proposals — in particular, the exclusion of the civil servants, teachers and parastatals from the decree. Also ignored were proposals for the automatic registration of South African-registered unions and majority union rights.

In Ciskei, where Cosatu and the chamber of industries dealt directly with the military council, the decree also excludes strikes from the unfair labour practice definition. But it does not cover civil servants, small business and farm and domestic workers.

To remedy these defects, Cosatu last week met Transkei's Major-General Bantu Holomisa and Ciskei's Brigadier Oupa Gqozo. According to Mkalipi, they conceded on most issues — with the key exception of civil servants.

Holomisa agreed, however, to refer to parastatals on the issue of parastatal rights and to the NMC on the civil service, and Mkalipi is optimistic the demands will be met. Gqozo, "less secure in his power", was a tougher proposition, he said.

Cosatu says resistance to civil service labour rights is widespread among homeland leaders, ascribing this to fear of destabilisation.

Cosatu also reports progress towards new law in other homelands. In its document, it says:

- Negotiations are under way with Venda, which accepts most Cosatu proposals but is unhappy about civil service rights, and with QwaQwa

- KwaNdebele wants Cosatu to draft new laws, which would cover the public service, and may call a special legislative assembly next month to pass it

- Following rapid unionisation and mass strikes, Lebowa had met Cosatu and was keen to enact a new law covering all workers except police

Gazankulu, however, had not responded to Cosatu overtures and was reportedly drafting legislation for enactment next January. "We must ensure laws are not passed behind our backs," Cosatu says.

The major stumbling-blocks remain kwaZulu — with which Cosatu has no relationship — and Bophuthatswana, the most developed homeland.

A ding-dong battle looms in Bophuthatswana, whose Industrial Conciliation Act bars "foreign" unions. Manpower Minister Simon Seodi last week stressed Cosatu had no legal standing in the territory and warned that workers joining the planned stay-away risked the sack.

tion, classification and handling of dangerous goods, including waste products, with a view to also clearly identifying imports of hazardous substances to ensure proper control by the departments most concerned, ie the Departments of Environment Affairs and of National Health and Population Development. This system will establish meaningful and uniform guide-lines for the identification, classification and handling of dangerous substances in line with the best international practices. I have already issued a news release in this regard, a copy of which is being forwarded to the hon member.

Diep River police station: staff establishment

388. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he will furnish statistics on the (a) approved and (b) actual staff establishment by rank at the Diep River police station; if not, why not; if so, (i) what are the relevant statistics and (ii) in respect of what date are they furnished;
- (2) whether there is a shortage of staff at this police station; if so, (a) why and (b) (i) what steps does he intend taking to eliminate this shortage and (ii) when is it anticipated that it will be eliminated?

B917E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) and (2) No. Because it is not in the public interest or the interest of the safety of the police station concerned. However, I am prepared to furnish the information to the hon member on a confidential basis, should he approach me for that purpose.

Cape Province: exchequer personnel corps

395. Mr W C MALAN asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians were employed in each specified salary interval of the exchequer personnel corps in the Cape Province in September 1988?

B947E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION

Information regarding the geographical distribution of the exchequer personnel corps is not

readily available. It would also not be possible to obtain information as far back as September 1988 from departments.

Orange Free State: Exchequer personnel corps

396. Mr W C MALAN asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians were employed in each specified salary interval of the exchequer personnel corps in the Orange Free State, excluding Qwaqwa in September 1988?

B943E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION:

Information regarding the geographical distribution of the exchequer personnel corps is not readily available. It would also not be possible to obtain information as far back as September 1988 from departments.

Certain publication

412. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination:

- (1) Whether his Department is involved in a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) what is the name of this publication, (b) what was the cost of the publication to his Department during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (c) (i) what is the circulation of the publication and (ii) to whom is it distributed;
- (2) whether he will furnish information on a second publication, the name of which has also been furnished to his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the name of this publication, (b) who are the (i) owners, (ii) printers and (iii) distributors of the publication, (c) what purpose is it intended to serve and (d) what are the terms of the contract in respect of this publication?

B950E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION

- (1) Yes.

(a) Publico

(b) R157 152 for the period 1 March 1989 to 28 February 1990

(c) (i) averaging 11 000

(ii) interested parties, for example public servants, political office bearers, academics, libraries, educational institutions and managers in the private sector

(2) no, as no publication with the name "Promedia" is printed or distributed by my Department

(a), (b) (i), (ii) and (iii), (c) and (d) fall away.

Minister of Law and Order: lawsuits

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

(1) (a) How many lawsuits were brought against him in his capacity as Minister of Law and Order in 1989 by members of the public and (b) what (i) were the circumstances and (ii) was the outcome of each such lawsuit;

(2) whether he paid out any moneys (a) as a result of successful lawsuits brought against him and (b) in out-of-court settlements; if so, what total amount in each case?

B1031E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 208 lawsuits, ie after summonses were issued and finalised.

(b) (i) Damage to vehicles as result of collisions	139
Assaults (shooting incidents included)	36
Unlawful arrest and detention	23
Malicious prosecution	3
Crimes Injura	1
Bitten by police dog	3
Damage to property as a result of police action	2
Loss of property while in police care	1
	<u>208</u>

(ii) These lawsuits were settled as follows:

188 cases were settled out of court;

In one case the court gave judgment in favour of the claimant, with costs;

In 11 instances the claims were withdrawn,

In 7 instances the claims were abandoned;

In one case the court rejected the claim, with costs.

(2) (a) Yes — R2 092,85

(b) Yes — R623 703,45 of which R466 546,00 was paid as a result of damages which arose from vehicle collisions. The balance represents claims which were instituted due to other causes as referred to in paragraph (1) (b) (i).

Note: The substantial increase in payments in respect of vehicle damage is ascribed mainly to the drastic increase in motor spares and repair costs.

Instances settled out of court are mostly those in respect of vehicle collisions and where it was obvious that the members of the Force concerned, were the guilty parties. Such settlements before court proceedings are instituted, are cost effective.

In other instances notices of contemplated actions were received, but due to the fact that summonses were not issued, these instances are not included in paragraph (1) (a).

In other instances summonses have already been issued but not yet finalised. Because the work involved in compiling this information would be voluminous and time-consuming, it is not practically feasible to furnish this information.

The increase in the number of lawsuits can, among other things, be ascribed to the fact that legal representatives of claimants prefer to issue summonses in order to expedite finalisation of the claims.

Self-governing territories independent Black states: persons employed in RSA

458. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination:

How many residents of each of the (a) self-governing territories and (b) independent Black states were employed in the Republic by the South African Government in 1989?
Answered 13/6/90 (102) B1079E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION:

The required information is not available. In order to answer this question, the address details of more than 277 000 Black employees will have to be scrutinised.

Policemen killed/seriously injured

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

How many policemen, excluding policemen killed or injured in vehicle accidents or outside the Republic, were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured in the execution of their duties in 1989?
Answered 13/6/90 B1089E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 36

(b) 164.

Imbali township: murders

489. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(1) How many murders of persons in Imbali Township were reported to the Plessislaer police station from 1 January 1990 up to the latest specified date for which information is available:

(2) (a) How many (i) arrests have been made as a result of such reports and (ii) suspects so arrested have been refused bail and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?
B1134E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) 160

(2) (a) (i) 33

(ii) 11

(b) 31 May 1990.

(1) What is the amount of the damage caused to (a) (i) vehicles and (ii) other equipment of each specified unrest unit of the South African Police in unrest incidents in the Republic in 1990 and (b) how many Police vehicles have to be replaced as a result of having been damaged in such incidents;

(2) in respect of what date in 1990 is this information furnished?
Answered 13/6/90 B1167E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i) Natal R155 815,00

Northern

Transvaal R 5 300,00

Far Northern

Transvaal R 6 810,81

Eastern Transvaal R 3 637,08

Witwatersrand R 84 919,00

Orange Free State R 64 915,00

Eastern Cape R 24 319,59

Soweto R 1 010,00

Western Cape R 23 781,00

Northern Cape R 8 700,00

Western Transvaal R 62 538,00

(ii) Witwatersrand R 3 840,00

Orange Free State R 1 600,00

(b) None

(2) 1 January 1990 until 31 May 1990

Own Affairs:

Rural councils

123. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

(1) (a) How are rural councils to be administered and (b) what are the functions of these councils?
Answered 13/6/90

(2) whether rural areas will have to pay rates levied by rural councils; if so, on what basis; if not, from what sources will the funds for such councils be obtained?
Answered 13/6/90 B1052E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) (a) Rural councils are administered by officials of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works. Where the Department cannot manage the administration on its own, officials of the Local Government Affairs Council or the regional services councils are used on an agency basis, as the case may be.

(b) Rural councils should —

(i) identify the needs of their communities and determine such needs in order of priority;

(ii) state the needs of their communities at meetings of the regional services councils by means of their representatives and negotiate funds; and

(iii) advise the Minister regarding powers which should, in terms of section 12A(6) of the Regional Services Councils Act, No 109 of 1985, be assigned to rural councils.

No powers have so far been assigned.

(2) No. Section 12A(6) of the Regional Services Councils Act, No 109 of 1985, forbids it. The expenditure regarding the administration of a rural council shall be defrayed from funds appropriated by Parliament for such purpose which appears on the budget item of the Minister of the Budget and Local Government.

Violence costs millions for homelands

CAH
Times
19/3/90
102

JOHANNESBURG. — In a week when the Ciskei People's Development Bank announced that recent riots in the homeland had caused over R60m damage to factory property and contents, the economic toll of unrest in SA's other homelands is emerging.

The extent of damage to industry in the fortnight of unrest in Bophutatswana could not be gauged last week as industries and the Bophutatswana Development Corporation and Department of Information would not comment as the state of emergency continued in the independent homeland.

But from KwaZulu, the self-governing homeland which has sustained the most prolonged violence, Inkatha Institute executive director Mr Gavin Woods said the violence between warring factions of Inkatha and the UDF had had severe repercussions on the formal and informal economic sectors, particularly for backyard businesses.

But the most profound effect was the disruption of labour.

In the KwaZulu area of Hammersdale the Hebox factory, SA's largest manufacturer of denim, has lost millions through absenteeism.

Group PR director Mr Ron Phillips said absenteeism at the factory, which has a complement of 1 540 staff, was running at 100% in November and December.

Mr Phillips said Tongaat and other textile producers in the area, SA Nylons and PAN textiles, while conducting negotiations with community leaders, were seriously considering withdrawing operations.

Mr Woods said the cycle of violence in KwaZulu had become self-perpetuating as youth unemployment runs at 72%.

A similar story unfolds in SA's other homelands, albeit on a smaller scale.

The damage to homeland economies comes at a time when homeland leaders have been warned Pretoria will trim its expenditure this year.

CAH Times 19/3/90

'Homeland' pay may top R3bn

PRETORIA — The salary and wage bill for bureaucrats in the self-governing territories is expected to reach almost R3bn in the 1990/91 financial year.

Central Statistical Services (CSS) says that in the third quarter last year total staff payouts in the six territories amounted to R620m — R187m more than the year-earlier period. *610m 30/11/90*

This gives an annualised figure of R2,5bn for 1989/90, and the numbers of employees are still increasing.

The number of personnel in the six bureaucracies totalled 197 664 in September last year — an increase of 11 136 on the period to end September 1988.

It is assumed these public servants will

GERALD REILLY

receive the same increase granted to South African government workers from April, CSS says.

Finance ministers of the six states were warned last week by Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe that their budgets would be severely trimmed this year.

Last year's allocations for the territories exceeded R3,5bn, and it is expected the amount in the new financial year will not only include an inflation leveller, but could be cut even further.

In the six states there are 50 ministers, including six chief ministers.

**TBVC bureaucracy
to cost R3b soon**

Own Correspondent

Mr. Tink 20/1/90

PRETORIA — The salary and wage bill for homelands bureaucrats is expected to spiral to nearly R3 billion in the 1990/91 financial year.

According to Central Statistical Services, in the third quarter last year total staff payouts in the six self-governing territories amounted to R620 million — R187m more than for the same quarter in 1988.

And the numbers employed continue to increase.

Staff in the territories' bureaucracies totalled 197 664 in September last year, an increase of 11 136 compared with the total at the end of September 1988.

Homelands finance ministers were warned last week by Education and Development Aid Minister Mr Stoffel van der Merwe that their budgets would be severely trimmed this year.

Last year's homelands allocations exceeded R3,5b.

Homelands open door to

THE imminent introduction of new labour legislation in Transkei and Kwandabele will have spinoffs for both SA and the other homelands.

The Transkei and Kwandabele governments appointed Unisa small business leadership director Nic Wiehahn as a one-man commission to investigate labour disruptions in the two homelands.

Trade unions have been unwelcome in Transkei since it gained independence in 1976. It promulgated its own labour laws in that year, modelled on SA legislation as it was before the Government introduced widespread changes recommended by the Wiehahn Commission.



Bantu Holomisa... embracing labour reform

But a few months after the 1987 Transkei military coup, which stalled Bantu Holomisa as leader, workers began to agitate for better

working conditions and a wave of strikes occurred.

General Holomisa was in something of a quandary. He had promised improvements for all Transkeians, but the homeland survives largely on investments from firms seeking cheap, non-unionised labour.

Foreign investment is particularly important to Transkei. Foreign investors include 10 Taiwanese television component factories, a Taiwanese chopstick factory and an Italian chip-board factory.

All investors receive lucrative concessions for investing in Transkei. Labour has been inexpensive, but union activity is limited.

Trade Unions

bele and Kangwane are taking steps towards labour reform, their counterparts in QwaQwa, Ciskei and Venda remain in the dark ages.

The fragile economies of the homelands and self-governing states have caused their governing bodies to adopt labour policies which try to ensure that the boat is not rocked.

Although trade unions are not prohibited, they are not encouraged. Certain unions, like the Transport & General Workers Union, do have some representation in these areas, but their presence is not strong.

The problems facing these homelands are manifold. Setting minimum wages could drive away potential investors, but inadequate pay threatens to cause labour unrest.

Although General Holomisa has stated his intention to introduce labour reform, police reaction to wildcat strikes has often been severe. This may, however, be a manifestation of long-standing friction between the military and the police.

If Professor Wiehahn completes his report by the end of February, Transkei will be set to adopt new labour legislation at its next parliamentary session.

Professor Wiehahn says investigations have gone well, and the information received from about 100 people has been knowledgeable and constructive.

One other self-governing state has

Under the leadership of Ebuza, Kangwane has drafted five laws which would make the Labour Reversal Act (LRRA) look like a child's play.

Not only would the legislation tend trade-union rights to its domestic workers, it would all tend to pathy strikes, product boycotts and general strikes by most public service employees.

It would extend to Kangwane minimum wages and conditions of employment laid down in SA Industrial Agreements. Many firms operating in Kangwane are notoriously p

President De Klerk has invited all homeland leaders to take part in negotiating a new constitution for SA. At least one such leader has expressed his opposition to separate political units in the future SA.

Should the costly bantustan policy be scrapped and the homelands reincorporated in SA, labour legislation in these areas will no longer be an issue.

But the new SA could be many years down the road, and the future of the TBVC countries uncertain. Labour spokesmen say until such time, well-researched labour reform in the homelands is needed to avoid industrial unrest.

2/1/92

102

S17

10	1000
35	1000
130	1000
80	1000
650	1000
50	1000
240	1000
65	1000
1775	1000
1725	1000
69	1000
395	1000
1000	1000
1200	1000
110	1000
59	1000
1050	1000
440	1000
343	1000
317	1000
317	1000
249	1000
12697	1000
375	1000
13333	1000
670	1000
800	1000
125	1000
370	1000
185	1000
1725	1000
650	1000
1250	1000
350	1000
350	1000
925	1000
1800	1000
1800	1000
1500	1000

SA shoe firms set rocking on their heels

25/1/88
100

By DICK USHER
Labour Reporter

THE footwear industry is reeling under a series of shocks which have hit profits and employment.

The manufacturing sector, where employment has been dropping steadily under pressure from cheap imports from the Far East and homeland areas, has been pressing for protection.

Interim higher import duties were imposed in November.

But the duties, which retailers described as punitive, have seriously affected those selling in the lower end of the market.

Aggrieved

The new duties at least trebled the landed cost of imported shoes.

Mr Rodney Logan, managing director of Scotts, said retailers were aggrieved that they had not been given more warning of the duties.

"They came rather suddenly and in many cases retailers with forward orders were forced to ask their manufacturers to sell out-of-hand and carry the resulting losses rather than pay the tariffs and suffer even greater losses.

Can't compete

All retailers pointed to the adverse effects the duties would have on shoe costs for lower income groups.

They also claim that South African manufacturers, with small volumes, cannot produce

the same range as cheaply as foreign manufacturers.

Traditional retailers have also been badly affected by supermarkets moving into their markets in recent years.

Retailers have complained to the Board of Trade and Industries about the import tariffs, but an investigation by the board is expected to take at least 18 months.

Until then, retailers see little hope of the tariffs being reduced.

Manufacturers, on the other hand, complain that imports were crippling the industry.

Cheap labour policies, restrictions on trade unions and huge incentives in the homelands have increasingly lured manufacturers there. Similar inducements are also offered by the independent states.

Mr D H Linde, director of the Footwear Federation, said that at least 24 manufacturers had moved outside the industrial council area in recent years.

"A clicker, which is quite a skilled job, earns about R200 a week in South Africa. In the homelands they are paid about R30 while the employer gets a huge kickback of 80 percent of the wage bill for the first year of operation," said a spokesman for a major manufacturer.

They have also been hurt by the volatile situation in the hide market, which has been affected by the drought and exports.

Manufacturers have to quote firm for the duration of a range, but when prices rise they have to bear the cost.

'Homeland firms abusing workers'

102

Soweto
1/4/89

THE Media Workers Association of South Africa is concerned about assaults and exploitation of workers by employers in the homelands.

Workers there are not covered by labour laws.

The concern was expressed at the Far Northern Transvaal regional congress of Mwasa attended by about 200 workers in Pietersburg at the weekend.

The congress resolved to fight this exploitation. It urged media workers to help expose the "hypocrisy" of homeland leadership.

The resolution was in-

By ALIMPHAKI

spired by the recent incident in which an employee in Lebowa was allegedly mercilessly beaten by his white supervisor for not responding in time when he was called.

Later, half of the work force was dismissed for protesting against the assault.

The company's management declined to negotiate when approached by the union since labour laws in the homeland do not recognise trade unions, it emerged at the congress.

The congress also

noted another kind of exploitation at certain companies where workers earned R16.50 a week. They recently got an increase of R1.

The congress gave the newly elected executive committee a mandate to formulate strategies to challenge exploitation of workers.

Members of the executive committee are: Mr Mathatha Tsedu, chairman, Mr Ramphiri Nathaniel Sefara, vice chairman, Mrs Noko Olive Senyatsi, secretary, Mr Andrew Khalushi, treasurer, and additional member Mr Albert Maupye.

Homeland poor under 'new yoke'

102 By Winnie Graham

The poor of the homelands were being subjected to a new form of colonialism by large corporations who were making large profits renting the land and paying their labour low salaries, said Mrs Catherine Schneider, the newly elected president of the National Council of Women.

Mrs Schneider and her husband, Theo, were missionaries near Giyane, Gazankulu, for 40 years, before settling in Johannesburg last year.

She said this week that the emergence of "agri-business" might seem "lovely" in that it provided work for the people in the homelands but, in fact, labourers often worked long hours in return for very little money.

Mrs Schneider has seen changes for the worse in rural communities in the far-northern Transvaal

She said when she arrived in South Africa in 1949 the rural areas were in far better shape than they were today.

There were fewer roads then, but people grew an enormous variety of crops.

"Resettlement changed all that," she added. "The deterioration in the quality of life in the rural areas is a direct result of over-crowding which started with removals.

"There is hunger there now. Worst of all is the feeling of despair that they can do nothing about their lot."

People often complained blacks "bred too many children" but often the only affection women received came from their babies.

Birth control would only be effective once the quality of life improved, she said.

n
d
o-
of
e
af
m-

Low wages draw Taiwanese

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE South African government and the independent homelands have offered a wide spectrum of favourable terms to encourage the inflow of foreign capital and technology.

This is part of the government's policy to help develop and aid the economies of the homelands and create job opportunities there for the black population.

The Taiwanese are prominent among several foreign investors who

have taken advantage of these opportunities.

There were 150 Taiwanese firms in the homelands in April 1989, and by the end of January this year the figure had surged to 250 - currently providing 40 000 jobs.

According to a spokesman for one of the companies, Derlon Spinning at Ezakheni near Ladysmith, the incentives offered in South Africa and the homelands appeared attractive to entrepreneurs from Taiwan, and this resulted in a steady increase of Taiwanese in-

vestment in the homelands.

Wage levels were "appealingly low" the spokesman said, and black workers employed by these companies earn wages ranging from R30 to R55 a week and from R120 to R250 a month.

Each of the homelands - Bophuthatswana, Transkei, Ciskei and Venda - have set up trade investment offices in Taipei to appeal to potential investors there.

Taiwanese investment has also spread to Kwa-Zulu where there are now

about 37 companies.

The incentives offered by the Government and the homelands to prospective investors include the use of the financial rand, low interest and rental rates, subsidies for transportation, wages, training, relocation expenses and electricity.

Subsidies and preferential rates vary in accordance with different industrial areas, which include metropolitan areas, decentralisation points and industrial development points.

1007

Hansard

Hansard 27/3/91

KwaZulu 1:53,39
KwaNdebele 1:36,57
KaNgwane 1:39,62

1:41,87
1:36,67
1:36,68

Note:
All teaching staff at schools (CS Educators) including principals, are regarded as "teachers" for purposes calculating the teacher/pupil ratio.

Transcription of court proceedings: contracts

175. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Justice:

- Hansard 27/3/91*
- (1) Whether, during the latest specified 24-month period for which information is available, any contracts for the transcription of court proceedings were awarded to certain bodies and persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, who was awarded such contracts during the above period; if so, (a) what are the names of these bodies and persons and (b) in respect of what courts and areas were contracts awarded to each such body or person;

- (2) whether, in respect of the contracts so awarded, he will furnish the House with the names of the shareholders and directors in the case of companies and the names of the members in the case of close corporations or partnerships; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars?

B483E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Contracts for the transcription of court proceedings were, *inter alia*, awarded to the following bodies and persons with effect from 1 September 1989 for a period of 4 years:

(a) *Names of Bodies (b) Areas of contract awarded to Bodies and Persons*

(i) Mrs H Maré	Magistrates' Court Worcester
(ii) Paarl Tikdienste	Magistrates' Courts Paarl
	Stellenbosch Wellington

- (2) The required information is not readily available.

Income tax written off

6. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether any income tax was written off in the 1989-90 financial year as irrecoverable; if so, (a) in respect of how many (i) individuals and (ii) companies and (b) what was the amount of tax written off in each category?

Hansard 27/3/91 B413E

the MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Yes.

(a) (i) 7 923

(ii) 436

(b) Amount written off in respect of individuals: R20 697 164,24

Amount written off in respect of companies: R9 738 049,97

Whippings

144. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many persons were sentenced in South Africa in 1990 to a whipping (a) with and (b) without the option of a fine or imprisonment by (i) regional magistrates' courts and (ii) Divisions of the Supreme Court;

- (2) how many (a) such whippings were carried out in 1990 and (b) cuts were administered in each case?

Hansard 27/3/91 B409E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) The required information is not readily available. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following statistics for the period July 1989 until June 1990 were obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

Total number of persons sentenced to whipping only	31 647
Total number of persons sentenced to whipping and imprisonment (not suspended)	84
Total number of persons sentenced to whipping and imprisonment (partially suspended)	4 975

Teacher/pupil ratio

13. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) What is the teacher/pupil ratio in his Department for (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

- (2) whether his Department has statistics on the teacher/pupil ratio in the education departments of the self-governing territories; if so, what are the relevant ratios?

B428E

the MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) Primary Farm School :1:37,77
Other Primary Schools :1:41,19
Total :1:40,17

(ii) Secondary Farm School:1:32,26
Other Secondary Schools:1:34,17
Total :1:34,13

(b) 4 March 1990

Yes	Primary	Secondary
QwaQwa	1:32,11	1:33,31
Lebowa	1:41,35	1:35,60
Gazankulu	1:42,35	1:35,49

1 Relief Staff

1 Randburg

1 (c) *Prosecutor (Regional Court)*

3 (iii) Durban

1 Port Shepstone

1 (District Court)

1 Verulam

1 Chatsworth

1 Durban

1 Scottburgh

1 Pietermaritzburg

1 Pinetown

1 Johannesburg

1 Wynberg

1 Queenstown

1 Kimberley

4

1

4

1

4

1

1

2

2

19

2

1

5

1

6

1

2

1

1

4

1

1

2

Wynberg

Stanger

Alberton

Durban

Benoni

Mtunzini

Krugersdorp

Greytown

Moutse

Kimberley

Vanderbijlpark

Empangeni

Witbank

Potgietersrus

(c) *Prosecutor (Regional Court)*

(ii) Cape Town

Wynberg

Worcester

Port Elizabeth

Vanderbijlpark

(District Court)

Cape Town

Bellville

Wynberg

Paarl

Worcester

Port Elizabeth

Witbank

Johannesburg

Springbok

Evander

King William's Town

East London

Goodwood

Grahamstown

Malmesbury

Kuilsriver

Self-governing territories: agencies/development corporations

336. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Development Aid:

How many Blacks in each self-governing territory were employed in undertakings estab-

lished (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for such territories as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

102

B894E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

Self-governing territory	Latest specified date	(a) Number of persons employed in undertakings established with the aid of experts outside the self-governing territories	(b) Number of persons employed in undertakings established by Development Corporations
Gazankulu	30/9/90	8 194	7 063
KaNgwane	30/9/90	1 496	7 507
KwaNdebele	30/9/90	7 667	4 193
KwaZulu	30/9/90	40 781	20 796
Lebowa	30/9/90	10 283	15 342
Owaqwa	30/9/90	22 000	9 283
Total		90 421	64 184

Own Affairs:

Free textbooks/prescribed books

67. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the cost of providing free textbooks and prescribed books in (a) secondary and (b) primary schools in (i) the Cape Province, (ii) Natal, (iii) the Orange Free State and (iv) the Transvaal during the latest specified financial year for which information is available? *Hansard 315191*

B837E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)	(b)
(i) R3 873 502,52	R1 659 341,60	1990/91
(ii) R1 098 498,00	R 705 916,00	1990/91
(iii) R 860 515,00	R 366 760,00	1990/91
(iv) R6 186 997,00	R2 133 367,00	1989/90

Combined primary and secondary schools:

CAPE: R384 427,39

OFS: R325 951,00

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(3)* (a) 23 040

(b) 17 326

*Higher, standard and lower grade candidates included.

OFS: 1990 matriculation results

73. Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many pupils at schools falling under the control of his Department (a) (i) passed, (ii) failed, and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption in, and (b) wrote, the matriculation examinations in respect of the Orange Free State at the end of 1990;

(2) how many of these pupils obtained (a) A, (b) B, (c) C, (d) D, (e) E, (f) F and (g) other aggregate symbols in the 1990 matriculation examinations;

(3) how many of these pupils passed in (a) Mathematics and (b) Physical Science in the above-mentioned year? *Hansard 315191*

B889E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) (i) 4 900

(ii) 132

(iii) 2 078

(2)* (a) 219

(b) 455

(c) 758

(d) 693

(e) 287

(f) 26

(g) 2

(3)**(a) 2 596

(b) 1 915

*Only candidates entered for matriculation exemption.

**Higher, standard and lower grade candidates included.

1990 Senior Certificate examinations: results

74. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many pupils at schools falling under the control of his Department (a) wrote, (b) passed, (c) failed, and (d) obtained matriculation exemption in, the 1990 National Senior Certificate examinations;

(2) how many of these pupils obtained (a) A, (b) B, (c) C, (d) D, (e) E, (f) F and (g) other aggregate symbols in these examinations;

(3) how many of these pupils passed in (a) Mathematics and (b) Physical Science in the above-mentioned year? *Hansard 315191*

B890E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) 2 382

(b) 874

(c) 1 508

(d) 357

(2) (a) 9

(b) 83

(c) 358

(d) 681

(e) 684

(f) 225

(g) 201

(3)** (a) 554

(b) 279

Information only in connection with full-time candidates.

**Higher, standard and lower grade candidates included.

Natal: 1990 matriculation results

75. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many pupils at schools falling under the control of his Department (a) (i) passed, (ii) failed, and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption in, and (b) wrote, the matriculation examinations in respect of Natal at the end of 1990;

(2) how many of these pupils obtained (a) A, (b) B, (c) C, (d) D, (e) E, (f) F and (g)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

More homeland aid urged

The recommendations of the Pickard Commission of Inquiry into irregularities in the Department of Development Aid would be noted and acted upon, Minister of Development Aid Jacob de Villiers said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in the budget debate on his vote, he said the move away from an ethnic-based constitution had not come a moment too soon.

One-third of the population lived in the self-governing territories and contributed only 3,2 percent to the gross domestic product.

These people had to be given the means to improve their lot and had to be given access to sources of aid.

The population growth in the self-governing territories, at 4 percent, was far higher than the national average.

Most of these areas spent up to 50 percent of their annual budgets on staff and administration but the priorities were health care, education, provision of land for food, and the creation of job opportunities.

Star 14/5/71
As the country's natural resources were underdeveloped, urgent attention had to be given to urban development.

Newcomers to urban areas had to be given the opportunity to develop to their full potential, Mr de Villiers said.

People had to be given the technical expertise to develop these areas properly.

He said about 10 000 private organisations were involved in urban development and it was hoped that overseas organisations would also become active in this process. — Sapa.

Govt's homelands policy has all but collapsed

CT 22/5/91 Political Staff (102)

THE government's long-standing policy to make all black people citizens of the homelands has all but collapsed.

Although more than 4,8 million citizenship certificates still had to be issued for the six non-independent homelands, only 8 336 were issued last year and in three homelands none were issued.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw, when he replied to a question tabled by Mr Peter Soal, DP, Johannesburg North.

Excluding KwaZulu, only 600 351 citizenship certificates had been issued by the end of last year and 3,3 million remained to be issued. In KwaZulu, 1,6 million citizenship certificates had been issued and 1,57 million still had to be issued.

- (c) * (i) (aa) Black none,
 - (ii) White: 22 (full-time and part-time),
 - (iii) Coloured: none, and
 - (iv) Indian: none, and
 - * (i) (bb) Black: 13,
 - (ii) White: 100,
 - (iii) Coloured: none, and
 - (iv) Indian: none;
- * as at 31 March 1991,
- (2) (a), (b) and (c) no.

Monitoring for air pollution: Natal North Coast
298 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health.

- (1) Whether any monitoring for air pollution in respect of a factory on the Natal North Coast, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of her reply, has taken place over the past six months, if so, (a) with what regularity, (b) what were the findings and (c) what is the name of the factory concerned,
- (2) whether any action has been taken against this factory; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when,
- (3) whether her Department has received any complaints relating to air pollution from organisations or individuals with regard to this factory, if so, (a) from what organisations or individuals and (b) what was the nature of the complaints?

B755E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) (a) The Department of National Health and Population Development exercises control over noxious or offensive gases emanating from certain industrial processes, as prescribed by the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965. The factory in question however does not operate any scheduled processes and is therefore

not subject to registration and monitoring in terms of this Act. Nevertheless, the Department has liaised with the factory on three occasions during the past six months in order to assess the situation,

(b) it was found that normal emissions from the factory could not readily cause ground level concentrations of any pollutant to be in excess of levels which are regarded as acceptable from a health point of view. Odours released on exceptional occasions such as during operational abnormalities, leaks or accidental spillages, may of course from time to time occur as is the case in other industrial areas, and

- (c) Samchem (Pty) Ltd;
- (2) no action has been taken against the factory as the provisions of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 have not been violated. Furthermore the low frequency of complaints does not indicate any nuisance of a public health nature;
- (3) yes,
 - (a) Mrs Baney and Mr Baney (senior) and
 - (b) odours and alleged health effects as a result of air pollution

Self-governing territories: employment opportunities created **102**

305. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Development and ~~Human Resources~~ **24/4/91**

- (a) How many new employment opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector in the self-governing territories (i) by the development corporations and other statutory bodies and (ii) through investment by (aa) South African and (bb) overseas companies in the 1990-91 financial year and (b) what was the cost per employment opportunity created in each of these sectors?

B793E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID

As figures for the 1990-91 financial year have not been completed yet, the latest available figures, namely for 1989-90, are provided

Self-governing and territory/ ² Statutory bodies	Commerce and Service	Housing	Industries	Small Industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other
Gazankulu	(a) (i) 426	—	735	116	—	—	190	—
	(a) (ii) (aa) 426	—	719	116	—	—	190	—
	(a) (ii) (bb) —	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
KanGwane	(b) R25 710	—	R6 270	R3 604	—	—	R8 331	—
	(a) (i) 198	24	—	—	—	—	179	372
	(a) (ii) (aa) 198	24	—	—	—	—	179	372
	(a) (ii) (bb) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KwaNdebele	(b) R6 805	R13 809	—	—	—	—	R5 870	R538
	(a) (i) 323	—	1 580	189	—	—	144	—
	(a) (ii) (aa) 323	—	1 036	189	—	—	144	—
	(a) (ii) (bb) —	—	544	—	—	—	—	—
KwaZulu	(b) R12 698	—	R9 000	R5 788	—	—	R8 481	—
	(a) (i) 838	—	—	671	47	—	—	181
	(a) (ii) (aa) 838	—	—	671	47	—	—	181
	(a) (ii) (bb) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebowa	(b) R13 517	—	—	R8 248	—	—	—	R21 772
	(a) (i) 605	722	—	38	732	—	157	15
	(a) (ii) (aa) 605	722	—	38	732	—	157	15
	(a) (ii) (bb) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owagwa	(b) R31 493	R9 061	—	R6 104	R20 825	—	R25 940	R19 864 R12 137
	(a) (i) 542	216	—	1 825	—	—	—	—
	(a) (ii) (aa) 542	216	—	1 825	—	—	—	—
	(a) (ii) (bb) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
STK iro SADT-areas	(b) R26 966	R11 632	—	R1 878	—	—	—	—
	(a) (i) —	—	920	256	600 ²	—	889	—
	(a) (ii) (aa) —	—	230	256	600 ²	—	889	—
	(a) (ii) (bb) —	—	690	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) —	R7 608	R6 870	R833 ²	R25 334	—	—	—

¹ Not available.

² Indirect, through the issuing of prospecting and mining rights to the private sector

Pik: TBVC salaries won't come from welfare funds

Star 13/6/91 ~~257~~ 102 ~~101~~

Minister of Foreign Affairs **Pik Botha** said in Parliament yesterday that he could give the assurance that additional funds appropriated to the TBVC states for social welfare services would not be used for the payment of civil servants.

Speaking during debate on the R1,204 billion Supplementary Budget introduced by the Minister of Finance, **Barend du Plessis**, he said a Transkei delegation had recently told him they had launched an investigation to find out whether cheating had taken place. As a result, between R3 million and R4 million had been recouped.

Mr Botha said his department would also do its best to ensure that the best possible facilities were made available to staff opening up South African missions in Eastern Europe.



Assurance given . . . Foreign Minister **Pik Botha**.

Mr du Plessis said in his introduction that finality had not yet been reached on the most effective means, in consultation with the potential participants, of managing the various special aid programmes.

The funds being made available to the TBVC states was a further attempt to promote so-

cial welfare services.

Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg) said his party's point of view was that the TBVC countries were independent and should be helped to remain so.

There should be particular understanding for the problems faced by staff members opening missions in Eastern Europe.

Mr Botha said there had been no transgressions of the non-aggression and bilateral agreements South Africa had with Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

In a written reply to a question from **Andre de Wet** (DP Nom), he said similar agreements with Transkei had been terminated by that homeland on May 10 1978.

The non-aggression pacts encompassed military co-operation, including joint exercises, the provision of training, and seconded personnel. — Sapa.

Homelands in harmony?

Wilmot 9/18-15/8/91

102

A TOP-LEVEL meeting between the Congress of South African Trade Unions and government representatives — including cabinet ministers — has provided a vital pointer to government plans for the homelands. The government has been tight-lipped on the future of the homeland system, insisting it must be settled in constitutional negotiations.

However, at precedent-setting talks in late June, state representatives told Cosatu they backed the idea of harmonising South African and homeland labour laws. Present were Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen, his deputy Roelf Meyer, the Minister of Development Aid Jacob de Villiers and two representatives of the Foreign Affairs Department.

As in other key areas, labour is breaking new ground: one labour regime for the whole country would be a crucial first step towards homeland re-incorporation!

Hints of what the government plans for the homelands emerged at a top-level discussion on homogenising labour law, reports

DREW FORREST



Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen ... Cosatu says government is ready to proceed with the integration of labour administrations

The South African Labour Relations Act would then apply.

The Cosatu report adds that the government accepted that harmonisation of labour law in the "independent" homelands — Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana — would have to be done through an existing forum; the "multiparty technical committee".

The government also agreed that a conference involving the state, homelands and Cosatu was necessary to secure agreement on the extension of the LRA and pledged to sound out the homelands on their attendance.

The push for one central statute is a switch in strategy for Cosatu, which until recently was negotiating separately with the homelands for improvements in their respective labour laws.

Cosatu's Donsie Khumalo said Lebowa, Gazankulu, kwaNdebele and Venda had indicated they favoured the extension of the LRA and wanted to attend a multilateral summit.

KaNgwane, the most enlightened of the homelands, has already passed a law ceding its labour jurisdiction to South Africa. Cosatu plans approaches shortly to QwaQwa, Ciskei and Transkei — and believes Major-General Bantu Holomisa's response will be positive.

The next round of talks with the state was on September 19, and Cosatu hoped to broaden it to include compliant homelands, Khumalo said.

A key stumbling-block remains Bophuthatswana, which shows little sign of softening on its controversial Industrial Conciliation Act. Banning "foreign" unions, this is currently the target of a Cosatu campaign.

in, (d) failed, and (e) obtained (i) A, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) D and (v) E aggregates in, his Department's 1991 Senior Certificate examinations?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING: B38E

- (a) 81 021
(b) 31 439
(c) 7 837
(d) 49 582
(e) (i) 7, (ii) 68, (iii) 489, (iv) 3 514 and (v) 5 400

Senior Certificate examinations: Other schools

19 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many pupils at schools not falling under the control of his Department (a) wrote, (b) passed, (c) obtained matriculation exemption in, (d) failed, and (e) obtained (i) A, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) D and (v) E aggregates in, his Department's 1991 Senior Certificate examinations?

B39E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (a) 203 659
(b) 81 738
(c) 21 892
(d) 121 921
(e) (i) 13, (ii) 139, (iii) 1 167, (iv) 8 964 and (v) 14 428.

Places of safety: number of children

22. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) (a) How many places of safety other than police cells and prisons were there in South Africa for children of each race group, and (b) what was the total number of children who (i) could be accommodated and (ii) were being held in each of these places of safety, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(2) whether her Department has statistics on the number of children of each race group being held in police cells as places of safety; if so, (a) what are the relevant statistics and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH B47E

(1)	(a)	(b) (i)	(ii)
Population group	Number of places available	Number of children	
Indians	2	200	84
Whites	7	505	447
Blacks	12	1 645	1 188
Coloureds	8	715	610

Information as at 29 January 1992 in respect of Whites and Indians, 31 December 1991 in respect of Coloureds and 30 May 1991 in respect of Blacks;

- (2) no,
(a) and (b) fall away.

Teacher/pupil ratio

23. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) (a) What is the teacher/pupil ratio in his Department for (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
(2) whether his Department has statistics on the teacher/pupil ratio in the education departments of the self-governing territories, if so, what are the relevant ratios?

B48E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) (a) (i) Primary schools: 1:41,00
(ii) Secondary schools: 1:35,76
Total: 1:39,41
(b) 5 March 1991
(2) Yes
- | | Primary | Secondary |
|------------|---------|-----------|
| OwaOwa | 1:33,66 | 1:31,39 |
| Lebowa | 1:40,42 | 1:33,84 |
| Gazankulu | 1:43,02 | 1:33,73 |
| KwaZulu | 1 53,50 | 1:41,29 |
| KwaNdebele | 1 39,85 | 1:36,69 |
| KaNgwane | 1:40,33 | 1:35,63 |

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs:

State pension funds: contributions

11. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance

- (a) What amount of money is there in each specified State pension fund, (b) what percentage of each pension contribution is made by the (i) individual and (ii) State and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) Government Service Pensions Fund	R 29 703 729 988
Associated Institutions Pension Fund	R 4 656 510 176
Temporary Employees Pension Fund	R 3 059 436 695
Associated Institutions Provident Fund	R 11 144 252
Pension Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service	R 3 362 126 205
Superannuation Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service	R 170 012 929
(b) (i) Government Service Pension Fund	26,68
Associated Institutions Pension Fund	32,89
Temporary Employees Pension Fund	33,33
Associated Institutions Provident Fund	40,00
Pension Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service	32,89
Superannuation Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service	43,48
(ii) Government Service Pension Fund	73,32

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Associated Institutions Pension Fund	67,11
Temporary Employees Pension Fund	66,67
Associated Institutions Provident Fund	60,00
Pension Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service	67,11
Superannuation Fund for Persons in Authorities' Service	56,52

(c) 31 March 1991.

State pension schemes: number/value of assets

12. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance:

- (a) How many State pension schemes were there as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) what are their names and (c) what was the (i) State's contribution in respect of, and (ii) total value of the assets held by, each of these schemes as at that date?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) Three as at 31 December 1991
(b) Members of Parliament and Political Office-Bearers Pension Scheme; Members of Statutory Bodies Pension Scheme; Military Pension Scheme
(c) As benefits payable by the schemes are financed from the State Revenue Fund, no employer contributions are made by the State.
The amounts mentioned hereafter therefore present the total expenditure of the benefits paid out of Revenue for the 1990/91 financial year
(i) Pension Scheme for Members of Parliament and Political Office-Bearers R57 150 777
Pension Scheme for members of Statutory Bodies R 461 984
Military Pension Scheme R51 250 792
(ii) Nil.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

EDUCATION

Recognise us, warn 30 000 teachers

MORE than 30 000 teachers may "down their chalks" next month because education departments refuse to recognise their union and right to organise as workers.

The South African Democratic Teachers' Union announced at a press conference in Johannesburg this week that pickets, marches and sit-ins were being planned for two days in May. Details of the decision — which emanates from the Sadtu national

council — are being discussed in its 15 regions.

General secretary Randall van den Heever said negotiations with education departments — in South Africa there are 19, all racially based — had reached an impasse over the definition of "unlawful action" and that his union would not back down on its demand for collective bargaining.

The definition used by the departments in draft recognition agreements was based on current "illegitimate"

W/Mail 10/4-15/4/92

Two days of protest are in the

pipeline as thousands of

teachers fight for the

recognition of their union.

By PORTIA MAURICE

education laws and impinged on teachers' trade union rights, he said.

For the past year the union has been engaged in talks at two levels:

● With the umbrella Department of

National Education where the implementation of a national collective bargaining mechanism for teachers is being considered; and

● At the level of "own affairs" departments where the "hiring and firing" of teachers takes place, and where stop order facilities should be processed.

While agitating at a national level for the implementation of a single, non-racial education department, Sadtu's policy is to seek interim

recognition with the "own affairs" departments to address issues such as victimisation.

"These departments are trying to neutralise our union rights by elaborately-worded clauses which attempt to co-opt us into the discriminatory education administration," Van den Heever said.

"Because there are no meaningful procedures for resolving disputes, our members have to resort to unconventional means."

Assistant general secretary Thulas Nxesi said union members were being victimised in the Free State, western Transvaal, Ciskei, Lebowa and kwaZulu. Homeland departments, he claimed, were particularly unco-operative, and were trying to resuscitate defunct teacher organisations by providing them with funds. "There are contradictions between what they say at forums like Codesa (the Convention for a Democratic South Africa) and what they do to our members on the ground."

In Lebowa, Venda and the western Cape many teachers have not yet received a salary cheque for the year. The northern Transvaal branch of Sadtu is pursuing legal action to secure payment, and negotiations are under way in the western Cape to resolve the issue. "In the Department of Education and Training new teachers have become accustomed to waiting no less than three months for a salary," said Van den Heever. "This appalling situation cannot be allowed to continue."

Nxesi said any recognition agreement should include rights to organise, to be consulted, to freedom of association and to negotiate proper dismissal and dispute procedures.

On the two days of action, teachers would be expected to report to school before protesting. "As educators we are workers who should have the right to strike — but this weapon should be used sensitively," Nxesi said. Referring to the union's code of conduct for behaviour at schools, he said teachers should maintain a balance between rights and responsibilities.

● In the arena of teacher unity, the union announced that the African Teachers Association of South Africa, the Indian Teachers Association of South Africa and the Transkei Teachers Association had dissolved while the coloured Free State Teachers Association had declared its commitment to do likewise and work closely with Sadtu structures.

Resist undemocratic inspections - Sadtu

The South African Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu) has accused education departments in northern Transvaal of using intimidation to resist the democratisation of education in the area. *New Nation (Learning Nation)*

Sadtu's regional chairperson, Mchike Thobejane, told PUPILS FORUM that education authorities in Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda were charging teachers with misconduct for refusing inspection - despite being aware that the union declared a moratorium on this issue until a democratic system was agreed upon by the union and the education authorities.

Sadtu said Lebowa has charged 18 teachers in Gazankulu and 13 in Venda for misconduct.

To add salt to injury, Thobejane said the Lebowa Education Department refused to offer Sadtu an appointment to discuss the grievances. "They responded by merely saying that the officials had other commitments," added Thobejane.

He said Sadtu was concerned about the three homeland education authorities' continued threats against teachers who are refusing to co-operate with inspectors. Education authorities appeared to be taking an unnecessary hard-line, he said.

Protect

"Perhaps we need to place it on record again that, as a sole representative of the teachers' aspirations, Sadtu has declared a moratorium on inspection until a fair and democratic system of inspection has been found. Such a system shall be a product of negotiation and intense discussions and consultation with all relevant educational components. We accordingly call on our members to continue resisting inspection by undemocratic and witch-hunting inspectors.

"We also warn the affected Bantustans to refrain from harassing and intimidating those of our members who refuse to be inspected. We warn them that their continued insistence on this issue is definitely a recipe for confrontation. Sadtu reserves its right to take whatever form of action to protect its members against this degrading system of inspection," said Thobejane.

Harassing

But the Gazankulu Education Department spokesperson, EM Mona, told NEW NATION that of the 200 schools in Gazankulu, there was only one school, Nkateko High, in Lulekane Village, where the teachers were opposing inspection.

"Otherwise there are inspections at all schools in the area. I also deny that my department is harassing and intimidating teachers," he said.

The spokesperson of the Lebowa Education Department, Henry Sekwaile, said his department was running school matters properly. "We only read allegations in newspapers," he added.

The Venda authorities were not available at the time of going to press.

Record number of homeland public servants

PRETORIA — Bureaucrats in the self-governing territories received 16,6% pay increases last year, latest Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures show.

Employment in the civil services of central government, provincial administrations and homelands all increased, but it was the self-governing territories which showed the highest growth.

CSS figures show that 787 154 people were employed in the public sector in the first quarter of this year — an increase of 3 524 compared with March last year.

They earned R5,027bn in the first quarter — an increase of R551,631m compared with last year's period.

Workers in general affairs departments increased by 666, in own affairs departments by 1 071 and in the provincial administrations by 1 787.

Staff numbers in the self-governing territories increased by 8 710 to a record 210 210. Their pay increased R142,259m to R995,943m.

The wage bill for the total public sector was R25bn — including the Post Office, Telkom, Transnet, universities

~~200~~ **GERALD REILLY** ~~200~~

and technicians.

Meanwhile, a Human Sciences Research Council study has found that public servants have a high degree of suspicion about politicians.

The study, commissioned by the Public Servants' Association, found that 63% expected negotiations to lead to a black majority government, with 56,1% expecting such a government within two years.

Only 39,4% of respondents were positive about the expected implications of the reform process.

It was found that 51% had faith in the present government, 25,4% in Codesa, 14,7% in an interim government and 22,6% in a future government.

'Millions will flee to PWV area'

Bank warns of drought's huge exodus

B/DAY 17/8/92.

DROUGHT in the northern Transvaal could force between 1-million and 3-million people to move to the PWV area this year, according to the Development Bank of SA (DBSA).

The homelands of Gazankulu, Lebowa and Venda are already under pressure from jobless labourers and from thousands of refugees pouring in from drought-ravaged Mozambique.

Farmers with no crops to harvest are dismissing workers. Most farmers are seeking alternative income and many have already put their farms up for sale.

DBSA senior project leader Hannes Sauermaun said 1,2-million people from the far northern Transvaal were expected to move to the PWV this winter.

Between 2,5-million and 3-million people could desert the homelands for the PWV if no rain fell there by November this year, leading to serious overcrowding in the urban areas and the mushrooming of squatter camps, he said.

More than a third of the workforce on farms in the far Northern Transvaal — about 70 000 people — have been dismissed and sent to nearby homelands as a result of the drought.

About 200 000 refugees have fled drought-devastated Mozambique and poured into Gazankulu, Lebowa and Venda in search of food and water, said Sauermaun.

The area, the Development Bank's region G, could be categorised as a major disaster area, rural development experts

RAY HARTLEY

said at the weekend.

A confidential report by a development agency working in the area said 90% of farmers surveyed had reported harvests of 5% or less.

About 10% of farmers had left the area and 80% were making a living by alternative means.

The 270 000 jobless people are putting great pressure on the Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa homelands, which have already been declared drought disaster areas.

Crop failure and the sudden population shifts have brought widespread malnutrition to the homelands.

Rural Foundation northern Transvaal regional manager Santa Bossert said farmers had been left with no choice but to fire all seasonal and part-time workers, as well as many permanent employees, following a disastrous fruit farming season.

Most of the remaining farm workers were working half-days, she said.

The development agency report said: "The last eight dry years have placed farmers in a position from which they cannot recover.

"The northern Transvaal's total development initiative has come to a halt as a result of the drought and its economic consequences," the report said.

"All existing development projects have come to a halt and will take at least two

To Page 2

Drought 17/8/92.

years to restart if the economy recovers." An expected maize harvest of 2-million tons had only yielded 252 000 tons while only 10 000 tons of an expected 65 000-ton wheat harvest had materialised.

Fruit orchards were dying and could take up to seven years to revive. They were being maintained by substantially reduced staff who were working half-days in many cases, Bossert said.

"There's no natural water whatsoever and farmers have only had a 3% success rate in drilling for fresh water," she said. She added that she knew of some farmers who had spent as much as R80 000 in the search for new water sources.

Visiting British engineer Ian Johnson described the situation in some areas of Venda as worse than Iraq and Somalia, where he had worked on drought relief programmes.

Johnson is a field worker for the British relief agency Registered Engineers for Disaster Relief (Red R) which has sent four volunteers to assist with emergency water provision.

At least 300 villages in the affected homelands are now totally dependent on water tankers for water, according to official homeland drought committee reports to the Development Bank.

The homeland reports also said:

Almost 100% of the dry-land crops plant-

ed in Venda and Gazankulu this season had failed;

A quarter of the total population in Venda was destitute and depended on food begged from friends and neighbours;

Eleven percent of the children under the age of five in Venda were malnourished;

Some 90 000 cattle — three quarters of the total for the area — were expected to die in Venda due to the drought, while those that did survive would not be fit for commercial sale;

Nutritional diseases had increased by 337% in Gazankulu since June 1991.

The DBSA was taking several steps in an effort to minimise the damage caused by the disaster, including feeding schemes and speeding up the implementation of several drought relief projects, Sauermaun said.

An emergency pipeline to the Vondo dam which supplies large areas of Venda was being built and soft loans were being given to homeland governments for the recruitment of technical expertise needed to deal with the drought, he said.

A joint financial adjustment committee was looking into the total budget of the homelands with a view to shifting funds into emergency drought relief. Consultants were being employed to develop strategies to cope with the drought, he said.

From Page 1

Land: No govt decision

Political Staff (02)

THE government had taken no decisions on the transfer of some 1,2 million hectares to the non-independent homelands, the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, Mr Johan Scheepers, said yesterday.

He said in a statement he had decided to put the matter in perspective because of media reports about the future of the so-called South African Development Trust land.

The Department of Regional and Land Affairs intended to make a recommendation to the government.

CT 26/8/92
He had consulted the self-governing territories and certain political parties and organisations.

The department viewpoint was that the addition of this land to the self-governing territories would be contrary to the White Paper on Land Reform.

The real problem was the promotion of land ownership by individuals, tribes or communities.

The decision would be taken by the government and then it could once again be discussed with the self-governing territories and other parties.

focus on education

Sweetan 2/10/92

THE South African Democratic Teachers Union can count among its achievements a recognition agreement with the Department of Education and Training - but its Northern Transvaal region does not attach much importance to this "achievement".

Since the beginning of the year, Sadtu's Northern Transvaal region has been involved in a war of words with its employer bodies, particularly Lebowa's department of education, Gazankulu and to a lesser degree Venda.

The region's relationship with these departments can hardly be termed cordial. Venda's education department created a compliant relationship by recognising the union before it issued its strike threat.

While pupils are busy with last minute preparations for examinations, Sadtu has dropped a bombshell: stop misconduct, lift suspensions on teachers and reinstate dismissed teachers or we go on strike on October 6.

The impending strike could not have come at a more inconvenient time. Examinations for all pupils, including matriculants, are less than three weeks away. Having gone through disruptions due to mass action activities, pupils could be facing year-end examinations ill-prepared.

The union's regional executive committee held numerous council meetings this year in an attempt to sort out issues that have plagued them for the better part of the year. Among these, in particular, is the constant claim that teachers are being harassed and victimised by the Lebowa education authorities because of their union activities.

The union this year adopted several resolutions designed to pressurise Lebowa into agreeing to recognition terms but all in vain. Some measures included eviction of "reactionary" principals and inspectors, boycotts of businesses owned by "unsympathetic" cabinet ministers and a threatened "chalkdown" when schools reopened in July.

In retaliation, Lebowa's Legislative Assembly passed a resolution stating that its Public Service Act and Education Act did not provide for the recognition of a teachers trade union.

Venda became the second homeland to recognise Sadtu. Transkei was the first. After the union gained recognition from the homeland's department of education, regional organiser Mr Western Mkazi was optimistic that Lebowa had no choice but to recognise the union's Northern Transvaal region.

Since February, after the Giyani summit on exclusion and admissions at tertiary institutions, Sadtu, together with Sasco and NECC, have been involved in a war of words with Lebowa and Gazankulu's education authorities. The authorities were condemned for the closure of colleges and were labelled as intransigent and

Sadtu this has been embroiled in a war of words with the education departments of Lebowa and Gazankulu. With examinations rapidly approaching, a strike is threatening in Lebowa. **Don Seokane** looks at the issues involved in the dispute:



Mr Nelson Ramodike

uncaring about the education of the black child.

Lebowa's education authorities retaliated by branding Sadtu part of a serious educational problem for denying children the right to an education through its stayaway actions. For its part, Lebowa said it remained committed to its policy of "no work, no pay" popularised by Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike as "chequedown".

In a hard-hitting statement, the homeland's education department said it wished to advise Sadtu that if the union wanted to actively participate in politics, it should look for a convenient political forum such as Codesa. However, Lebowa's education department has since changed its position and indicated its willingness to recognise the teachers union and Gazankulu has already scheduled a meeting to discuss recognition and other demands.

Lebowa's change of heart meant that pupils

The crunch will come on October 6 when it will be seen whether Lebowa can avoid the embarrassment of a strike and all the accusations that will come out of it.

could heave a sigh of relief. The shift, it was thought, would avert a strike since union officials had previously stated that a signed recognition agreement would make it easier to negotiate other demands.

The rope tightening around Lebowa and Gazankulu was expected to be slackened pending the outcome of a meeting on October 5. Instead, the union reiterated its threat of a "chalkdown" on October 6.

Union officials disclosed that members were not happy with the union being granted recognition while some teachers were serving suspensions, others were being charged with misconduct and some had been dismissed.

Since then, the union's aim has been diverted from simply acquiring recognition to demands that charges against teachers be withdrawn and suspensions lifted before any agreement with Lebowa can be signed.

But the crunch will come on October 6 when it will be seen whether Lebowa can avoid the embarrassment of a strike and all the accusations that will come out of it. Last year Sadtu went on a marathon strike and a "chequedown-chalkdown" policy was implemented.

Now it remains to be seen whether teachers can still make sacrifices for their pay-packets.

Bisho task unfinished - Hani

By Joe Mdhlela

WORKER POWER In future miners 'must

THE African National Congress and its allies had an obligation to complete their "unfinished business" at Bisho in Ciskei, South African Communist Party secretary-general Mr Chris Hani said yesterday.

Speaking at a rally at Carletonville in the Western Transvaal organised by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), Hani told an enthusiastic crowd of about 5 000 that political repression was still the order of the day in Bisho. "We are satisfied that the business we wished to accomplish in Bisho is not yet complete. "There is still no free political activity in that bantustan. As far as we are concerned, the business remains unfinished until we have achieved our objectives," said Hani.

He said "the people" would still march on Ujundi in Kwazulu and Bophuthatswana in an effort to organise politically. "Gatsha Buthelezi is making the march to Ujundi an ethnic issue. We have nothing against the Zulu people, but we have everything against the refusal by Buthelezi of the right to participate

have the right to control and run the mines?;

in free political activity," said Hani. He said Chief Lucas Mangope (of Bophuthatswana) was "another tyrant who did not give our people political breathing space".

Last week the Goldstone Commission lashed out at the Ciskei government and the ANC for the September 7 massacre.

In his report Mr Justice Richard Goldstone condemned the shooting and killing of at least 29 demonstrators as "morally and legally indefensible and deserving of the strongest censure".

Judge Goldstone also urged the ANC to publicly censure SACP leader Ronnie Kasrils and other ANC leaders for "knowingly or negligently exposing demonstrators to the dangers of death and injury".

Yesterday Hani said it was unfair to criticise Kasrils because "here we are talking about collective decisions".

He said the alliance leadership had exposed itself to injury and death because its main con-

cern was getting "a political space" in Ciskei which its "military dictator", Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, denied them.

He also criticised leaders of Mozambique, Lesotho and Botswana for discouraging workers from joining the NUM.

"Through the NUM we will be talking to them to allow their subjects to join the union. After all, workers stand to benefit a lot more from joining the union than remaining outside of it.

"We cannot have a situation where governments do not show concern about their people. "These governments, I suspect, don't even know that there is compensation due to their subjects as a result of the many mine disasters that have claimed lives," he said.

These governments appeared to think that workers merely sold their labour and did not have other rights.

In a true democracy, workers would have an active role to play in the decisions affecting them.

Savetun 5/10/92

102

Women concerned about their future

■ Not "consulted" on changes to discriminatory laws:

By Pearl Majola

ONLY a few days before possible changes are made to laws discriminating against women, a group of women have again voiced their concern about being excluded from decisions concerning their future.

The women were from various political organisations including the ANC, PAC, IFP, Democratic Party, Azapo and the NP.

They met at a conference on Women and the Constitution organised by the Community Development Foundation.

Durban attorney and speaker at the conference Linda Zama said while the changes raised hopes of advancement in the status of women generally, they could possibly not be implemented in homelands like KwaZulu.

"In KwaZulu there is the bizarre Public Service Commission Act which calls on unmarried women teachers who fall pregnant to resign. Even if they don't, they are deemed to have resigned anyway," said Zama.

"There are township regulations which require a house to be registered in the husband's name

"Briefly, the homelands - where the majority of black women are to be found - are fossils of outdated, oppressive and retrogressive laws and are not affected by the enlightened decision of the State President," she said.

"The removal of discriminatory laws from the statute books will not benefit women unless accompanied by the reconstruction of society as a whole," she added.

**THE FLYING INYANGA
TELLS ALL...**

You can also become a famous Inyanga. Listen to how SOSOBALA became the famous FLYING INYANGA!
CALL: 087 30 08761
Calls Charged at R5,97 per minute

SOSOBALA

SOSABALA explains how sea water can help the Inyangas heal you.
CALL: 087 30 08762
Calls Charged at R5,97 per minute



Homeland harmony
■ THE Congress of South African Trade Unions homeland campaign scored again this week as public sector unions in the

(102)
w/maw 6/11-12/11/92

BRIEFS

w/maw 6/11-12/11/92
northern Transvaal and surrounding homelands merged.

(102)
The Northern Transvaal Public Sector Union, the kwaNdebele Public Sector Union, the Venda Public Sector Union and the Agricultural Workers' Union have affiliated to Cosatu and will merge with the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union.

Mmabatho likely to come under pressure on unions

75/DA-112/11/92
SENIOR Ministers and labour federation Cosatu have effectively agreed that SA unions should be able to organise freely in the homelands.

The implication is that Bophuthatswana, in particular, which still forbids the operation of SA unions, will come under pressure to amend its labour laws.

Those present at the Pretoria meeting included Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Manpower Minister Leon Wessels, Mineral and Energy Minister George Bartlett and Cosatu general secretaries Jay Naidoo and Sam Shilowa.

A spokesman for Botha said the meeting had agreed on the need to promote the harmonisation of labour legislation, consistent with international standards, throughout SA.

The spokesman confirmed Bophuthatswana's proposed new labour legislation had been discussed, but he would not elaborate.

However, a source confirmed the meeting agreed that the principle of freedom of association should apply in all SA's home-

lands, and in SA itself.

This effectively means SA unions should be able to operate freely in the homelands.

SA unions are barred from operating in Bophuthatswana, and proposed new legislation still keeps out SA unions.

The issue has been a source of industrial conflict in Bophuthatswana and SA employers, including SAB, AECL, Automotive Safety Glass and Premier, have come out publicly against labour legislation which does not allow freedom of association.

The meeting also agreed to set up a multilateral process involving unions, employers, government and homeland governments, to ensure harmonisation and to look into specific problems Cosatu and the ILO's fact-finding mission have raised.

The decisions of the meeting are in line with the agreement struck between Wessels and Cosatu last week to look into harmonisation of homeland legislation with SA legislation.

© Opinion, Page 14

102
770
DIRK HARTFORD

LABOUR

By FERIAL HAFFAJEE

COMMERCIAL sector workers from Lichtenburg to Lusaka are planning a joint set of non-wage demands to standardise working conditions at multinationals in the region.

Trade unions from Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe recently met in Johannesburg to map out a programme.

Southern African unions come together

W/Mail 4/12 - 10/12/92

They plan to target companies like Edgars, Clicks and Wooltru which have interests throughout the region. Negotiators from the same companies will meet regularly to draw up the joint demands.

A resource centre will be set up where company reports and the vari-

ous recognition agreements will be kept to "build up an understanding of pay and conditions in the sector and to develop a collective bargaining strategy".

Unions will also develop a separate political strategy for multinationals and will train members on trade rela-

tions in the region. The unions also resolved to establish greater links with the Southern African Development Community's Labour Commission.

If the Commission ratifies a union campaign, all SADC countries have to legislate its provisions into law.

Although South Africa is not a member of the SADC, it is represented by the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

The conference was arranged by Afro-FIET, a regional branch of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, Professional and Financial employees representing 11-million workers in 375 unions in 107 countries.

HOMELANDS - LABOUR

1993 - 1994

Homelands spent funds 'unwisely'

BIDAM 3/2/93
PRETORIA — The incorporation of the six homelands into SA and the dismantling of their bureaucracies could bring about an annual saving of at least R2bn, says Econometrix director Azar Jammine.

A monthly saving in total salaries paid to the 230 000 public servants in the homelands of up to R500m would be possible, on a conservative estimate, he said.

According to CSS figures the total salary bill of the six territories will exceed R5bn this financial year.

Jammine said much of the funds channelled to the homelands over the years had been — "to put it kindly" — unwisely spent.

The wastage and corruption was on record in some homelands.

However, Jammine said, teachers and nurses and others engaged in essential services would obviously have to continue their work no matter what kind of constitution was in place.

It was at the executive and administrative levels where big savings were possible.

Lavish perks on top of generous salaries for chief ministers and their

(102)
GERALD REILLY
cabinet colleagues had loaded total costs significantly.

The six homelands have a combined total of 57 ministers, including chief ministers.

Gazankulu has 9, KaNgwane 9, KwaZulu 12, Lebowa 10, QwaQwa 8 and KwaNdebele 9.

Their grant from the SA government in the current financial was just under R9bn.

Under a new constitution — whether this was federal or unitary — Jammine hoped that the spending of funds would be far more closely monitored and much of the current wastage by the homelands would therefore be eliminated.

Greater efficiency in the use of public money would also — in theory anyway — bring about big savings.

In Parliament this week DP leader Zach de Beer said the homelands had become "tragic farcical frauds".

President F W de Klerk had stated the own affairs system was to be abolished because it was "racist and expensive".

But, De Beer said, the homelands were far more costly to the taxpayer.

S/DA 4/2/93

R500m for salaries (102)
INCORPORATION of the six homelands into SA would make possible a saving of about R2bn a year, including a R500m saving in salaries, Econometrix said. Due to an error in Business Day yesterday, the impression was given that the R500m would be a monthly saving.

Govt's job freeze seems to be over

102 GRETA STEYN

GOVERNMENT's job freeze appears to be thawing, with a proliferation of advertisements in the Sunday papers for well-paid public service posts.

About 60 civil service jobs, including in the homelands, have been advertised since just before Christmas.

Last year Finance Minister Derek Keys indicated he wanted to cut public sector employment by 5%.

The vacancies provide clues to the skills needed in government, and financial skills seem a priority.

Lebowa is looking for a director to advise the finance minister. He would earn a salary of R102 918 plus an allowance of 15% of gross salary.

Venda also needs an adviser on economics and development, for a salary of R120 378 plus allowance. QwaQwa wants a director for the chief minister's office. *BIDAY*

The Department of Education and Training advertised for financial managers and teachers. *15/2/93.*

Most advertisements were for technical personnel.

A Commission for Administration spokesman said the necessity to render essential services made it a normal practice to fill key posts, even where expenditure and personnel had to be reduced.

Central Statistical Service figures show public sector employment rose by more than 32 300 in the year to September.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
Senior Certificate examination: other departments

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply.

General Affairs:

6. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:
How many pupils at schools not falling under the control of his Department (a) wrote, (b) passed, (c) obtained matriculation exemption in, (d) failed, and (e) obtained (i) A, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) D and (v) E aggregates in, his Department's 1992 Senior Certificate examinations? B12E

Senior Certificate examination: Education and Training

5. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many pupils at schools falling under the control of his Department (a) wrote, (b) passed, (c) obtained matriculation exemption in, (d) failed, and (e) obtained (i) A, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) D and (v) E aggregates in, his Department's 1992 Senior Certificate examinations? B11E

[Signature]
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (a) 221 170
- (b) 98 549
- (c) 23 984
- (d) 122 621
- (e) (i) 10,
(ii) 123,
(iii) 1 171,
(iv) 9 799 and
(v) 46 590.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (a) 92 232.
- (b) 38 734.
- (c) 8 319
- (d) 53 498.
- (e) (i) 11,
(ii) 89,
(iii) 598,
(iv) 3 757 and
(v) 17 204.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Teacher/pupil ratio

10. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:
(1) (a) What is the teacher/pupil ratio in his Department for (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished; *[Signature]*

(2) whether his Department has statistics on the teacher/pupil ratio in the education departments of the self-governing territories; if so, what are the relevant ratios? B19E (2) Yes.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

	Primary	Secondary
Qwaqwa	1 : 33,53	1 : 32,57
Lebowa	1 : 41,05	1 : 36,01
Gazankulu	1 : 42,42	1 : 35,08
KwaZulu	1 : 51,28	1 : 39,94
KwaNdebele	1 : 41,36	1 : 36,40
KaNcwane	1 : 42,01	1 : 37,28
Total	1 : 38,64	

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hansard

Hansard

vision This member sees to it that all prescribed directives regarding the care of the children are strictly adhered to and that the children's general health and well-being are promoted.

In general it can be mentioned that the Department of Correctional Services places a high premium on the medical treatment of all persons entrusted to its care. In this regard the nursing staff of the Department of Correctional Services are guided by the medical officer (district surgeon) and his prescriptions and directives are meticulously carried out. This includes general treatment which can be provided in the prison and prison hospitals, hospitalization in private or provincial hospitals and treatment by specialists.

SADF officer attached to State Security Council

*24. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his replies to Question No 28 on 17 February 1993 and Question No 21 on 3 March 1993, a former senior officer of the South African Defence Force, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was employed by the Defence Force during the period in which he was attached to the Secretariat of the State Security Council; if so, what is the name of this officer;
- (2) whether this officer made direct or indirect contact with any chief ministers or governments of the self-governing areas at any time during the above-mentioned period; if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) extent of this contact;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B508E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2)
The former senior officer whose name has been furnished to me was functionally in the employ of the Secretariat of the State Security Council and only fell under the SA Defence Force administratively. The finer details of the contacts he may have made during this period are consequently not known to my department.

NO.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(3) No.

Press freedom

*25 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether, with reference to the free flow of information and reporting by the Press, any further steps have been or are being taken or are being contemplated in respect of the repeal of the 11 Acts referred to in the reply to Question No 7 on 18 March 1992; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

As stated in the reply to Question No 7 of 18 March 1992 (Hansard: Column 419), of the 11 Acts referred to, the Department of Home Affairs administers only the Electoral Act, 1979 (Act 45 of 1979), and for the reason furnished in the aforesaid reply, it is still not the Department's intention to repeal the provision concerned.

I further recommend that my colleagues who administer the other Acts concerned be consulted by the hon member in that regard.

TBVC states: pension funds

*26. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on whether pension funds in the TBVC states are being monitored in any way; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what way are these funds monitored and (b) what is the state of each of these funds;
- (2) whether any large payments were made by any of these funds to any individuals in the past 18 months; if so,
- (3) whether he will furnish details of such payments; if not, why not; if so, what are the details? B510E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, but it is primarily not my function.
(a) On the one hand, pension funds in the TBVC States are administered by the independent state in question and monitoring occurs in terms of the pension and financial institu-

Hansard

Hansard

tions as well as through auditing by the Auditors-General of those states. On the other hand, it is monitored in terms of Structural Adjustment Arrangements if actions regarding the pension funds have a fiscal impact on the adjustment measures. In such cases the Chairman of the Structural Adjustment Committee, in accordance with the agreement, would take the matter up with the two governments.

(b) I refer the hon member to the latest reports of the Auditors-General of the various states.

(2) Yes

(3) According to available information the Venda Government decided to privatise its pension fund and in the process amounts were paid to financial institutions on behalf of individuals. Members of the pension fund were unhappy about this and this led to strikes. To solve the crisis the Venda Government appointed the Venda Pensions Crisis Committee to investigate all payments made from the pension fund. The Venda Government is assisted by Dr J de Looz in the investigation. The Committee has made good progress with its investigation and according to Dr De Looz a report will soon be submitted to the Venda Government.

Regarding the pension funds of the other States, the calculations of the amounts were made in accordance with the formulae laid down in the laws of the respective countries.

It must be stressed that the various TBVC States, as independent states, administer their own pension funds.

SADF: legal fees

*27. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Defence:

What was the total amount paid by the Government during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available for the legal fees incurred by members of the South African Defence Force in respect of (a) defence in (i) criminal and (ii) civil cases,

(b) inquests, (c) commissions of inquiry and (d) other legal actions? B513E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

R2 907 389,53 since 1 April 1992. The figures are unfortunately not available in the cost components specified and the time and effort required to calculate them thus cannot be justified.

Reply substituting reply to Question No 9 on 17 March 1993, put by Dr F H Pauw (col 592):

National Cancer Association: funds

*9. Dr F H PAUW asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether the State makes any funds available to the National Cancer Association; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the total amount so made available during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (b) on the budget of which State Department or Departments are donations to this association indicated;

(2) whether it is required of this association to apply the above-mentioned donations on a racial basis; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) why and (b) what procedure is being followed? B397E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) Yes,
(a) R465 000 for the financial year 1992/93 and

- (b) Administration: House of Representatives,
- Administration: House of Delegates,
- Provincial Administration of Transvaal,
- Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State,
- Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope;

(2) no, the Association applies for subsidy at different State institutions who subsidise social worker posts for Blacks, Coloureds and Indians. The application of these personnel is not prescribed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ing out of the hon the Minister's reply, is she happy to have a circular sent out to teachers in which the deputy director-general is noncommittal and uncertain in respect of the agreement reached between his Department and Sadiu and in which he says "to the best of my knowledge?"

The MINISTER: Mr ~~Chairman~~, I cannot answer for that.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I am only going to allow one more supplementary question. Since this is a matter of such great importance, I want to make a suggestion. I am sure the hon the Minister is prepared to make time to see hon members in her office in order to debate this matter in such a manner that a solution can be arrived at. Order! I am going to accept the hon member Mr P Naidoo's question.

Mr P NAIDOO: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, what measures, if any, have been taken by the Department to fill the void created by those teachers involved in the chalk-down?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, none at the moment [interjections]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I wish to conclude this matter now. I appeal to hon members for their co-operation. I always try to run the affairs of this House as democratically as possible, but there are certain constraints. My appeal to hon members is that, in view of the graveness of this matter, hon members make arrangements with the hon the Minister to discuss the matter with her

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am prepared to meet anyone who wants to come and offer their advice.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon the Minister has extended an open invitation, and I am sure she will even treat hon members to a cup of tea. Hon members must please make use of her offer.

Mr N SINGH: Mr Chairman, from this side of the House I would like to thank you for your indulgence.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! It was a pleasure I am at the service of the House.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Self-governing states: remuneration packages

34. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

Whether any cabinet members of each of the six self-governing states received any (a) Christmas bonuses, (b) other bonuses, (c) extra remuneration, (d) travelling allowances and (e) housing allowances during the period 1 January 1991 up to and including 31 December 1992; if so, (i) which members received payments, and (ii) what amounts were paid (aa) in total, and (bb) to each member involved, in respect of each of the above categories? B70E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

Information regarding bonuses, allowances, policy, and procedures with regard to vehicles and the use and selling thereof are not readily available. From what I could establish motor vehicles for official use in the self-governing territories were purchased by means of government contracts, tender and under the motor vehicle financing scheme. In most of the self-governing territories motor vehicles were sold on public auction or by tender to the public after an approved amount of kilometres and on recommendation of a board of survey.

Guidelines for the adjustment to the remuneration package of political office bearers is forwarded to the Self-governing Territories each year. To the best of my knowledge they adjust their packages according to these guidelines.

As you are interested in data of self-governing territories, which, according to Act No 21 of 1971, have autonomy over those aspects

you now touch on, and as this information is considered confidential, I suggest that you approach the Chief Ministers, with whom you hopefully have a relationship of trust, to personally supply the information to you. I trust that your need will be satisfied in this way.

Self-governing territories: motor vehicles for cabinet members B70E

41. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

(1) (a) What policy is followed by each of the six self-governing territories in regard to the purchase of motor vehicles for the (i) official and (ii) personal use of cabinet members and (b) how many vehicles were purchased for the said cabinet members of each territory during the period 1 January 1991 up to and including 31 December 1992.

(2) what procedure is followed by each such territory in regard to the disposal of such vehicles when replaced;

(3) whether any such vehicles were sold during the above period; if so, (a) to whom, (b) at what price and (c) what was the book value of each such vehicle? B71E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(See reply to Question No 34 above.)

Mossgas: costs/production figures

307. Mr G C ENGEL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

With reference to the Mossgas project, what (a) is the total capital cost, including interest subsidies, to date, (b) are the anticipated further capital costs in respect of this project, (c) are the production figures in respect of fuel and other related products expressed as percentages of total fuel consumption and (d) in respect of each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, was the total amount (i) saved in foreign exchange, at ruling prices, and (ii) forfeited in fuel levies and taxes which are levied on imported fuel but not on Mossgas fuel? B688E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Star 19/5/92

Homelands buck staffing cut trend

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The reduction in South Africa's public service in the year to September 1992 was more than offset by the increase in those employed by self-governing territories.

The Commission for Administration's annual report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, said

the total staff employed by central Government and the provincial administrations had been reduced by 12 865 to 751 267, a drop of 2,68 percent.

However, staff in the self-governing territories was swollen by 19 211 new appointments. This was a rise of 10,19 percent, bringing the total to 207 821 (102)

uesday, May 19 1993

Homeland public sectors expand

102
1992
1993
BIDAY 19/5/93

CAPE TOWN — The number of public servants is dropping, although the decline is more than offset by an increase in the number of employees in the self-governing territories, the Commission for Administration has reported.

According to the commission's annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday, 6,5% of SA's economically active population was employed in the public service on 30 September last year.

The total number of public sector personnel stood at about 1,7-million. Of these, about 750 000 were employed by the public service and the rest were classified as "exchequer personnel".

The commission has jurisdiction over only 44,7% of the "exchequer personnel" which also includes those employed by the government services of the self-governing territories and parastatal institutions.

If these employees are included, then 14,5% of SA's economically active population was remunerated with public funds.

The report says during the period October 1991 to 30 September 1992 the number of people employed by central and provincial governments decreased by 12 800.

TIM COHEN

But the staff complement of the self-governing territories increased by 19 211, mainly as a result of an increase in the number of teachers.

The proportion of public servants within the economically active population decreased from 6,9% in 1991 to 6,5% last year.

This was because of a decrease in the number of public servants — down from 764 000 to 751 000 — and because of an increase in the size of the economically active population, which was estimated at 11,5-million.

ERICA JANKOWITZ reports that Cosatu and representatives of public service unions met yesterday to discuss the proposed Public Service Labour Relations Bill.

The unions insisted the Bill be passed during the current session of Parliament. Cosatu said the Bill would, however, have to be amended to bind both the unions and the public service to a process of compulsory arbitration in disputes as many categories of workers were defined as being in "essential services" and so precluded from striking.

Cosatu wants all workers to be covered by a single labour relations Act with the facility to differentiate between workers where necessary.

	Per capita State Expenditure (R)	
	Capital expenditure included	Capital expenditure excluded
Education Sector	1 755	1 669
*Public Ordinary Schools	14 169	12 115
*Teacher Training Colleges	5 287	4 825
*Technical Colleges	5 559	4 540
*Universities	8 913	7 656

* Based on information in respect of actual expenditures of education departments as submitted to the DNE within the SANEP information system.

Dobsonville: payments to councillors

330. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government:

(1) Whether an investigation has been undertaken by the Director-General: Transvaal Provincial Administration in respect of certain payments made to councillors in Dobsonville; if not, why not; if so, (a) what did these payments relate to, (b) to whom were they made

- (a) Director-general
 Deputy Director-General
 Chief Director
 Director
 Deputy Director

This information does not include posts and incumbents that have been transferred from the House of Representatives to the Department of National Health and Population Development as a result of rationalisation with effect from 1 April 1993.

(b) 1 April 1993.

Schools in Departmental regions: number of teachers

351. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

and (c) what amounts were involved in each case;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B770E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) No.
 The Director-General: Transvaal Provincial Administration has no knowledge of any payments, other than normal monthly allowances, made to councillors in Dobsonville.

(2) Falls away.

National Health and Population Development: top five post levels

346. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(a) How many persons from each race group occupy positions in the top five post levels of the Department of National Health and Population Development and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B786E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

	White	Black	Indian	Coloured
1	1	—	—	—
2	2	—	—	—
11	11	—	—	—
30	30	1	2	—
86	86	1	2	—

(1) (a) How many teachers are employed at (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools under his control in each Departmental region and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether he will furnish the information requested in paragraph (1) in respect of each of the self-governing territories, if not, why not; if so, what are the corresponding particulars? B820E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

	(1) (a)		(2) (a)		(b) 3 March 1992	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Diamond Fields	4 055	1 477	6 031	2 979	6 031	2 979
Highveld	7 223	3 734	4 344	2 114	4 344	2 114
Johannesburg	4 378	3 040	2 397	1 589	2 397	1 589
Cape	6 957	3 051	23 768	10 859	23 768	10 859
Northern Transvaal	5 015	2 584	15 701	10 403	15 701	10 403
Natal	5 621	2 132	2 065	1 392	2 065	1 392
Orange-Vaal	6 288	2 816	54 306	29 336	54 306	29 336
Orange Free State	4 913	2 050				
Total	44 450	20 884				

(b) 3 March 1992.

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 2 JUNE 1993

Hansard

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 2 JUNE 1993

Hansard

who were engaged primarily in producing that publication which served as the mouthpiece of the Administration and which tried to communicate to the public at large what the Administration and specifically the various departments in the Administration were doing . . .

[Interjections.]

Mr P NAIDOO: You are wrong! It served as a photo-album for those members of the Ministers' Council as . . . [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: I chose my words carefully. I said it intended to communicate. I did not say that it succeeded. [Interjections.]

Quite a number of the staff members involved in the production of that publication have left the service of the Administration. In spite of own affairs administrations being phased out, it was felt that there was a need for State departments to maintain communication services with the outside world.

We know that own affairs will be scrapped by 31 March. [Interjections.]

Mr A RAJBANSI: On 19 September.

The MINISTER: Perhaps that hon member knows better than I do and is more clued up on what is happening. Be that as it may, the point is that there is a current need for our Administration to communicate more effectively with the society out there.

If none of these applications meets the criteria, no appointments will be made. However, there is an established need for us to have a good public relations service, because we are a Government department and will continue to be a Government department until such time as a new constitution is adopted. I think even then our Department of Education and Culture, which is the largest of our departments, will continue to be a significant player in the province of Natal. The Department does not have the staff at present to do the kind of communication work that is necessary.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! I shall allow one supplementary question with regard to this reply.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, in the light of the Cabinet's stubborn refusal to

appoint a permanent director-general, because own affairs is on its way out . . .

An HON MEMBER: How do you know it is a stubborn refusal?

Mr A RAJBANSI: The Hon the Minister of the Budget indicated that it was. In the light of this, how could the Ministers' Council justify the appointment of so many communications officers when they cannot justify filling the permanent post of the accounting officer of the Administration, who is most important to our Administration? This state of affairs is shocking. It stinks to high heaven.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, if I may respond to that, I have informed the House that I made very strong representations to the Commission for Administration . . .

Mr A RAJBANSI: No, no, no. You did not!

The MINISTER: I am talking. [Interjections.] Let me talk. [Interjections.] The good Lord blessed the hon member for Arena Park with two ears and one mouth, and occasionally he must listen. [Interjections.] He must listen, unless he has two mouths and one ear. [Interjections.]

Publication: printing/publishing/distribution

*5. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of the Budget:

Whether his Department has taken a decision to terminate the printing, publishing and distribution of a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details? D294E

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! We now come to Question 5. The hon the Minister of the Budget will reply, after which I shall allow only one supplementary question.

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET: Yes. Pursuant to a decision of the Ministers' Council in February 1991, the printing and publication of the journal known as *Fiat Lux* was discontinued after the last publication in December 1991.

Explanatory Notes:

Fiat Lux was published for 26 years and for-

warded to about 20 thousand subscribers in South Africa and abroad. The cost involved in printing and publishing in the 1990-1991 financial year was R112 392 for the six issues during that period. The publication appeared once in two months. The printing and distribution of *Fiat Lux* was done in accordance with tender contract SDK-22.

The purpose of the journal was to provide and disseminate information that will promote the best interest of the Administration; House of Delegates and the services it has to offer and to help promote a positive image of the Administration. The journal was also used to keep readers informed on policy decisions that affect their lives and also for general interest articles. A survey undertaken in respect of *Fiat Lux* in 1986 showed that the 10 percent response indicated that the objectives had been achieved.

Mr P NAIDOO: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: When the Chairman of the House presides hon members are allowed more than one supplementary question. Why is it that this afternoon the Chair has ruled that hon members will be allowed only one supplementary question when it comes to questions on own affairs? I should like to know whether there has been a change to the rules.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! The answer to that is quite simple. There have been no changes to the rules. It is merely that the time allowed for questions on own affairs had expired.

For written reply

General Affairs:

Various education departments: teacher/pupil ratio

34. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of National Education:

(a) What is the teacher/pupil ratio for (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools in the various

ous education departments in the Republic and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? D259E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(a) The Department of National Education does not have directly at its disposal the information to furnish the pupil: CS educator ratios separately for primary and secondary public ordinary schools for the various education departments in the RSA, but only jointly as in the following table:

Education department	Pupil: CS-Educator Ratio*
All Education Departments	31,9
Education and Culture (House of Assembly)	18,2
Education and Culture (House of Delegates)	21,8
Education and Culture (House of Representatives)	22,2
Education and Training	38,3
Self-Governing Territories:	
Gazankulu	41,6
KaNgwane	35,7
KwaZulu	36,7
KwaNdebele	50,0
Qwaqwa	38,1
Lebowa	30,7
	36,9

* CS educators within the education control and auxiliary services programme (head office) are included.

(b) The information is with respect to 1991.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(a) How many new employment opportunities were created for Blacks in each employment sector in the self-governing territories (i) by development corporations and other statutory bodies and (ii) through investment by (aa) South African and (bb) overseas companies in the 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years, respectively, and (b) what was the cost per employment opportunity created in each of these sectors? B788E

102

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Self-governing territories: employment opportunities for Blacks

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

348. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

As figures for the 1992-93 financial year has not yet been finalised by the institutions concerned, only the latest available figures, namely for 1991-92, can be provided.

Self-governing territory/statutory bodies	Commerce and services	Housing	Industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other
Gazankulu								
(a) (i)	161	322	—	4	—	—	4	—
(a) (ii)	161	322	—	4	—	—	4	—
(aa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bb)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	R6 184	R13 901	—	R11 046	—	—	R28 136	—
KaNgwane								
(a) (i)	—	—	295	298	—	956	—	40
(a) (ii)	—	—	151	298	—	956	—	40
(aa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	—	—	144	—	—	—	—	—
(bb)	—	—	R8 612	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	—	—	—	R1 614	—	R5 856	—	R5 750
KwaNdebele								
(a) (i)	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(aa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bb)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	R12 850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								R9 029

Self-governing territory/statutory bodies	Commerce and services	Housing	Industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other
KwaZulu								
(a) (i)	659	(1)	—	2 794	—	5 302	—	—
(a) (ii)	659	(1)	—	2 794	—	5 302	—	—
(aa)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	R17 530	(1)	—	R5 712	—	R2 605	—	—
(bb)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)								
Lebowa								
(a) (i)	171	4 110	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	171	4 110	—	—	—	—	—	—
(aa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bb)	R19 772	R8 560	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)								
QwaQwa								
(a) (i)	185	120	—	205	—	66	—	—
(a) (ii)	185	120	—	205	—	66	—	—
(aa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bb)	R15 650	R6 186	—	R3 843	—	R12 600	—	—
(b)								

(1) Not available.

Self-governing territories: Blacks employed

359. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

How many Blacks in each self-governing territory were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for such territories as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

No persons are employed by undertakings which were established on an agency basis as mentioned in (a) as no undertakings was established on that basis. The following information received from the Self-governing Territories, is applicable to (b):

Self-governing territory	Latest specified date	(b) Number of persons employed in undertakings established by development corporations
Gazankulu . .	30-09-92	5 010
KaNgwane	30-09-92	11 114
KwaNdebele	30-09-92	4 579
KwaZulu . . .	30-09-92	44 625
Lebowa	30-09-92	18 996
QwaQwa . . .	30-09-92	5 246
Total		89 570

Leeuwkop Prison: prisoners on hunger strike
366. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

(1) Whether any of the prisoners at Leeuwkop Prison whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply embarked upon a hunger strike recently; if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) in respect of each such prisoner, (i) of what offence was he convicted, (ii) what is the date of the offence in question and (iii) what sentence was imposed;

(2) whether the said prisoners have made any demands; if so, what was (a) the purport of these demands and (b) his Department's response thereto;

(3) whether any of the offences referred to in paragraph (1) (c) (i) were committed pursuant to any political motivation; if so, (a) which of these offences and (b) what are the names of the prisoners involved;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B859E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

(1) Yes.

(a) Twenty-one (21).

(b) 1 May 1993 to 8 May 1993 (two (2) prisoners)
1 May 1993 to 11 May 1993 (three (3) prisoners)
1 May 1993 to 14 May 1993 (sixteen (16) prisoners)

(c) (i) (ii) and (iii) For obvious reasons such as *inter alia* the interests of a prisoner's family, his rehabilitation, etc, it is departmental policy not to disclose personal particulars pertaining to individuals. However, should the hon member be interested in further detailed information of a specific case, he is welcome to approach me, whereupon I will consider making the information available to him on a personal basis.

(2) Yes.

(a) They demanded to be released in

terms of the Further Indemnity Act, 1992 (Act 151 of 1992)

(b) The prisoners in question were assisted as far as possible with their applications for release in terms of the Further Indemnity Act, 1992 (Act 151 of 1992) and the applications were sent to the National Council on Indemnity. Furthermore, these prisoners were treated in terms of internationally acceptable principles which included, *inter alia*, the following:

— that the prescribed balanced diet is still served at every mealtime even if the prisoner refuses to eat it.

— that participants were regularly cautioned regarding the detrimental effects of such actions to their health

— that medical treatment is available on a continuous basis.

(3) The hon member will probably agree with me that this matter is one of the aspects which should be considered by the National Council on Indemnity. Therefore, I am not in a position to comment in this regard.

(a) and (b) As at (1) (c) (i) (ii) and (iii)

(4) No

Own Affairs:

Departmental schools: amounts spent

73. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What total amount was spent in the 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years, respectively, on (a) school textbooks, (b) library books, (c) hostel accommodation subsidies, (d) pupil transport subsidies, (e) school audio-visual equipment, (f) school buildings, (g) stationery and (h) school furniture at schools falling under his Department? B815E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Leeuwkop Prison: prisoners on hunger strike
 366. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

- (1) Whether any of the prisoners at Leeuwkop Prison whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply embarked upon a hunger strike recently; if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) in respect of each such prisoner, (i) of what offence was he convicted, (ii) what is the date of the offence in question and (iii) what sentence was imposed;
- (2) whether the said prisoners have made any demands; if so, what was (a) the purport of these demands and (b) his Department's response thereto;
- (3) whether any of the offences referred to in paragraph (1) (c) (i) were committed pursuant to any political motivation; if so, (a) which of these offences and (b) what are the names of the prisoners involved;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B859E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

(1) Yes.

(a) Twenty-one (21).

(b) 1 May 1993 to 8 May 1993 (two (2) prisoners)
 1 May 1993 to 11 May 1993 (three (3) prisoners)
 1 May 1993 to 14 May 1993 (sixteen (16) prisoners)

(c) (i) (ii) and (iii) For obvious reasons such as *inter alia* the interests of a prisoner's family, his rehabilitation, etc, it is departmental policy not to disclose personal particulars pertaining to individuals. However, should the hon member be interested in further detailed information of a specific case, he is welcome to approach me, whereupon I will consider making the information available to him on a personal basis

(c) Yes

(a) They demanded to be released in

Departmental schools: amounts spent

73. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What total amount was spent in the 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years, respectively, on (a) school textbooks, (b) library books, (c) hostel accommodation subsidies, (d) pupil transport subsidies, (e) school audio-visual equipment, (f) school buildings, (g) stationery and (h) school furniture at schools falling under his Department? B815E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) and (b) As at (1) (c) (i) (ii) and (iii)

(4) No.

Own Affairs.

Departmental schools: amounts spent

73. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What total amount was spent in the 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years, respectively, on (a) school textbooks, (b) library books, (c) hostel accommodation subsidies, (d) pupil transport subsidies, (e) school audio-visual equipment, (f) school buildings, (g) stationery and (h) school furniture at schools falling under his Department? B815E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) They demanded to be released in

Self-governing territory/statutory bodies	Commerce and services	Housing	Industries	Small industries	Mining	Agriculture	Transport	Other
KwaZulu	659	(1)	—	2 794	—	5 302	—	—
(a) (i)	659	(1)	—	2 794	—	5 302	—	—
(a) (ii)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(aa)	R17 530	(1)	—	R5 712	—	R2 605	—	—
(a) (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bb)	R19 772	R8 560	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebowa	171	4 110	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (i)	171	4 110	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(aa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	R19 772	R8 560	—	—	—	—	—	—
(bb)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
QwaQwa	185	120	—	205	—	66	—	—
(a) (i)	185	120	—	205	—	66	—	—
(a) (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(aa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) (ii)	R15 650	R6 186	—	R3 843	—	R12 600	—	—
(bb)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Not available.

Self-governing territories: Blacks employed

359. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

How many Blacks in each self-governing territory were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for such territories as at the latest specified date for which figures are available? B824E

Self-governing territory	Latest specified date	Number of persons employed in undertakings established by development corporations
Gazankulu ..	30-09-92	5 010
KaNgwane ..	30-09-92	11 114
KwaNdebele ..	30-09-92	4 579
KwaZulu ..	30-09-92	44 625
Lebowa	30-09-92	18 996
QwaQwa	30-09-92	5 246
Total	89 570

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

No persons are employed by undertakings which were established on an agency basis as mentioned in (a) as no undertakings was established on that basis. The following information received from the Self-governing Territories, is applicable to (b):

Homeland public services balloon

BIDAY 17/2/94

GRETA STEYN

HOMELAND public servant numbers have surged, with Central Statistical Services yesterday reporting an increase of more than 17 000 in the number of people employed by the self-governing territories in the year to September 1993.

The increase of 7% is out of line with trends in other areas of the public sector.

Total employment in the public sector fell by 3% over the year, with public corporations such as Eskom and Transnet accounting for the biggest fall in percentage terms.

Central government and provincial administrations cut their staff by more than 2%.

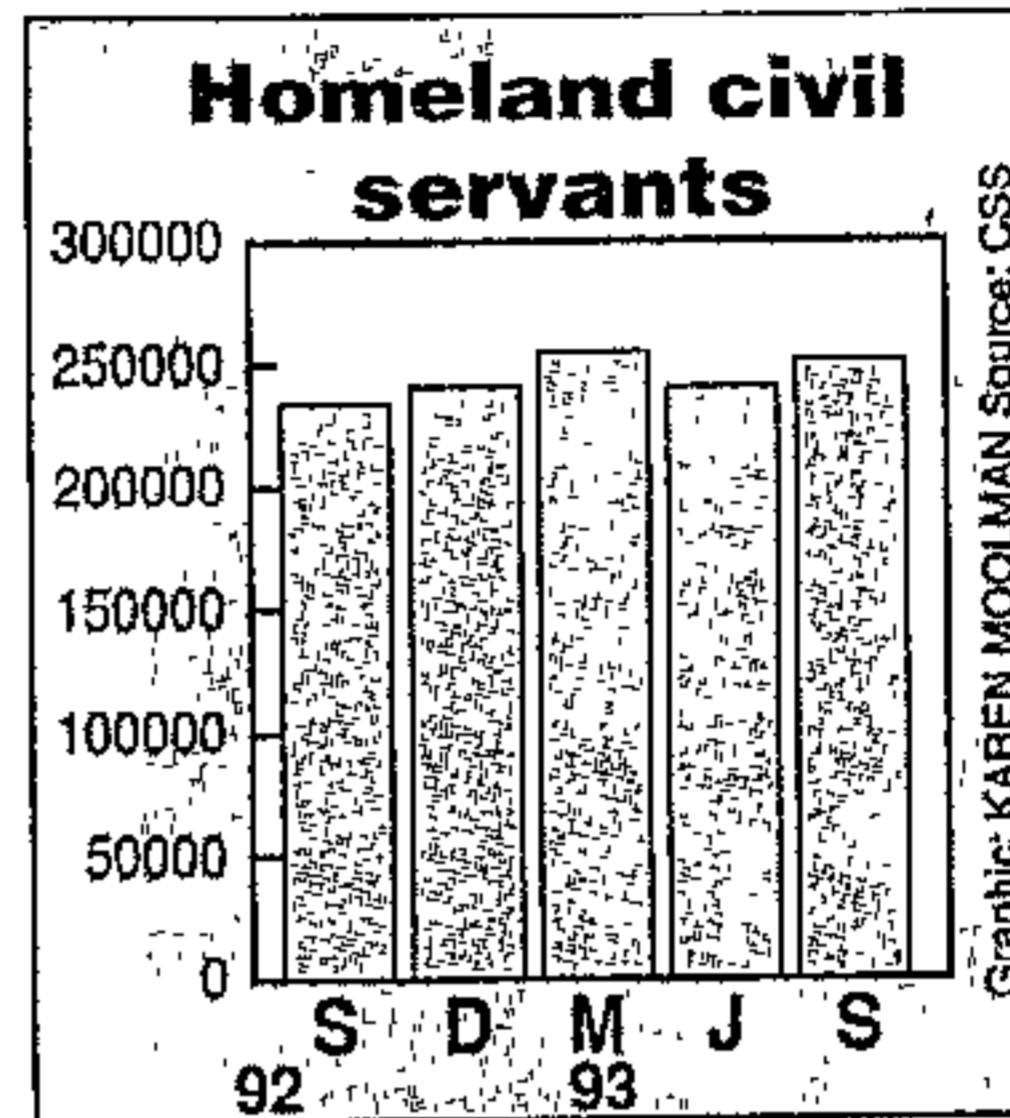
102

Drought

A spokesman for CSS said jobs had been created in the homelands over the past year as a result of drought aid schemes and the appointment of teachers. He could not, however, account for the increase of more than 60 000 in homeland staff numbers since September 1990.

The surge since 1990, which amounts to the equivalent of the staff of two sizeable banks, was accompanied by a much smaller fall in the staff employed by central government and the provinces.

Central government figures suggest affirmative action is under way in the public sector, with most of the



staff cuts among whites.

A fall of more than 1 700 in white public servants employed by general affairs departments was offset by a rise of almost 1 900 in black staff in the year to September.

CSS said the number of vacancies in the public sector had risen by 60% since the end of September 1992 to the corresponding month last year.

The number of vacancies in the public sector now totals 79 500. The sharp rise in the number of vacancies suggests staff departures in central government and the provinces, rather than the parastatals.

Vacancies in general affairs departments rose by almost 100% over the year.

The average salaries and wages per month, adjusted for inflation, fell marginally in the September quarter compared with the same period in 1992.

Strike cripples Lebowa

TEC acts to defuse public service crisis

BIDAY 16/3/94

~~SOFF~~ (102)

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — The Transitional Executive Council moved yesterday to defuse public service discontent in the homelands, which sparked the collapse of the Bophuthatswana government and has resurfaced in Lebowa.

It agreed to establish a task force whose first responsibility would be to convene a meeting of all heads of departments in all administrations and public servants' organisations to discuss "immediate grievances, fears and aspirations".

And the KwaZulu government has taken action to avert a crisis.

The TEC task force would be charged with participating in the restructuring and rationalisation of the public service and would assure all state workers, police and army personnel that their jobs, salaries and pensions were guaranteed in terms of the 1993 Constitution.

All public servants and security force members had a "vital and indispensable role in the functioning of the democratic SA", the TEC said. It was "acutely aware of the uncertainty current among ranks of public servants and the security forces in all administrations in SA".

The TEC was told yesterday that essential services in Lebowa had ground to a halt following a strike by the territory's police force.

TEC delegates expressed concern that the uncertainty could cause strikes and

civil unrest to spread.

ANC TEC delegate Cyril Ramaphosa said that unless urgent steps were taken, developments "could see the country, in many parts, slide into chaos".

In an urgent letter to the TEC yesterday, Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike said a "crisis" had arisen in the territory.

The Lebowa police force resolved to go on strike from yesterday "until they have been paid their arrear salaries on promotions which have been since reversed by proclamation when the (SA) Land and Regional Affairs Minister (Andre Fourie) took over the administration".

The police had also resolved that as long as their promotions were not granted and increases not paid, "there will be no elections in Lebowa because they will disrupt them".

TEC delegate for Lebowa's United People's Front party, MJ Mahlangu, told the council the territory's entire public service went out on a sympathy strike with the police yesterday, bringing essential services to a halt.

Transkei and Ciskei TEC members Zam Titus and Mickey Webb also warned of simmering discontent. Ramaphosa added that civil servants in KwaZulu were "restive" about their future.

To Page 2

Public service

BIDAY

16/3/94

From Page 1

However, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who earlier this week warned that his administration could be the next target, has acted to avert a crisis in the territory under his control. (102)

Our Political Staff reports that the KwaZulu government issued a circular to various departments informing its 84 000 public servants that salaries and pensions were secure — whether or not the ruling

Inkatha Freedom Party participates in next month's election. ~~SOFF~~

It reads: "Departments will continue to function after the election until dealt with by a new government of KwaZulu/Natal ... KwaZulu employees will become public servants of the new administration"

Report by A Hadland TML 216 Vermeulen St, Pta, and S Matthewson, Natal Newspapers, 18 Osborne St, Dbn

Politicians, unionists move to avert public service pension crisis

By RAY HARTLEY: Political Reporter

POLITICAL parties and trade unions scrambled to put the lid on widespread insecurity in the public service this week as Bophuthatwana-style protests over pensions threatened to engulf other homeland administrations.

Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has accused the South African government and the ANC of trying to use the pension crisis, which has already

affected Lebowa, Ciskei and Transkei, to destabilise his homeland.

His remarks followed a grave warning by ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa to the TEC that Kwazulu civil servants were uncertain about their future because of Chief Buthelezi's vacillation over participating in the election.

This weekend, ANC NEC member Cheryl Carolus reinforced this view.

"There's a very real danger the situation in Kwazulu will reach the same kind

of climax as in Bophuthatwana. Reaction is based on re-integration and they are resisting re-integration," said Miss Carolus.

Steps taken this week to defuse the crisis included:

● The establishment of a TEC task group to reassure homeland civil servants of their pensions and salaries after the election;

● Moves by Cosatu to "provide guidance" to public sector workers consider-

ing striking over their pensions; and

● A public assurance from Miss Carolus that all homeland public servants would have jobs after the election.

Cosatu general co-ordinator Dorothy Mokgalo said the federation's two public sector unions, the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union and the Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Association, were moving into the homelands to channel the grievances of public servants constructively.

TEC task force to allay public servants' fears

PRETORIA — The Transitional Executive Council's civil service task force will meet the heads of all government departments next week in an attempt to resolve the growing crisis in the public sector.

Task force member and Nehawu general secretary Philip Dexter told the TEC yesterday that current problems, particularly within the civil services of the TBVC and self-governing territories, were of an "incredible magnitude".

Department heads would be reminded that the new constitution provided for job, salary and pension security. They would be asked to communicate these assurances to all staff.

The two-person task force, which includes Administration Minister Sam de Beer, visited Lebowa earlier this week following the "almost total collapse of service provision" in the area.

It recommended the appointment of two administrators to take total control of the self-governing territory.

TEC joint executive secretary Fanie van der Merwe said, however, the administrators, unlike in Bophuthatswana and Ciskei, could not be given legislative powers.

The TEC's management committee

ADRIAN HADLAND

agreed yesterday to meet the Lebowa cabinet to discuss the task force's proposal.

It was mandated by the TEC to "ensure that an effective administration is established as soon as possible, which could include the appointment of administrators in Lebowa".

The TEC also heard yesterday that calm had been restored to Ciskei following the collapse of that homeland's government earlier this month. TEC delegate Zam Titus, one of the TEC's team sent to deal with the Ciskei crisis, said full control had been assumed by the administrators.

JOHANNES NGCOBO reports that QwaQwa MPs agreed after a meeting yesterday to meet the demands of striking public servants by April 1.

A Nehawu official in the homeland said its government had signed an agreement with the union in which it agreed to the unconditional reinstatement of workers dismissed during the strike, the creation of permanent posts for casual workers, promotion of public servants and the payment of all outstanding nightshift allowances.

Report by A Hadland, TML, 218 Vermeulen St, Pts; and J Ngcobo, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb.

CI

SA law 'a threat to homeland jobs'

STimes (Bus)

By CIARAN RYAN

NATIONAL Manpower Commission (NMC) attempts to replace homeland laws with South Africa's Labour Relations Act will eliminate jobs there, say employers.

The move could mean a sharp jump in homeland wages, which are up to a third lower than in SA.

Confederation of Employers of SA (Cofesa) director, Hein van der Walt, says the NMC is trying to rush through legislation replacing homeland with SA labour laws.

As a first step, the NMC hopes to extend the Labour Relations Act to Lebowa before the election to set a precedent for other former homelands, says Mr van der Walt. It also wants to extend SA labour laws to Ciskei.

Mr van der Walt says: "This is despite the fact that the Labour Relations Act contains provisions contrary to the new constitution, which guarantees the right of freedom of association.

"Companies in the homelands would have to join industrial councils, pay their levies, contribute to the medical and pension funds of the councils and be subject to the central bargaining system.

"Any advantage these companies received by moving to the homelands would be lost if the industrial council system was extended to them."

Mr van der Walt says Cofesa will resist any attempt by industrial councils to establish a legal presence in the homelands.

NMC chairman Frans Barker says a postal vote is being taken among members to establish the amount of support for proposal to replace Lebowa's labour law with the Labour Relations Act.

He says: "There is a legal vacuum in Lebowa which needs to be filled urgently. We first need to find out which institutions exist there."

Dr Barker says the NMC has also recommended that Bophuthatswana fall under SA labour laws and its industrial court. This does not mean, however, that SA industrial councils could simply extend their jurisdiction to the homelands. They would have to form industrial councils. 1014194

This matter will be contested by Cofesa. Mr van der Walt says: "We believe any attempt to extend the industrial council system to the homelands before the new constitution becomes operative is illegal because it violates employers' rights to freedom of association."

He says industrial councils are trying to override the new constitution by hastily establishing a legal presence in the homelands.

The move will be challenged in the Constitutional Court.

Industrial councils, which receive their jurisdiction under the Labour Relations Act, regulate conditions of employment, minimum wages and other employee benefits and provide for the

resolution of disputes. They are private organisations made up of employer and trade union representatives. Membership is voluntary, but their agreements are also binding on non-signatories. (102)

Several employer federations blame industrial councils for strangling job creation because agreements are binding on non-members regardless of their ability to meet the cost of compliance. (102)

The number of industrial councils fell from 104 in 1981 to 91 in 1990. The number of employees covered by industrial council agreements fell from 1.27-million in 1981 to 800 000 in 1990.

Industrial councils say minimum wages prevent companies from competing with one another on the basis of pay.

"The system is undemocratic and immoral," says Mr van der Walt. "The industrial council system has a total disregard for the trade freedom of employers and the right to work."

S
C
A
G
D
J
p
p
a
b
n
t

Strikes cripple hospitals

Star 13/4/94

■ BY ABDUL MILAZI and
OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hospitals in KwaZulu, Transkei, Lebowa and Venda are in a crisis and at least 41 patients have died during pay strikes by health workers. (102)

At least 21 patients have died in Transkei since 12 000 nurses at the homeland's 32 hospitals went on strike on Thursday. Umtata Hospital chief medical superintendent Dr Shadrock Ndindwa put the death toll in the homeland's hospitals at about 21.

An Umtata Hospital spokesman said patients were being referred to the Frere Hospital in Mdantsane.

In Venda, officials confirmed that at least 20 patients had died since 3 000 nurses went on strike demanding a salary increase. More than 100 clinics in Venda have closed as a result of the strike and three hospitals in the capital of Thohoyandou have been hard hit.

The Edendale Hospital in Maritzburg has been forced to close. All health services in KwaZulu/Natal have come to a near standstill following a strike by Natal Provincial Administration ambulance and emergency staff and health workers in four hospitals, a spokesman said yesterday.

No overtime at R14,70, say doctors

Star 15/4/94
BY ANNA LOUW
 EAST RAND BUREAU

Boksburg-Benoni Hospital's casualty ward closes at 4 pm and reopens at 8 am — 16 hours later — because overworked doctors are refusing to put in overtime following a provincial administration decision to pay them R14,70 an hour for overtime.

A senior surgeon said yesterday he could now somebody's lawn and get more money. Last weekend, the surgeon worked an 18-hour shift, single-handedly attending to 15 gunshot wounds and a man who had been stabbed in the stomach.

"To be paid R14,70 an hour for 18 hours' overtime on a weekend is disgraceful," he said. After-hour emergencies, other than maternity cases, are referred to other hospitals.

A delegation of doctors accompanied by the hospital superintendent will meet the Director of Hospital Services today to try to resolve the pay dispute. Administration staff have been on a go-slow since the beginning of the month because many have not been paid their March salaries.

Hospital deaths blamed on strike

Medics care for babies at home

Star 15/4/94

BY ABDUL MILAZI and DIRK NEL

Doctors and non-striking nurses in KwaZulu/Natal are taking abandoned babies from the strike-hit hospitals to their homes as services in the region continue to deteriorate.

And as strikes continue to paralyse hospitals in three other homelands — Transkei, Venda and Lebowa — it was learnt yesterday that three deaths in a Transkei hospital have been attributed directly to strike action.

In KwaZulu, the homeland's Minister of Health, Dr Derick Arbuckle, said striking workers at the now closed Edendale Hospital in Maritzburg were still coming to picket outside but were refusing to resume work.

Arbuckle said the Prince Mshiyeni Hospital at Umlazi near Durban had referred many of its patients to other hospitals but was still treating emergency cases.

NO END appears in sight to the strikes paralysing hospital services in KwaZulu, Lebowa, Transkei and Venda

Natal Ambulance and Emergency Service workers ended their strike yesterday after the TEC assured them that their demands for parity in salaries would take priority once the political situation was normalised.

In Transkei, Umtata Hospital medical superintendent Dr Michael Nkasayi said three of the deaths at the hospital since April 7 had been caused by the strike, Sapa reports.

One of them was an infant who had been on a ventilator in the intensive care unit when the strike began.

He said two adults had also died because of strike action, but

did not want to give details as the issue was "sensitive".

Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa yesterday urged nurses in the territory to return to work.

Some hospitals in Lebowa were functioning normally last night.

Pietersburg Hospital superintendent Dr Marie Moolman said beds had to be kept vacant for emergency patients over the election period. Patients from the homelands could not be accommodated at this stage.

In Venda, the Tshildzini and Donald Fraser hospitals were worst hit, with more than 90 per cent of their staff on strike.

However, many clinics were still operating in Venda to handle minor medical ailments.

Ironically, medical staff at the Siloam Hospital near Thohoyandou, the Venda capital, were not on strike, as they said they had become "tired of continuous work stoppages".

R1-m boost for local govt education

Star 15/4/94
BY JUSTICE MALALA

Local government training was given another boost this week.

The Open Society Foundation for South Africa (OSF-SA) has decided to grant R1,2 million to the University of the Witwatersrand's Local Government Training Project.

The project, under the university's faculty of management, will receive the grant soon.

OSF-SA executive director Professor Michael Savage said the foundation had made grants totalling R5,5 million to projects in South Africa.

Major grants have been made to the National Youth Development Forum and community-based organisations.

OSF-SA was founded last year by billionaire philanthropist George Soros to "promote the ideal of an open society in South Africa".

Its priorities are education for local government, youth development, rural community development, and radio.

There are 22 Open Society branches worldwide, and more than R1 billion has been granted to deserving projects.

Venda relents - but other nurses stay on strike

16/4/94 102

16/4/94 102

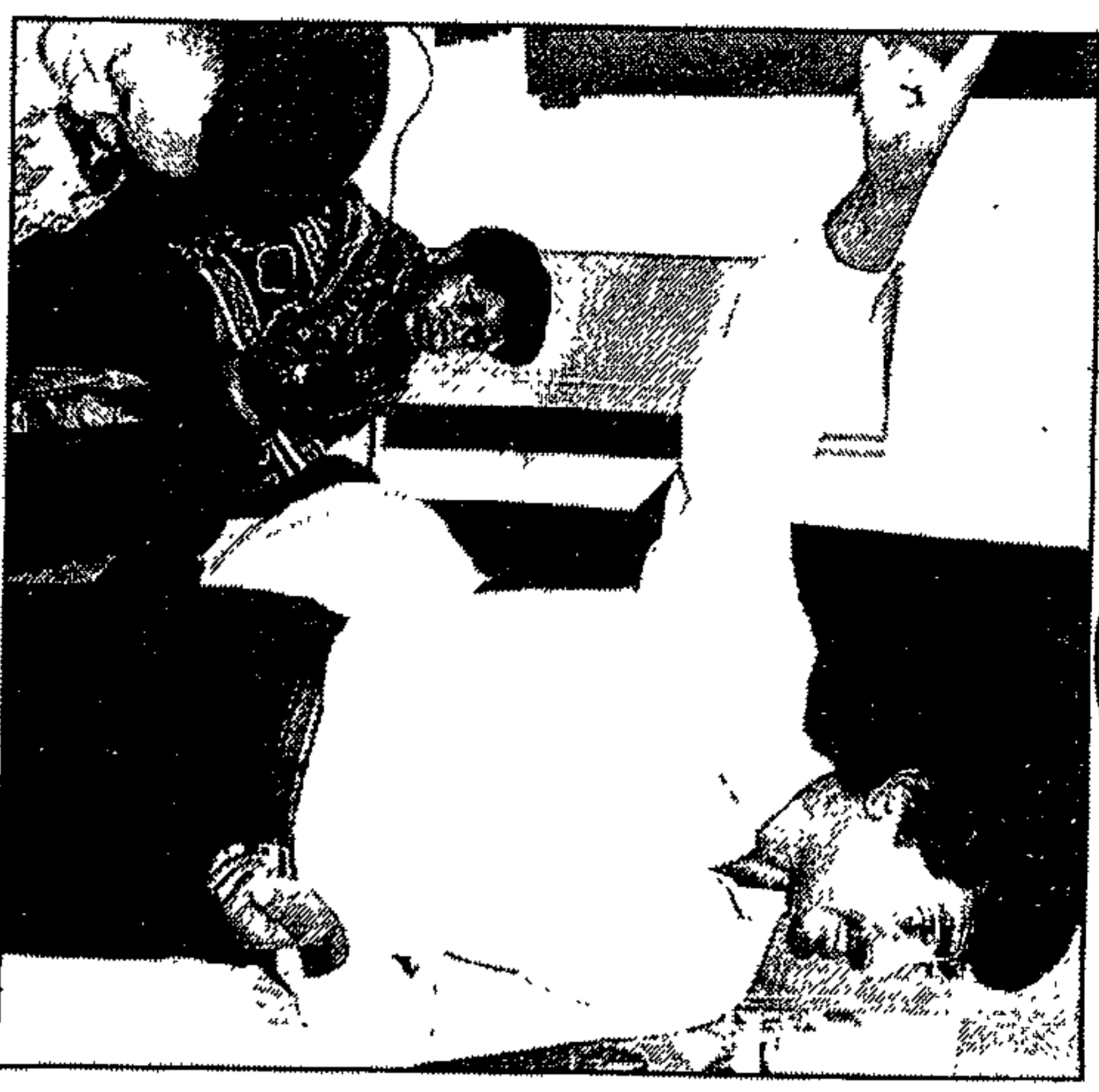
STRIKES continue to cripple hospitals across the country; only Venda staff have gone back to work and only after their demands were met. Reports by **CHARLES WEBSTER, MORGAN NAIDU and SAPA.**

THE strike by nursing personnel in Venda has ended, but hospital staff in KwaZulu, Transkei, Lebowa and Gazankulu are continuing with industrial action in support of wage and political demands.

This is despite the deaths of patients and calls by the ANC, trade unions and the Transitional Executive Council for the strikers to return to work. Nurses at Venda's three hospitals yesterday ended a 17-day strike over promotions.

It was reported earlier that 20 patients had died during the strike, which crippled the Tshidzini, Donald Fraser and Siloam hospitals.

The strike ended after an agreement that nursing staff at the three hospitals would be paid a salary for performing night duties, backdated to September 1986. It was also agreed that all nurses at the hospitals be paid salaries for promotion, backdated to April 1 1992.



IN TUNE: Jay Naidoo lends an ear.

'Come, listen to our woes'

JOVIAL RANTAO
LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

THE floor of Hillbrow Hospital's Hugh Solomon Hall seemed ready to cave in to the foot-stomping accompanying the voices. Young and elderly women, health workers at the hospital in Johannesburg, toyi-toyed and clapped to COSATU resistance songs.

In rhythm, Jay Naidoo swayed from side to side. The former general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions and now ANC candidate for the National Assembly was there to listen to and answer their concerns.

When the singing, the ululation, the "vivas" and praises for Naidoo and other ANC leaders had stopped, an uneasy silence fell.

Senior clerk Malebo

Mogopodi's concern, she told Naidoo and Susan Shabangu — another former COSATU leader now on the ANC list — was that she had not been given an opportunity to progress in her career. "Will the new government give us equal opportunities so that we can develop to something more than just senior clerks?" the single mother asked.

She told a sad tale — perhaps an untested allegation — of a white counterpart with a Std 8 certificate who was promoted to a very senior position.

Shabangu promised that under the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Programme people would be given chances to upgrade their qualifications and skills and offered chances to move up in their careers. "If that does not happen," she

emphasised, "then you must toyi-toyi against an ANC government."

Dorah Ndaba, a general assistant, wanted to know if the new government would offer her a permanent post. The present authority had failed to do so for the past 15 years.

Emily Mthimunywe, a ward assistant, stood and sobbed. She could not manage more than a sentence: "Starvation wages! I cannot afford to support my four children on what I earn now."

Naidoo, hand in pocket, donned his political hat and spoke. "The ANC has a plan to make sure that blacks move from the bottom of the wage scale. The new South Africa would create an economy and hospitals which would reflect the composition of society," he said.

primary body for nurses in South Africa and Venda.

Nurses in Transkei want a 34 percent wage increase, and are using the raise granted to South African Police Union members as a precedent because, according to Mhahlu, nurses are also exposed to danger.

Thandinkosi Fezula, from the

The Venda Defence Force took over the duties of the nurses while they were on strike and would probably return to their bases next Friday.

The recent nationwide strikes have forced provincial health authorities to take drastic measures, resulting in several hospitals using cleaning staff for patient care. At least 50 patients

around the country have died since the strike began.

Eona reported this week that Transkeian nurses felt sorry for suffering patients, but were determined to strike until their demands were met.

Sisa Mhahlu, speaking for strikers in the area, said: "The nurses are very sorry for neglecting their patients, but this is the

only way to bring attention to their grievances. Patients are part of the community and must pressurise the government to meet nurses' demands."

In KwaZulu/Natal, nurses and other civil servants are calling on the TEC to take over the administration of the region.

The latter demand has fuelled

debates on whether it is ethical for nurses to strike over a political issue.

SA Nursing Association executive director Susan du Preez said SANA members had taken a stand against strikes: "We don't believe that nurses should use patients as bargaining tools." SANA's sentiments are echoed by the Nursing Council, a disci-

National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union, said the strike was completely unacceptable.

"NEHAWU and COSATU cannot allow this," he said, "but we cannot control our own members. We want them to go back to work, but nurses are a hard nut to crack."

Speaking for the Nurses' Strike Crisis Committee, Sister Nomonde Tumana told WeekendStar that nurses were deeply concerned that patients could be suffering because of their actions, but added: "We have received no complaints from the community." The strike would continue into next week.

She said the Department of Health had promised that some of the 1 500 cheques would be issued yesterday afternoon. "We are still waiting."

The nine-day-old strike has virtually paralysed Transkei's 32 State hospitals.

The Department of National Health did not say how many workers were striking, exactly how many people had died because of the strikes, and what action would be taken against strikers, but referred WeekendStar to local authorities. These have proved almost impossible to contact.

The department also ignored WeekendStar's questions regarding the oath of service that nurses have to take and the ethical implications surrounding nursing strikes.

Cosatu struggles to rein in strikers

Despite intervention by Cosatu, homeland civil servants are continuing to strike. **Vuyo Mvoko** reports

Transkei respectively in fire-fighting operations.

But yesterday morning the strike by 12 000 nurses which has shut down 32 Transkei hospitals was still on, according to the spokesman for a crisis committee co-ordinating the strike, Sisa Bhelu. The nurses, who have been refusing to work for two weeks, are demanding job security in the light of the imminent reincorporation of the homelands, and higher wages.

Bhelu said the nurses were "tired of people who are telling us to go back to work, instead of ensuring that our demands are met. We have nothing against a new government. We are not anti-elections. We expected our demands to be met a long time ago."

Addressing the strikers on Wednesday, Vavi gave the assurance that a future ANC government would "fully address" their demands. To date the TEC has done no more than agree to instruct its public service task force to "initiate measures that would assist in resolving disputes as a matter of urgency". It has also recommended the establishment of a public sector forum that would "ensure that in all matters relating to the public service during the transition period, there will be transparency, consultation and employee participation".

The TEC said it undertook to monitor the implementation of agreements, and would ensure that disputes that may arise "do not cause any disruption of the election or the process of transition to a non-racial democracy".

The Transkei crisis committee will

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions has hit snags in reining in thousands of civil service strikers in the poorly organised homelands.

Yesterday Cosatu announced that although it would not accede to a Transitional Executive Council plea for an election strike moratorium, it would do everything in its power to bring strikes in the homelands to an end. Cosatu general secretary Sam Shilowa and his assistant, Zweluzi-ma Vavi, hurried off to Lebowa and

It also cited the ham-handed response of central and provincial government to workers' grievances, the "mismanagement and legitimacy crisis" of homeland administrations, and suggested that a "minority element" was stoking labour unrest to undermine the election.

It faced was the fact that some strikers did not "fall directly under the discipline of unions affiliated to Cosatu". This week Cosatu said one obstacle backed by Cosatu, rejected the call.

Stions mounted when workers, Ten-um in the run-up to elections. Ten-Slovo, pleaded for a strike moratorium. Leaders Cyril Ramaphosa and Joe Last week the TEC, as well as ANC bargaining arrangements.

forum would undermine their own white staff associations feared the Nehawu official Vusi Nhlapo said. tion Service should chair the meeting, the TEC or the Independent Media-hours were spent discussing whether was not promising. No fewer than six istrations and the TEC task force — homeland and South African admin- unions, white staff associations, lic sector forum — which comprises Wednesday's first sitting of the pub-

ous years of service. talis strike, and recognise their previ- fired after the September 1992 hospi- agreed to reinstate the 1 500 workers strikes across the country when it ers' Union's demands for calling off Education, Health and Allied Work-

tion bowed to one of the National the Transvaal Provincial Administra- In another step towards settlement, whose pensions had not been paid relief to about 150 000 pensioners

The end to the strike has brought place before Foutse took over in the

homeland. tion nullifying promotions which took FW de Klerk to repeal the proclamation Andre Foutse, and called on President nation of homeland administrator they reaffirmed their call for the resig- and join the public sector forum. But they agreed to defer their demands, terparts. Following TEC assurances, parity with their South African coun- Lebowa civil servants striking for wage was the return to work of 30 000 One positive development this week hospitals was under way.

and the process of an administrative Rina Venter and the TEC this week, Redding had met Health Minister An NPA spokesman said MBC Rudi the kwazulu government take over their administration from the Natal Provincial Administration closed by strikes over demands that and Prince Mshiyeni hospitals remain In Natal/kwazulu, the Edendale posals and what to do next. meet today to discuss the TEC's pro-

Homeland staffers to keep higher pay

Bibay 8/9/74

CAPE TOWN — Homeland public servants will join SA's post-apartheid public service at salary levels applying in Pretoria on May 1, but with an exemption for anyone earning more, government says.

Reuter reports Public Service and Administration Minister Zola Skweyiya said yesterday "pensionable salaries and salary scales will be rationalised to those generally prevailing".

Sapa reports departmental spokesman Corrie Smit said the salary adjustments would cost the state about R359m.

It was difficult to determine exactly how many public servants would benefit from the pay rise.

Better than average salary scales could not be touched because they were protected by the interim constitution, Smit said. They would have to be phased out gradually, he added.

A Public Service Department source said Skweyiya's announcement was issued in an attempt to avert a threatened strike by officials of the former Ciskei and Transkei. These officials are demanding that they be allowed to retain their higher salaries and benefits.

Skweyiya has said the rationalisation of allowances would be dealt with later.

JACQUIE GOLDING reports that the Public Servants' League had threatened earlier to strike over government's failure to meet its salary demands.

League chairman Malcolm Domingo said yesterday government had provided an "inadequate" response to the public servants' demand for a 15% across-the-board increase and a minimum salary of R1 500.

During negotiations in the public service bargaining chamber last week, government negotiators said they could only respond in 15 days.

The league and several other public servant unions then walked out of the talks, saying government was procrastinating.

Domingo said there needed to be equality across the board.

He added that the league was demanding that married women in public service also be granted a housing subsidy.

Domingo said that "total transparency" was needed on the 11 000 civil service posts which were being advertised.

And the league needed to know the criteria used in recruiting.

"The Minister (Skweyiya) fails to clarify whether the posts advertised would replace existing posts." (102) ~~255~~

Skweyiya had mentioned rationalisation of the department on the one hand, and the creation of additional posts on the other, Domingo said. ~~255~~

The league was demanding also a review of clerks' salary structures. It said government's indication that these workers were not a "priority" indicated a reluctance to address the wage issue.

Domingo said the attitude of government was "unacceptable", adding that a decision to embark on industrial action could include a national strike.

Public Servants' Union general secretary Casper Jansen van Rensburg said government had shown itself reluctant to negotiate a remuneration package for public servants, and warned that this could lead to strikes.

The league said affirmative action advertised created the impression that coloureds and Indians did not qualify for potential jobs.

"There is total anarchy and people are unsure of the current positions they are holding, especially when posts are handed to a particular group to the detriment of coloureds and Indians," it said.

Civil servants' strike expands

By Khathu Mamaila

THOUSANDS of public servants in Lebowa and Gazankulu are expected to down tools today in solidarity with striking civil servants in Venda.

About 15 000 civil servants in Venda went on strike last Monday demanding the immediate reinstatement of the 11 000 dismissed drought-relief workers.

In an apparent intensification of the mass action against the Northern Transvaal provincial government, the National Education Health and Allied Workers Union mobilised all its members in the province to down tools.

In a statement issued at the weekend shortly after a consultative meeting of Nehawu shop stewards held in Giyani, the union said only those workers who were attached to essential services such as health, water and examinations would be exempted from the strike.

Essential services

The union called on essential services workers to picket during lunch time every working day from today.

"If all the demands are not addressed within a couple of days, the essential services would also be hit by a full-blown strike," said Nehawu spokesman Mr Obed Netshikulwe.

The demands of the public servants include the reinstatement of workers who were unfairly dismissed by previous bantustan regimes for their political affiliations and parity and promotions.

The union has charged that the provincial government stopped a committee investigating promotions, adding that the issue of parity had not been addressed despite several promises to do so.

Nehawu also called on the Govern-

Sowetan 14/11/74

⌋ If all the demands are not addressed within a couple of days, the essential services would also be hit by a full blown strike ⌋

ment to withdraw charges against its members who were arrested at Lukelani Hospital near Phalaborwa. MEC for health Dr Joe Phaahla has also been called on to withdraw letters of dismissal against Nehawu members at Nkhesani hospital in Giyani.

The Government has repeatedly said that those who failed to report for work would not be paid. (102)

"Lawlessness and wildcat strikes are not in the interest of the province and its people. We will not hesitate to use State power to normalise and stabilise the province," said government spokesman Mr Jack Mokobi.

Commenting on the demand to reinstate the drought relief workers, Mokobi said: "Unless we get funds from the central Government there is no way we can reinstate these workers. The union should be responsible enough to explain this reality to its membership."

He said reports by Nehawu that there was R14 million saved from the budget of salaries of previous bantustan politicians, were false as the money was not there.

"It only exists on paper but there is not a cent in the bank," he said.

Strikers defy premier

Sowetan 15/11/94

THREATS DISMISSED Battle

By Khathu Mamaila

TENSIONS BETWEEN THE 15 000 public servants on strike in the Northern Transvaal and the provincial government heightened yesterday with the defiant strikers dismissing threats of "no work, no pay".

The National Education Health and Allied Workers Union, which represents the civil servants, warned they would not be intimidated by premier Mr Ngoako Ramatlhodi's announcement that they would not be paid for the days they had been on strike.

The seven-day-old strike has crippled government services in the former homeland of Venda. The workers are demanding the reinstatement of more than 11 000 drought relief workers who were laid off by the provincial government last month.

"Our members will continue with the strike until all our demands have been met," Nehawu Far North branch chairman Mr Tshililo Netshikulwe said yesterday.

"We will not be intimidated by threats of not being paid. He (Ramatlhodi) will be forced to pay the workers once they mount their mass-action campaigns. Their salaries will be back-dated as has happened in the past," he said.

Ramatlhodi told the provincial parliament last week that his government would apply the policy of "no work, no pay" when dealing with the industrial action.

On the possible dismissal of strikers,

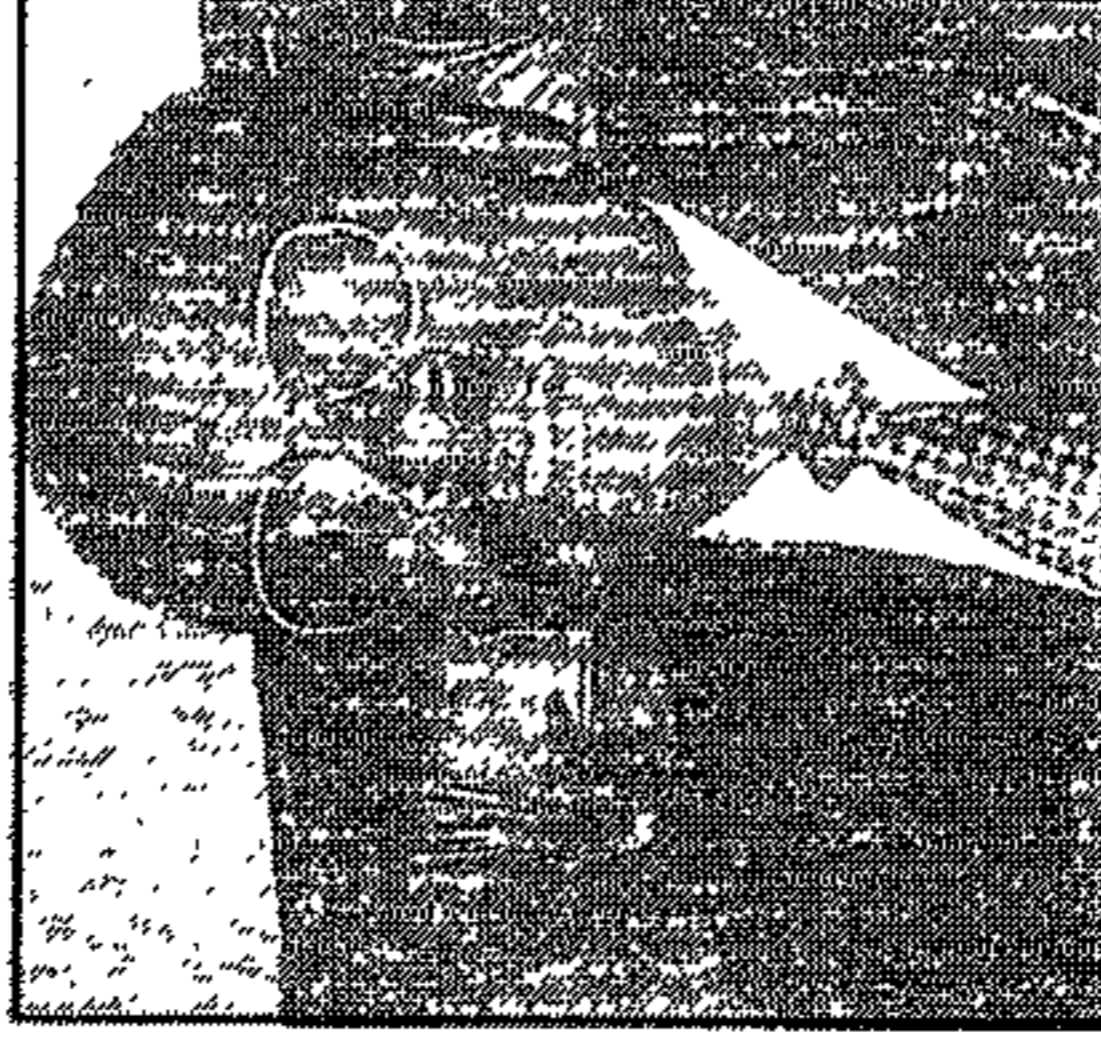
Netshikulwe said: "Should that happen, it will ignite the mother of all battles in the province."

He said it was unfortunate that the government, which had been elected by the majority, disregarded the demands of the workers and chose to employ tactics used by the old apartheid regime.

Nehawu indicated at the weekend that the strike would spread to other government departments in the former homelands of Lebowa and Gazankulu from yesterday.

But by late yesterday it was work as usual in most government offices in the two former homelands.

Sowetan found that although most



Ngoako Ramatlhodi

public servants in Venda had reported for duty yesterday, they were not working.

Netshikulwe said Nehawu shop stewards were scheduled to meet late yesterday to finalise moves to intensify the strike.

(102)