

MIGRANT LABOUR - S.A.

CAPE.

MARCH. 1975 - OCT. 78.

HANSARD 5

Q. column 392  
7 March 1975.

1. 201

~~2. 320~~

X Bantu employed in Western Cape

\*7 Dr F VAN Z SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

(1) How many (a) male and (b) female Bantu persons were employed in each Bantu Affairs Administration Board area in the Western Cape at the latest date for which figures are available,

(2) in respect of what date is this information given

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT

(1) In respect of the area of the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Western Cape —

	Cape Peninsula	South Western Cape	Karoo
(a)	60 769	58 392	14 292
(b)	7 489	2 974	3 947
(2) 31 December 1974			

HANSARD. 13. P. columns. 920-21.  
9 May 1975.

Illegal employment in Peninsula Bantu  
apprehended

\*6 Mr L G MURRAY asked the  
Minister of Police

What is the number of (a) male and  
(b) female Bantu apprehended, during the  
last period of 12 months for which  
information is available, for being

illegally in employment in the area of the  
Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration  
Board

The MINISTER OF POLICE

According to police records the re-  
quired information for period 15 1974 to

(a) 168

(b) 76

201

# Majeng expect return of migrant men

By STEVE KGAME

WARRENTON.—Members of Majeng families that are working as migratory labourers on farms and in urban areas are expected to return home to get the tribal council's decision about the removal of the tribe to Vaalboschoek.

The removals, which were resumed on Monday after a three-month halt because of rains, took place in the absence of most heads of families who work away from Majeng.

Chief Geoffrey Moseki and his tribal councillors still hope for a miracle — that the Government will reverse the removal decision and allow them to continue to live at Majeng.

Even after some houses had been broken down and some families taken to Vaalboschoek, the tribe sought legal opinion on the removals.

When the tribe came out of the bush this week after spending two nights in the open, they congregated outside the St Hilda's Anglican church and waited for Col J. D. Kriege, Kimberley's dis-

trict commanding officer, who is in charge of the removals.

After the tribe was told that Col Kriege was not available, they dispersed and went to their homes. The tribesmen were still adamant that "we be physically moved," said Chief Moseki.

Col Kriege was not available to comment if he would allow the tribe to negotiate for another area where they could be settled together under Chief Moseki.

The Majeng tribe has resisted removal from their tribal lands near Taung since 1962.

## DEPRIVED

In the process they have been deprived of essential services and have had their chief deposed by the Government. Bulldozers moved into homes of resisting families in 1972, in the same year Mr Somon Khosing, a tribal councillor, said his tribe refused to move because the Government wanted them to move to a location where they would have to pay rent.

"Our people have been rendered destitute. Men and women are going to industrial centres to look for work, whereas they were originally a farming community," Mr Khosing said.

In 1970 the school was demolished, and more than 700 children were left without a place of learning. Old-age pensions were stopped and the irrigation scheme at Taung was closed.

Chief Moseki and the Majeng councillors were never approached on the question of where the Majeng tribe should be resettled.

(204)

# Plan to rid Constantia of squatters

Aug 15.5.1975

A Lively meeting of the Land Owners' Association, attended by nearly 400 Constantia residents, voted overwhelmingly last night for the establishment of a special committee to report to Parliament on illegal African squatters and labour in the area — a problem which they believe was directly related to Constantia's increasing crime rate.

The residents, who more than filled the small Church of Christ Hall in which the meeting was held, rejected street lighting as a solution to the problem underlined by the unsolved killing earlier this month of Mr J. Ince.

Street lighting would be costly and unsuitable for the area, they said.

Mr Ince's death is the latest in a series of 10 assaults on people in the area this year.

The meeting strongly supported

● Strengthening the police reserve units in the area  
● Helping the regular police force by reporting undesirable or suspicious individuals in the area

● The establishment of a stand-by force of about 10 Constantia residents who would help in an emergency

● The elimination of illegal African squatters in Constantia

● The establishment of a Xhosa police force to help to solve the problem

## WAYS TO HELP

Mr David Baxter, MP for Constantia, told residents the problem was primarily the responsibility of the police and there were several ways in which the police could be helped.

The illegal employment of Africans — those who do not hold passes and the illegal accommodation of these Africans — which I know is taking place on a fairly wide scale, is attracting more illegal Africans, vagrants and undesirable types to the area.

I know it will cause hardships, but there are legal ways of employing labour — the contract system, for example, Mr Baxter said.

The next step is to stop housing people illegally on private properties — which he also said is done on a large scale.

evidence if necessary, Mr Baxter said.

He appealed to those eligible to join the police reserve unit in the area. This would help the regular police force, which is short-staffed.

'I know that street lighting is not a practicality but we can illuminate our own properties I would also suggest the ownership of fierce watchdogs.'

Also present at the meeting — and the target of considerable heckling from residents — was Divisional Council member, Mr John Bridgeman.

He declined to address the meeting on the crime problem, but said the problem of squatters was related to the shortage of houses.

The council would deal only with Coloured squatters and not Africans, who were handled by the Bantu Affairs Board, he said.

A senior police officer from the area, Captain E Trautmann, gave residents a lucid explanation of the duties of police reservists.

He warned an obviously excited meeting: 'Don't let us become trigger happy.'

criminals who are responsible for our problems  
servants squatters are for servants only  
Residents should also take steps to help the police force to detect and prevent crime. You must be prepared to stand up in a witness box and give

# Congress to hear plea on squatters

1975  
Correspondent

The Government is to be asked to implement measures to check both the influx of 'unlawful' squatters to the Western Cape and the squatters' movement. A resolution from the Pieterburg branch of the National Party, which will be submitted to the party's Cape conference in East London on September 2 and 3, will be preceded by a meeting of the party's provincial executive on September 1. On the morning of September 2, the provincial leader of the party, Mr P. W. Botha, will open the congress and inaugurate it on September 3. The Hon. Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, will deliver the closing address.

## WAGE GAP

A resolution, submitted by the Pieterburg branch, demands that the Government should grant a 10 per cent increase in the minimum wage for the white and non-white workers and the consequent increase in the income of the non-white workers as factors contributing to inflation.

The West-house branch asks the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, to inform the electorate of the party's Bantu policy clearly and honestly.

Other resolutions ask for Easter Monday to be abolished as a holiday and for April 6 to be reinstated as a holiday.

The Durban life National Party branch wants the Government to grant relief in respect of income tax levied on the earnings of married women.

The congress will have a special debate on South Africa's strategic position at which Mr Botha and Dr H. J. Muller, the Minister of Bantu Affairs, will be the chief speakers.

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2, 201

# Twelve kept locked in accident van

Cape Times 22/8/75

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② 20/  
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**TWELVE African labourers — arrested at Hout Bay yesterday for allegedly not possessing work permits — sat locked in an overturned truck for almost an hour before being released.**

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board official in charge of the vehicle did not unlock the rear door after the truck had overturned, according to Mr Ken Evans, on whose building site the labourers were arrested.

Two of the Africans were hurt. One had a cut above his eye, and the other claimed he had been hurt by a loose spare wheel.

Mr Evans, who is owner of the passenger coaster Circe, said it was "surprising" that none of the Africans had suffered worse injuries.

Administration Board officials with several trucks and a car raided the building site about 10am yesterday. The arrested men were locked into the rear of one truck, which reversed into a sandbank and overturned.

The official in charge managed to extricate himself unhurt from the cab and went for help, but left the Africans locked up. Almost an hour later he returned with other officials and opened the rear door so that they could get out.

## 'CONTEMPT'

Mr Evans said the actions of the officials were disgusting both during and after the arrests. "They chased the chaps all over the building, demanding to see their work permits. It is a miracle one young chap did not kill himself when he climbed up a hoist in an effort to get away."

It was incredible that men trying to earn a living were hounded in this way and treated not only like criminals but with the utmost contempt, he said.

A spokesman for the board's offices in Goodwood said yesterday that senior officials had gone to Hout Bay to investigate the matter.

He was aware that two of the African men in the van had been injured but he could not say how

# Wage gap fear

22/8/75

Cape Times Political Correspondent

WHILE the Government has pledged itself to narrowing the wage gap between Black and White, the Cape congress of the National Party will next month debate a motion opposing the narrowing of the gap if it is inflationary.

A draft resolution submitted to the Party branch of the party requires the Government to guard against the narrowing of the wage gap between Whites and non-Whites and the consequent increase in the income of the non-Whites as

factors contributing to inflation.

This is one of the few controversial motions to be raised at the party's diamond jubilee provincial congress in East London on September 2 and 3.

Another potentially controversial motion, submitted by the Piketberg branch, calls for stricter control measures to check the influx of "unlawful Bantu" into the Western Cape and to combat the "concomitant squatting around our cities and towns".

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# 30-man raid in City 9/9/5

Cape Times Reporter

A RAID involving about thirty plain-clothes and uniformed officials, ten light vans and a small bus was conducted in Cape Town's dockland area yesterday afternoon.

The raid was carried out with military precision, with vehicles and officials converging on the area from several directions and searching buildings, railway trucks and vehicles before arresting eight people.

The heads of the Bantu Administration Board and Cape Town's Department of Bantu Affairs knew nothing of the raids, which appeared to be for pass offences.

A Mr. Fourné of the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's office said his department did not possess vans to carry out such a raid. The director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr. Pietersen, said that he had not authorized any raid.

"You may have witnessed a routine inspection by our men," he said.

Mr. Pietersen promised to investigate the matter, "and let you know what happened."

The director of the Department of Bantu Affairs, Mr. A. MacLachlan, also said that he did not know of any raid conducted by his department.

# Hint of more control over Blacks in WP

3/9/75 The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, hinted last night that stricter regulations might be applied in the Western Cape to force employers to use Coloured instead of Black labour.

Many people including Nationalists, he said, claimed Coloured workers were no good. I say that approach must be pushed into the back ground. Stricter regulations should be made. People must help us in this whole process.

People were asking for more concessions for Black labour, saying that Coloured labour was bad. But Mr Raubenheimer said the time had come for Coloured labour to be

better trained and better paid once he was better trained.

Mr Raubenheimer said the migratory labour system was regarded as evil and should be removed. He appealed to farmers to train Coloured workers and not to allow Blacks in the Western Cape.

## BOTTLENECKS

Dealing earlier with bottlenecks in the resettlement of Blacks in the homelands, Mr Raubenheimer said the department's great problem was to get funds.

Black spots were being removed first because conditions were not controllable there. Blacks would be resettled in towns where hospitals, schools, businesses and other facilities would be provided.

Sada and Dimbas in the Ciskei which made headlines in the world Press because it was said people were forced to settle there now had more people than could be accommodated. There was a tremendous shortage of housing and the department was not getting enough money to catch up with the backlog.

People claimed they did not want to go to the homelands, but Mr Raubenheimer said he could give the assurance that if houses were provided even if other facilities were lacking Blacks would trek there in their hundreds of thousands.

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# Janson hint of rethink on migrants

26/9/75

Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN.—A hint that the Government may abolish or drastically revise the migratory labour system was given in Durban yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson.

The liberals say it but even a liberal can sometimes be right. We can't allow more migratory labour in a country like South Africa. Mr Janson told about 200 delegates attending the National Party's Natal congress.

He was replying to a speaker who called on the Government to relax the restrictions which oblige farmers to employ only Africans from the nearest tribal homeland. Mr Janson emphasized that this could not be done.

However, the time had come in South Africa for the press, academics and people in general to face up to facts.

There is no use denying the facts. We in South Africa have always faced up to our challenges. It is only when we do that we conquer. The migratory labour system is, at heart, not a good system," said Mr Janson.

## CAPE TOWN

One has only to look at Cape Town where Blacks left behind "sometimes one, sometimes two" illegitimate children at the end of their contracts.

Eighteen thousand Blacks were caught each year for being in Cape Town illegally — and we only catch 10 percent. The official Black population is 110,000 and there are about 90,000 there illegally. We can't throw them out, let's face it. These people have families to support," he said.

In this, Mr Janson appealed to the mostly Afrikaans-speaking delegates as people who "also have bitter memories of oppression".

During his own childhood economic hardship had forced his parents to live apart.

My father didn't find it difficult to be separated but no one would have given anything to feed and educate his children.

Will you blame a Black man for wanting to do the

same for his children?" he asked. "You won't stop it," at the same time he warned of the almost insuperable difficulties on the part of Black workers wanting wives and children to join them in the White urban areas.

Cape Town, for example, would have a population of one million in need of housing if this were allowed.

"Can you imagine this city going up overnight, or even in three years or four?" Mr Janson asked.

# Ease policy for Blacks

## — NGK call

**Own Correspondent**  
**CAPE TOWN** — A commission of the Ned Geref Kerk in the Cape has suggested that the church's synod ask the Government to bring about adaptations in its policy affecting Africans in the Western Cape to allow for a more settled family life

The commission specifically recommends that the Government be approached to build "family homes" for Blacks in the Western Cape, and to provide adequate facilities

for the education of all Black children

The proposed improvements in Black living conditions and education might affect influx and migrant labour laws and regulations, various Acts of Parliament affecting Bantu Education as well as the Bantu Urban Areas Act and Bantu Labour Act

The legislation concerned is listed in the report of the Cape Ned Geref

Kerk Synodic Commission for the Study of Racial Affairs, under the chairmanship of Professor Jac J Muller of the Ned Geref Kerk Theological Seminary at Stellenbosch.

Many other mainstream churches have condemned living conditions imposed on Blacks by legislation

Last year's General Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk, while deciding to take action on "problems" facing Coloured people,

merely "noted" a long list of Black grievances

The Federal Council of the Ned Geref Kerk which includes representatives of the Black, Coloured and Indian daughter churches, has already made a call for "families to be encouraged to remain together as far as possible"

It agreed to ask the Government to re-examine policies which disrupt family life.

### SPECIFICALLY

The Cape synod's commission has dealt specifically with the Blacks in the Western Cape and pointed to special problems arising under present legislation because of their distance from the nearest homelands, the Ciskei and Transkei.

The report to the present Ned Geref Kerk Cape synod, meeting in Cape Town, said the number of migrant labourers in the Western Cape had increased by more than 150 percent between 1966 and 1974 from 34 000 to 100 200

The increasing imbalance between families living together and migrant labourers working here and separated from their families is especially disturbing, the report said

*Ator*  
*17/10/75*

# Committee's Drift

EAST LONDON — The Committee's Drift resettlement scheme had arisen out of Grahamstown's request to become a Border industrial area, Mrs N. Charton of the Department of Political Science at Rhodes University said yesterday.

Speaking at the lunch-hour forum of the Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Charton said the people of Grahamstown had asked to be an industrial area in the hope of providing work opportunities for the town's black population.

"But in doing so, we are to blame for the scheme to move them to Committee's Drift," she said.

She said the people of Grahamstown were told by the Government that the

industries would have to employ homeland labour.

"Committee's Drift is the nearest homeland area and so our labour would have to be exported there so that it could be imported again for the industries," Mrs Charton said.

The black population of the town had grown from about 5 000 in 1946 to 37 500 this year, she said, and Grahamstown was unable to provide jobs for all of them.

"This growth is artificial and I blame it on the tightening of the influx control laws after 1946. White young people are able to move away, and indeed they do, but the blacks are unable to do this," Mrs Charton said.

However, Grahamstown had no enforced laws as strictly as the big centres, and so the town had become a centre for rural blacks who were unable to move to the big cities.

Grahamstown had only one small industry and so was unable to provide work for such large numbers, Mrs Charton said.

"There is another alternative to the industrial idea and that is to create small-town industries," Mrs Charton said.

"If we could create community industries such as the clothing one which is already functioning among the blacks, we could possibly do away with the need for the Committee's Drift scheme." — DOR.

① 39  
② 201  
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*Cape Times 7/11/75*  
**7 charged  
with  
illegal  
residence**

AN African woman, Mrs Nomangabonwa Maggie Dyani, who has lived illegally in the Cape Peninsula with her husband for 12 years, was yesterday sentenced to R20 (or 40 days), suspended for a year, at the Langa Magistrate's Court.

She was one of eight people — seven women and a man — who appeared on charges of being in the area illegally and of failing to produce reference books.

Miss Priscilla Gqobho and Mrs Eunice Fatyela said they had come to Cape Town to give birth to their children.

They were sentenced to R20 (or 40 days) for being in the area illegally and R5 (or 10 days) for not producing reference books, both sentences suspended for 12 months.

Mrs Nolindile Arosi received the same sentence.

A pregnant woman, Mrs Nontlebendwana Mbal, was sentenced to R20 (or 40 days), suspended for 12 months, for being in the Peninsula illegally.

Another of the women, Mrs Grace Tsokolo Makoloane, was acquitted. She said in evidence that on October 30 — when an inspection had been carried out at the Crossroads squatters camp by officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) — she had been told to get into the police van without being asked to produce her reference book.

She said the book had been in her hut, and produced it in court.

The man, Mr Mtshutshisi Ntondo, was remanded on bail till December 8 for medical examinations.

The Additional Commissioner for Bantu Affairs, Mr L van Wyk, presided and Mr J S Loedolff prosecuted. Mr B Zinn (of Gelb, Gelb, Simon and Shapiro) and Mr M S Nacerodien (of Fuller, Moore and Son) represented the eight accused.

OPERATING COSTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS  
The Commission recommends state financing in full or partly. The Human Sciences do not require much in the way of capital and expensive equipment. The Commission would hope that purchases are not made so as to deprive those fields in which they do clearly, the less spent on the Human Sciences in the past will be spent in the way of operating costs.

CAPITAL AND EXPENSIVE EQUIPMENT

The Commission recommends state financing in full or partly. The Human Sciences do not require much in the way of capital and expensive equipment. The Commission would hope that purchases are not made so as to deprive those fields in which they do

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# CCI PLEA FOR AFRICAN WORKERS' FAMILIES

ARGUS  
25/11/75

d tutors. Comment

12. **THE families of Black married migrant workers should be permitted to reside with them in urban areas, the labour affairs committee of the Cape Chamber of Industries says in its annual report.**

fewer tests? Essays and

The committee adds that in view of the serious lack of accommodation, Black people who have rights of residence in urban areas should be given priority.

ward by the CCI but not accepted by the authorities

The report acknowledges that the authorities have been co-operative in meeting the labour requirements of seasonal industries. It says local Coloured labour is used to the fullest possible extent, but it is clear that over seasons, Black workers had to be recruited.

13.

The report says a proposal for a small and controlled Black labour pool to meet the emergency labour requirements of employers in the Western Cape has been put for-

### EXPANDING

The CCI realises the necessity for some form of influx control, particularly in the Western Cape where there is a large and rapidly expanding Coloured population.

However, Black labour is 'absolutely essential' as Coloured men are reluctant to perform heavy manual labour or work in conditions of heat and cold.

Industries employed 4 102 migratory Black workers in relation to 33 931 employed in the Peninsula, which is 12.08 percent of the total migrant force in the area.

PS 23.9.1975

1/201

2/293

**EAST LONDON** — The feared growth of a squatter camp, the mess left by unauthorised weekend campers and the non-removal of rubbish during the holiday period came under strong attack in a petition submitted to the Kaffrarian Divisional Council at its meeting here yesterday

Residents of Haga-Haga Extension I said they were "concerned about the establishment of a location within 300 m. of our homes."

The site, a divisional council camp for eight workmen, "could snowball into shebeens and lodging houses for migrant and illegal labour entering this area"

The housing was to have been for single men only but, the petitioners said, "no fewer than four

## Petition over camp

10/1/76 DD.

women with children are living on the site already"

The petition also complained about "trippers and weekend campers who pollute the sea bush immediately in front of properties on the foreshore with homemade lavatories, leaving stools and soiled toilet paper on a Monday after their visits"

The residents asked for the appointment of a beach ranger and fishery inspector who could enforce the ban on camping and ensure the hygiene of the area.

The council's roads engineer, Mr A Hall, said he had inspected the township yesterday and found it clean. He had found no serious pollution of the

bush and no women or children were living in the labourers' camp. The council's representative at Komga, a Mr Gowar, had reported to him that refuse removals were done right through the holiday period.

"This is not true," interjected Councillor A. G. King, who lives at Haga-Haga.

The place was clean now, he said, but during the holidays it had been filthy. Refuse bins had been so full during December that he and other residents had had to cart the rubbish away

Mr Hall also reported that the camp was to have been moved out of sight of the residents' homes, but

there had not been time during December. This would now be done during January

The council agreed to question Mr Gowar at the next meeting of the health committee. — DDR.



FOOTNOTES:

- (1) Respectively RP 84/1970 and RP 19/1972.
- (2) P. Raup, "Law Reform and Agricultural Development", in H.M. Southworth and B.F. Johnstone, Agricultural Development and Economic Growth (Cornell University Press, 1967) page 270.
- (3) Raup, *ibid.*
- (4) RP 19/1972, page 34.
- (5) *Op.cit.* page 69.
- (6) Cf. for instance, Assembly Debates, August 11, 1966, Volume 17, Columns 565 - 572.
- (7) Commission of Inquiry into European Occupancy of the Rural Areas An. 865 of 1960, page 58.
- (8) *ibid.*
- (9) M. Lipton "White Farming in South Africa", Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics, XII(1) March 1974, pages 56-7.
- (10) *Op.cit.* page 18 Bantu women as contract workers
- (11) *Op.cit.* page \*2. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether consideration has been given to allowing Bantu women to enter the Cape Peninsula as contract workers, if so, with what result, if not,

(2) whether consideration will be given to the matter

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

(1) and (2) No.

Hansard 4  
col 246  
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Cape Times 11/2/76

# Domestic worker is fined

Staff Reporter

A RONDEBOSCH widow, Mrs Barbara Graves, yesterday admitted to a Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr L van Wyk, that she had employed a domestic worker who was living in the area illegally to nurse her ailing husband

Mr Van Wyk found the worker, Mrs Cynthia Njamani, guilty of being in the Peninsula without a permit and fined her R20 (or 40 days) suspended for 12 months. She was also fined R10 (or five days) for failing to produce her pass

In a statement before the court, Mrs Graves said she had applied in 1971 for Mrs Njamani to be registered. She had tried to get a good servant as her sick husband needed care

Her husband had died in the meantime

Mr J Fourie prosecuted Mr A Solomon (of Sonnenberg, Hoffman and Galombick) appeared for Mrs Njamani

(1) 284  
(2) 320  
(3) 201

# Transkei gets labour and tax pact

**TRANSKEIANS** working and living in South Africa will be protected by an agreement between the two governments when the Transkei becomes independent in October.

Reliable sources said this week that the agreement would be far broader than the labour pacts between South Africa and Malawi and Mozambique.

It will provide for certain minimum controls by Umtata over Transkeians in South Africa.

It will also allow at least part of their income tax to be paid directly to the Transkei Government.

Migratory workers' taxes, formerly paid to the South African Government, will be an important source of income for the new state's treasury.

By NICHOLAS VAN OUDTSHOORN

## Protection

It is understood that this agreement was drawn up at the insistence of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei. It had become clear no legal protection could be given to Transkeian citizens working in South Africa in the new constitution.

Negotiations are taking place to admit the Transkeian Republic as a full member of the customs union between South Africa, Botswana and

Swaziland.

Should this happen — and these African states cannot afford to withdraw — they would be forced to give at least de facto recognition to the Transkei as a sovereign state.

Transkei citizens will have dual citizenship for a while after independence. In constitutional law they will be classed as Transkeian citizens, but in terms of international law they will all be considered citizens of

both the Republic of the Transkei and South Africa.

This dual citizenship is considered only temporary until the Transkei has achieved international recognition.

Whites who plan to remain in the Transkei after independence will also have dual citizenship but they can take out full Transkeian citizenship after the interim period.

## Giant tent town

A VAST tent town to house more than 12 000 Xhosas, thousands of Whites and more than 300 journalists and television crews from all over the world is to be put up in Umtata for the independence celebrations from October 23 to 27.

There are only five hotels in Umtata and it is understood that all the rooms will be taken by VIPs.

The Chief Information Officer for the Transkeian Government, Mr G. J. G. Geldenhuys, this week gave details of the events

## for the visitors

planned for the celebration week.

On October 23 there will be a soccer final and boxing match. Next (Sunday) there will be a special interdenominational church service.

In the afternoon VIPs will arrive.

## Banquet

It is not yet known who will represent South Africa but the delegation will arrive on the Monday. That night a State banquet will be held at an hotel in Umtata at which the South African representative will formally give the territory its new status in terms of the Transkei Act, which will sever it now from South Africa. At five minutes to midnight the South African flag will be lowered and the Transkei flag hoisted. A 101-gun salute will be fired.

## Urban black leases DD 18/2/76 restricted

CAPE TOWN — The Government has decided not to extend the 30-year lease system for urban black people in the Cape Peninsula because the Western Cape is a preferential area for Coloured employment

This was disclosed in the House of Assembly yesterday when the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, replied to a question tabled by Mrs H. Suzman (PRP, Houghton)

The minister said 30-year leases did not apply to the Cape Peninsula and that "the status quo is being maintained"

Mr Botha added: "The provisions for 30-year leases have not been extended to urban black residential areas in the Cape Peninsula, because generally speaking, it would not have been in line with the declared policy of the Government which recognises the Western Cape as a preferential area for Coloured employment." — PC.

(1) 320

(2) 201

① 293  
 ② 124  
 ③ Migrant Labor - Cape

**MR TOM WALTERS,**  
 a member of the City  
 Council Housing Com-

mittee, yesterday at-  
 tacked the "squattling  
 bill" now before Par-  
 liament and said it  
 would effectively eli-  
 minate the future  
 movement of Coloured  
 labour.

Section 3C of the bill  
 contains a clause which  
 will make it compulsory  
 for an employer to obtain  
 a certificate from a local  
 authority, like the Cape  
 Town City Council or the  
 Divisional Council or any  
 town council, stating that  
 proper housing is avail-  
 able for a prospective em-  
 ployee or that the em-  
 ployer will provide  
 proper housing.  
 Mr Walters said that,  
 because of the acute hous-

# AVOID SOCIAL DISORDER

ing shortage in Cape  
 Town, for instance, it will  
 be "impossible" to issue  
 such a certificate, in view  
 of the long waiting list  
 for "proper housing".

"The Government is in  
 fact, creating machinery  
 for the control of  
 Coloured labour.

"Even at the most op-  
 timistic calculation, the  
 crash building pro-  
 gramme proposed by our  
 city engineer in con-  
 junction with the Depart-  
 ment of Community De-  
 velopment and to be fun-  
 ded by the National  
 Housing Commission  
 would not eliminate the  
 squatter problem for at  
 least eight years.

"Therefore, the city  
 council simply would not  
 be able to issue a cer-  
 tificate stating that



Mr Tom Walters  
 City Engineer

proper housing was avail-  
 able for a prospective em-  
 ployee.

"It means that the Gov-  
 ernment will effectively  
 eliminate any possibility  
 of labour turnover, not  
 only in respect of Afri-

cans, but also in respect  
 of Coloured labourers  
 from other areas," he  
 said.

"This means that,  
 unless for instance, hous-  
 ing is provided for con-  
 struction workers on site,  
 then their movement to  
 the city will be  
 eliminated.

"Furthermore, prob-  
 lems that stick out like a  
 sore thumb as far as a re-  
 sult of this rushed legis-  
 lation is concerned are  
 the questions of what is  
 actually meant by 'proper  
 housing' and does 'proper  
 housing' include accom-  
 modation for the wives  
 and children of the work-  
 ers, or are we now ex-  
 tending the legal concept  
 of migrant labour to the  
 Coloured population?" Mr  
 Walters asked.

"The solution does not

lie in bills to control the  
 movement of citizens but  
 in a massive programme  
 of cheap housing situated  
 near the demand for la-  
 bour, plus site and serv-  
 ice camps.

"I have suggested the  
 construction of emer-  
 gency camps several times  
 to the secretary of com-  
 munity development," Mr  
 Walters said.

He said the emergency  
 camps he envisages should  
 be similar to those built  
 all over Europe after the  
 last war and should be  
 administered by social  
 welfare officials who  
 were trained in the hand-  
 ling of the people.

"I believe that this par-  
 ticular clause in the bill  
 is going to create a new  
 low in bushdwellers who  
 will not be seen but re-  
 main a scar on the con-  
 science of our prosperous  
 society," Mr Walters  
 added.

# They came to the city to be near the food and money

**MAVIS COETZEE** and her husband, a semi-skilled painter, live with their five children in a wooden shack erected by the Cape Divisional Council.

The people named her reza Geduld Park and the name stuck. Their post as delivered to their shack numbers at Geduld Park. So the post office officially recognizes the name.

"We named it Geduld Park (Patience Park) because we knew we would have to have a lot of patience before we will ever, if ever, get a house."

"We pay the council R6,50 for this shack. We lived in a pondok before at Brown se Gonde.



Mrs Mavis Coetzee

"The council moved us here. They promised us a house. God knows when," Mavis said.

**KATRINA DE BRUYN** and her husband Andrew came to Cape Town because my husband and I were being paid starvation wages by the boss and the missus in Knolls River.

"We couldn't survive on his R8 a week as a gardener and my R3 a week as a domestic servant. We have three children aged five, four and three.

"My one child is deaf and dumb. My husband now works as a labourer for a construction company in Bishop Lavis. He earns R26,82 now."

"At least now we can eat regularly and I can look after my deaf and dumb son. If the council demolish this shack we



Mrs Katrina de Bruyn

live at, we will move deeper into the bush. But go back. Mrs de Bruyn said.

**NOMBEKO MBOLI** ran away when she saw our car and later shyly apologized explaining that "I got such a fright, I thought you came to take me to jail again..."

Her behaviour was both typical of the hounded squatter society and understandable of a sound of who fear the sound of every car that nearby

"The officials broke down our shack and took away our possessions. My husband works here for many years. He could not find work in King Willem's Town. I look after the children.

"If they find me here



Mrs Nombeko Mboli

and kick me out, I will find deeper in the bush. We are trapped. There is nowhere else to go," she said.

**ANNA VELL** says she and her husband and children were used to staying in a shack and almost used to the hounding of Bantu Affairs Administration who Board inspectors who demolished their shack regularly at Crossroads.

"We followed the advice of other people and moved away from Crossroads after our shack was demolished several times."

"My husband does not know in terms of the law to have a house in Cape Town, because he was not born here."

"Now he is afraid to see the officials also, because they'll send us back. He has a good job working as



Mrs Anna Vell

a petrol attendant at a garage. We came to Cape Town to be near the money," Anna explained.

**ANGELINE Mangine** lives in a bush shack — we promised not to say where — and said she and her husband trekked to Cape Town with their three children "in search of food."

"My husband has not got the necessary papers to live in Cape Town or to work here. We come from the Millarburg Re-settlement Township near Queenstown."

"There are no more jobs. The White people pay only R10 a month there."

"At night the children used to cry for food. We decided it was better to come and live in the bush near the city so my husband can earn better money."



Mrs Angeline Mangine

"We hide here. If they kick us out, we will come back. We must live," Angeline said.

1) Migrant Labour - SA. - Cape  
2) Migrant Labour - Transvaal - L.H.E.  
3) 293

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Roll  
12 303

# KEEPS BLACKS OUT SAYS HAAK

7/8/76 nm.

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Jan Haak, former Minister of Economic affairs, said at Stellenbosch yesterday that the Black man must never be allowed to become a factor in the Western Cape.

Not only must the influx of Black labour in White - Coloured areas of the Cape be checked it must be drastically reduced, he added.

"We must ensure that Black labour is eliminated from the work pattern in our projected economic expansion in this area."

Opening a one day congress on the development of the Western Cape, at the University of Stellen-

bosch, Mr Haak said labour relations and the pattern of political and social development in the Western Cape differed radically from that of the rest of the Republic, where White - Black relations were preponderant.

"White - Coloured relations are also in a state of political evolution. We must take cognisance of this situation and must ensure that the Black man does not become a factor here."

Mr. Haak said there were already an estimated 70 000 Blacks who were in the Western Cape illegally, apart from the 20 000 squatters, and he added that every effort should be made to stop "the further black

ening of this region"

Referring to the mine workers' demand for a five day week he said that in present circumstances, with greater demands being made on South Africans politically, economically and militarily, everyone should be prepared to work longer, rather than shorter hours.

"We must realise that we simply cannot afford to consider a universal five day working week."

"We should rather be thinking in terms of a return to the traditional six-day week."

"Through longer hours and harder work, every worker can contribute to the fight against rising costs."

DD 7/12/76 -

## Consul in bid to curb violence

CAPE TOWN — The Transkei Consul in Cape Town, Mr Mandlenkosi Dumalatsile, last night addressed 1 000 Transkei citizens in the black township of Nyanga in a desperate attempt to curb the violence which has left 12 people wounded two dead and 15 houses gutted.

"I am going to attempt to cool the situation," he said before the meeting, which was announced from loudspeakers mounted on police vans roving the embattled township.

Meanwhile the causes of the violence — which was initially put down to faction fighting and attempts by students to raid liquor shebeens in the bachelor quarters — have assumed new political dimensions and are seen by residents as a straight clash between migrant workers living in Nyanga and more settled residents.

"The single men are not settled here," one resident said. "Their homes are in Transkei and they are not concerned with the problems of people who have lived here all their lives".

He said the object of the students was to involve the migrant workers in "their struggle" — hence the attack on the shebeens and demands by the students that the migrant workers stay away from work.

The response of the migrant workers to the shebeen raids has been harsh. On Sunday they chased and killed two students — DDC



Cape Times 17/12/76

# Migrant living conditions are poor — survey

Staff Reporter

THE average type of accommodation offered to Black migrant workers in the Cape Peninsula does not cater for the basic living needs of a human being, according to a report by the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit of the University of Cape Town department of economics.

201, 124

The report, based on a survey of the living conditions of migrant workers in the Peninsula, said no man should have to spend his working life in the poor and often unhealthy conditions provided by current accommodation.

However, there was a growing realization by the larger, more progressive companies that poor living conditions were economically counter-productive.

An example of counter-productive dwelling units was evident in recently built dormitories in Section two, Guguletu. These were directly responsible for preventing employees from going to work.


## Ventilation

Constant dampness, created by inadequate ventilation, caused water to condense on the low roofs which resulted in flu outbreaks among workers and left them prone to other diseases. Most of the dormitories were at best cold and constantly draughty.

The workers were genuinely dissatisfied with their living conditions, and the events of the second half of this year were evidence that conditions in the townships were far from acceptable to those living there.

The report says certain minimum living requirements should be compulsory in all accommodation, and makes several recommendations.

These include the division of all dormitories into separate rooms, each room should have a window, two tier bunks should be scrapped, floors should be adequately covered, and all dormitories should have ceilings.



Above: The inside of an employer's temporary dormitory shed in Nyanga. The migrant workers have erected ponds in the sheds. These pictures were among a collection taken by the Southern Labour and Development Research Unit of the department of economics at the University of Cape Town as part of a report on the living conditions of migrant workers in the Peninsula.

Top left: The four-storey blocks of flats with rooms for two men are very much in demand and always full.

Top centre: The inside of a dormitory in one of the Peninsula's Black townships. There was one light bulb to each dormitory and no plugs to enable the dwellers to use the electricity, according to the report.

Top right: The outside of two-storey flats in Langa.

124  
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# The Cape Times

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1976

## *Migrant housing*

MIGRATORY labour, as a sociological and economic phenomenon, is bad enough. As social workers, church spokesmen and other objective observers have pointed out, it leads to illegitimacy, alcoholism, prostitution, crime, divorce and a host of other social evils that contribute towards instability of society and alienation of the individual. But when it is accompanied by appalling living conditions, then no one need wonder why men who spend most of their lives away from their wives and children are easy prey to those seeking support for township unrest. A survey by the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit of UCT shows that the average accommodation offered to Black migrants in the Cape Peninsula *does not cater for the basic living needs of a human being*. While some

employers may be unconcerned that their workers live in damp dormitories without a vestige of personal privacy, the research unit noted that such conditions were counter-productive and seriously affected their productivity. It recommended minimum living requirements such as the division of dormitories into separate rooms with their own windows, adequate floor covering and ceilings. These may sound little enough, but they show that many have less. Here is scope for the recently-established urban foundation to make the lives of a large section of the city Black community more worth living; and an opportunity for individual business concerns to see whether their own migrant workers are at least comfortable, even if they are deprived of their families.

# Influx control laws alarm advice office

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IT WAS alarming that the laws on influx control were still applied inflexibly even though changes in the legislation were said to be in the offing, the Athlone Advice Office said in its report for 1977.

The report, which was published this week, said "the authorities zealously refuse to make concessions (with rare exceptions) even when statutes allow them some discretion" As "far more human approach" would have been appropriate after the anguish

of last year's unrest  
The main issues affecting the work of the advice office during the year were  
● The independence of Transkei which turned many life-long Capetonians into Transkeians  
● The aftermath of last

year's disturbances  
● The recession which produced a tremendous surge of unemployment and increasing poverty  
● The implementation of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act  
The report said the recession has brought unprecedented numbers of unemployed people to the office for help in claiming unemployment benefits  
Contract workers found that their permits to be in the area expired when they lost their jobs

### Little hope

In terms of the labour contracts, employers could not dismiss contract workers before their contracts expired without good reason. Retrenchment was not accepted as a reason and "in practice an offence on the part of the worker is usually made the excuse for dismissal" and he is sent home with little hope of fresh contracts being available

The report said that containerization came to Cape Town at a bad time and many dock workers, with long experience as stevedores had been paid off. Casual workers did not qualify for pensions or unemployment benefits.

The office was concerned about the thousands of less conspicuous miseries that formed the background to the unrest last year

"The evils of the migratory labour system have been exposed incessantly, yet the bureaucratic machinery grinds on. Langa Court is filled day after day with people who are heavily fined or jailed for having been caught earning a living or maintaining some sort of family life. The standard sentence is now R50 or 90 days"

# Appeal to stop employing 'illegal' labour

CAPE TIMES  
25/8/77

Staff Reporter

THE Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board has appealed to employers to stop employing "illegal" Africans

In a statement issued yesterday BAAB said they needed the co-operation of employers, especially after the steep hike of prosecutions over the past five years

Employers prosecuted for hiring "illegal" Africans rose from 607 in 1971 to 1486 in 1976.

The statement said "The total of unemployed coloureds and Africans who are legally in the area, has risen sharply.

"The African who is illegally employed is usually, without exception, also illegally in the area. The African in the area has a serious problem when he is jobless and cannot meet the needs of his family."

BAAB decided at a recent meeting to seek the co-operation of employers.

Fines for employers, laid down the last parliamentary sitting are: For the first offence a maximum of R100 or three months' imprisonment, and if convicted within two years a minimum of R100 or imprisonment for a minimum period of three months or both. Employers can also be imprisoned on the second conviction without the option

of a fine. The statement explained the procedure for hiring an African "An employer must first get a certificate from the Department of Labour stating that coloured labour is not available in the area. After this the employer should contact the labour bureau of BAAB"

The BAAB labour bureau can be contacted in Langa at 53-1673 and Nyanga at 77-9187

By order of the particular

speaking they are able to fulfill the requirements of Section 10(1) of the particular act provided they do not

to employment contracts after 1968, which restricts the legal

contract workers to a much greater degree than previously.

regulation stipulates that all contracts entered into with

reserves be for a maximum of one year, and that at the end of

the men return to the reserve in order to enter into a new

employment. The final category consists of those men who are

'illegal' in the townships or in squatter camps. This category

with in this work paper.

men who qualify under Section 10(1)a or b) for permanent

the urban area are termed local men; those men whose right

urban area is dependent upon their contract with an employer

contract workers.

RS IN CAPE TOWN - 1976

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the Cape Peninsula are Langa, Nyanga  
workers live in Langa. If an em-  
outside the townships, he must apply  
Board for a special permit to do so.

ing singly in the Peninsula. Firstly  
ermanent residence in the urban area in  
tu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No.  
re are the workers who came to the urban  
ese men are entitled to remain in the  
b of the above act provided they do not

with whom they have contracted.  
qualify for permanent residence. Thirdly, there are the men  
to employment contracts after 1968, which restricts the legal

contract workers to a much greater degree than previously.  
regulation stipulates that all contracts entered into with

reserves be for a maximum of one year, and that at the end of  
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employment. The final category consists of those men who are  
'illegal' in the townships or in squatter camps. This category

with in this work paper.  
men who qualify under Section 10(1)a or b) for permanent

the urban area are termed local men; those men whose right  
urban area is dependent upon their contract with an employer

contract workers.

The latter term has been chosen in preference to the term 'migrant workers' because the popular connotation of the work migrant is of impermanence. In fact it is submitted that the contract workers spend their entire working lives in urban areas insofar as it matters, and return to the rural areas for only a few weeks each year.

The Western Cape is officially a 'Coloured Preference' area. This means that before an employer can employ contract workers, he must first show that there are no so-called Coloured men to fill the jobs. It is the Government's stated intention to phase out the African labour force in the Western Cape. The criterion applied to implement this policy is that of productivity.

# Some migrants will return to Peninsula

Staff Reporter *Cape Times*  
19/4/77

CONTRACTS FOR black migrant labourers with a record of previous employment in the Cape Peninsula would be renewed, Cape Town's Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F H Botha, announced yesterday.

They would be the only exceptions in a blanket-ban on labour contracts announced on March 21 this year. The exceptions will be made on condition that previous employment was with the same employer.

Mr Botha said yesterday that the total ban on contract labour had been reconsidered after appeals were received from employers who had repeatedly employed the same labourers and had built up good employer/employee relationships. In many cases labourers had returned yearly for the past 10 years and this had resulted in benefits for both employers and employees.

"I would not like to be the official to break it up," he said. His department had prepared special forms for employers who wished to have former employees back on contract and these would be available at his office and at the labour bureau of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

Mr Botha said the first responsibility lay with providing work for the Peninsula's coloured workers and then for other black labourers permanently resident in the area.

The ban on migrant contracts would protect the labour market for resident workers and he hoped they would use the opportunity. Statistics showed that thousands of coloured people were unemployed and unemployment among black residents had risen to an unprecedented 2 500.

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~~Migrant Labour~~ S.A.  
Cape  
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Cape Times 15/4/77

## Study of black migrant labour

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Staff Reporter

BLACK migrant labour statistics for the Peninsula are being examined by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner to establish whether exceptions can be made in the blanket ban on contract renewals imposed three weeks ago.

Cape Town's Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F H Botha, said yesterday that should exemptions be justified the matter would be referred to "higher authority" for decisions.

The purpose of the ban, he said, was to protect black labour permanently resident in the Peninsula, of whom many were presently unemployed. The first responsibility was to ensure that the Western Cape's coloured labour received employment.

Blacks who were permanent residents were being overlooked in a

preference for migrant labour, and were not fully employed.

He said there had not been strong opposition from industry, which had shown understanding for the problem. There were, however, certain categories of work which were not suitable or were not wanted by the local labour force.

Mr Botha said a further factor being considered for possible justified exemption from the ban on contract renewals was that many migrant labourers had been returning regularly for many years to the same employer. This had resulted in good relationships between employer and employee and a certain measure of experience and training might be lost if contracts were not renewed.

"We are taking a serious look at these cases," he said.

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# Nicro warns on migrant 'family' life

A MAJOR social problem has been caused by migratory labourers who father illegitimate children in the Black townships, says Mr Roland Graser, national director of the National Institute of Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

- 4 Length and mines .....
- 5 Foreign Af Economy, 19
- 6 Approximate (only) invest Chamber of M

Mr Graser, who was talking on the relationship between crime and social change, at the University of the Western Cape last night, said the urban African in South Africa was perhaps more adversely affected by the disruptive forces of detribalisation and urbanisation than any other group anywhere.

"There is little doubt in my mind that these forces are closely related to the high crime rate among urban Africans in this country," said Mr Graser.

Africans coming to the cities seldom came as families, and often landed in all male hostels, which were unnatural and had a desocialising effect on their inmates.

Alternatively, they became squatters and lived under unhygienic conditions. There are no 'points of contact' — where incoming people are met by city dwellers, who help to orientate them in the city.

### FACTORS

These factors, with the partial break with tribal traditions and the partial acceptance of Western traditions, had caused the 'most far-reaching effects on family life,' Mr Graser said.

Housing, sports and recreational activities were also inadequate, and caused boredom and frustration.

Nicro social workers had reported that in most townships there was no community sentiment. Crimes were perpetrated without anyone intervening. 'A person may be stabbed to death in a crowded street or on a rugby field, and the murderer saunters away heroically, unless there are police around,' said a Black Nicro social worker.

Mr Graser pointed out that crime was not necessarily related to poverty. He said that in the Modderdam Road squatters' camp, for example, the crime rate had been low because there was a community spirit.

### LAWS

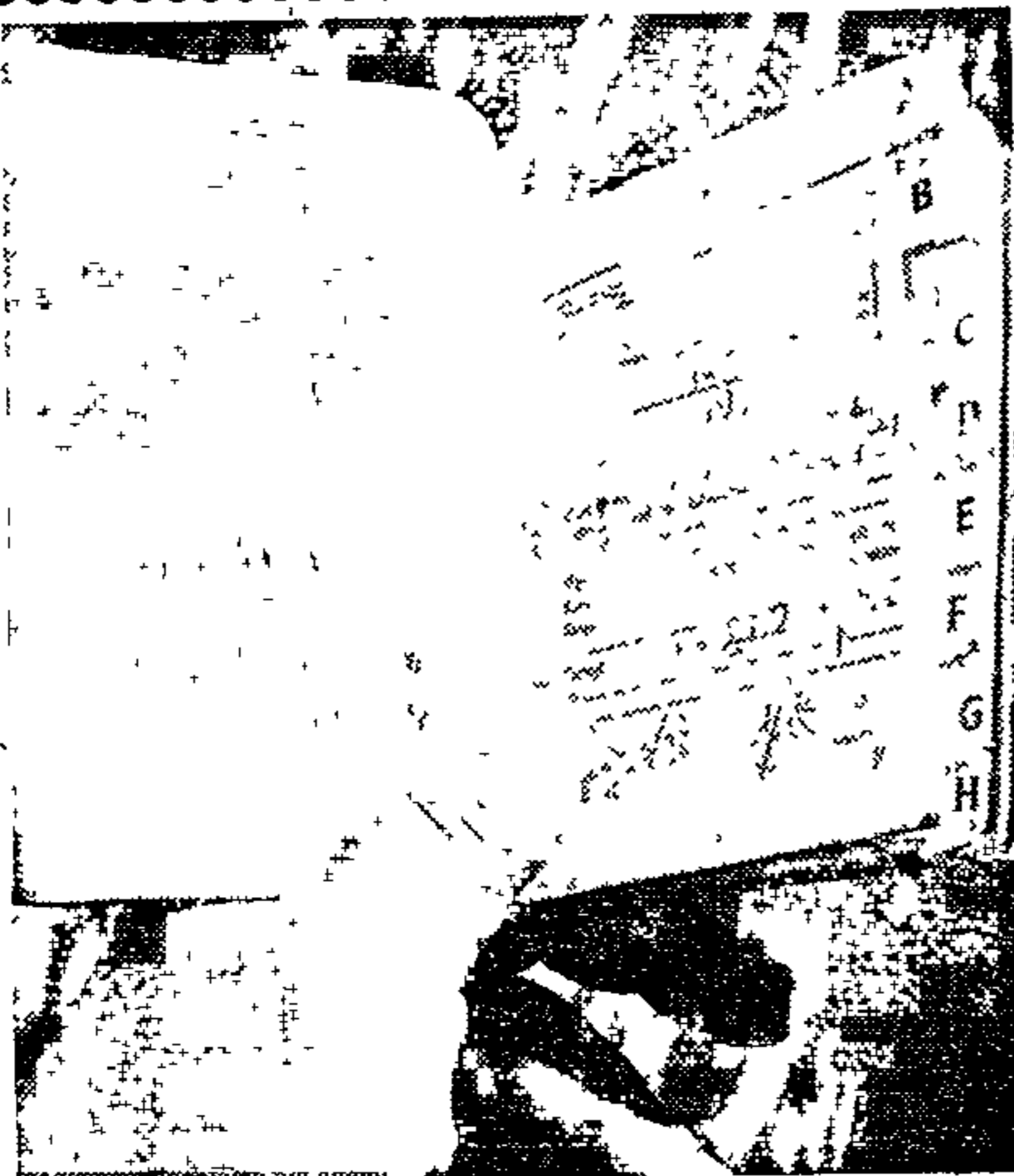
Laws, said Mr Graser, did not always keep up with the social changes in society, and so ended up making criminals of people who fell foul of laws no longer appropriate or acceptable.

Examples of such laws, he said, were those aimed at public drunkenness and pass offences.

'Laws that are not supported by the majority, and do not enjoy the emotional support of the citizens cannot be effective or create long-term order,' he warned.

to the S.A.  
Length and mines .....

Mr Graser, who was talking on the relationship between crime and social change, at the University of the Western Cape last night, said the urban African in South Africa was perhaps more adversely affected by the disruptive forces of detribalisation and urbanisation than any other group anywhere.



*THE new travel document (left), compared with the ordinary reference book (dompass), which all Blacks are required to carry, open at the page containing a residence permit.*

## Peninsula-born - ARGUS 9/3/77 but must leave

DOCUMENTS showing that a young Black girl born in the Peninsula has been given a temporary permit to reside in the area of her birth, have been given to The Argus by the Athlone Advice Office.

In its latest quarterly report the Advice Office — operated jointly by the Black Sash and the SA Institute of Race Relations — said it was 'disturbing' to note that Cape Town born and bred Xhosa-speaking young people who applied for their identity documents were being given Transkei travel documents instead.

The Argus was shown a temporary permit issued by the Bantu Af-

fairs Commissioner in January to a girl born at The Strand in 1961, and who was required to apply for a Reference Book last year.

Instead, the 16-year-old girl was given a document marked 'temporary permit,' stating she was entitled to be in the Peninsula only until July 26.

The permit is marked: 'Country or territory of origin — Transkei.' It is signed by a 'passport control officer.'

The person concerned was born at The Strand but has lived in Cape Town since birth and attended school in Guguletu. She has never been outside the Peninsula, a spokesman of the Athlone Advice Office said.



# Job crunch leads to curbs on migrants

**Own Correspondent**  
**CAPE TOWN.**—An alarming rise in Black unemployment in the Cape has prompted authorities to curb the employment of migrant workers.

Figures released by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board in the Cape show about 9 per cent of Blacks living permanently in the area are jobless and Black unemployment has been rising at more than 1 per cent a week.

The board's chief director in Cape Town, Mr A. McLachlan, said yesterday curbs on migrant workers were necessary because "I can't let the unemployment rate of the permanent residents continue to rise".

And the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, confirmed he had urged his department to find employment for local workers before importing contract workers.

The board's figures show that of the 29 355 Black workers living permanently in the Cape, 2 515 are jobless.

In the four working days from Friday to Wednesday the number of resident Black jobless has jumped by 271.

The president of the Building Industries Federation, Mr L. Fish, said yesterday from Johannesburg a delegation had met the Ministers of Finance, Economic Affairs, Labour, Public Works, and Community Development to discuss the crisis.

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*201*

*DM = 2  
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*Lecture 12 handout*

*β = 30%*

*(using the usual formula)*

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Caps  
Tues 28/12/76



'White cap' Amabiraca migrant workers from Transkei patrolling the streets of Mnyanga yesterday next to the ruins of a house. The knotted kerchiefs

P 01  
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Cape Tim's 28/12/76



kei parading the streets of Nyanga yesterday next to the ruins of a house. The knotted kerchiefs are their distinctive uniform.

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202  
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Armed Amabacha tribesmen, wearing their distinctive white headgear as a means of identification, patrol the streets of Nyanga yesterday. In the background are the gutted ruins of a house they had burnt down — one of the 186. The tribesmen clashed with the residents after they refused to observe the students' call for a period of mourning over Christmas. Some residents claimed the police had helped the tribesmen, but police denied the allegation.

# Transkeians go on rampage—24 dead

DD 28/12/76

**CAPE TOWN — Transkei migrant workers went on the rampage in Nyanga and Guguletu yesterday leaving 24 dead and hundreds injured.**

Ambabacha tribesmen, refusing to observe the students' call for mourning over Christmas, clashed with township residents and 186 houses were burnt down.

The Commissioner of Police, Gen Gert Prinsloo, said last night he had come to Cape Town to have consultations over the situation and that he had met his officers and had taken certain decisions with them.

"What we have decided to do is not for me to make

public but it is aimed at dealing with the situation more effectively," he said after spending the day in the troubled township areas.

Gen Prinsloo said he had decided he could now leave the situation in the hands of his officers and would return to the Transvaal today.

He said the situation was now under control.

The township resembled a refugee camp as an estimated 5 000 people struggled with bundles on their heads and overloaded pushcarts and vehicles towards the sanctuary of neighbouring Guguletu.

An armed and dejected-looking Mr A Maclachlan, Chief Director of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board in the Peninsula, surveyed the damage amounting to hundreds of thousands of rands and warned

"I cannot be held responsible for the safety

of people in the townships today."

Later he said a survey of damage caused by the fighting which started on Sunday and reached peak at 1 am yesterday when residents were woken and told to prepare themselves for an attack, had shown that 86 houses were gutted completely, another 58 partially gutted and 36 slightly damaged. Fourteen vehicles had been burnt out.

Meanwhile, passions are running high in the neighbouring townships following yesterday's fire in Nyanga.

"Two babies were burnt alive in that house," another resident said, pointing to a charred ruin. "Their mother was chased away by the tribesmen when she tried to save them."

Another Nyanga resident, Mr N Mangena, accused the police of assisting the tribesmen

"When groups of us tried to protect our homes, the police shot into the crowds — when we ran away leaving our dead the Amabacha tribesmen were permitted to chase after us and set fire to our houses," another resident said.

A group of blacks nearby who were armed with a variety of weapons, including what looked like a home-made petrol bomb launcher, said they would take their revenge.

Brig Cerff said yesterday the police would always be blamed — no matter what they did.

"We are accused of taking sides when we do go in," he said. "And by the same token, if we don't go in, we are accused of doing nothing."

The Rev H Mamabolo, chairman of the Minister's Fraternal, said yesterday the police were more 'provocative than protective'.

He said instead of forming a barrier between the hostels of the tribesmen and the other residents, the police were "allowing the migrants to come through and do what they wish."

Mr G Phoho, who lives next to the Nyanga Post Office which was burnt out last July, said he was shot in the stomach by a policeman while trying to defend his home from the tribesmen.

He had pellet wounds in his stomach.

Mr J Khama, an Nyanga shopkeeper, said he was sending his children back to the Transkei. He was despairing of the chances of peace in the townships.

He said the students were behind the trouble.

"During Christmas they forced people who had been drinking to swallow Omo washing powder. Then it was they who

started the trouble on Christmas Day by attacking the bachelor quarters," he said.

Mr Maclachlan agreed it was the students who were the cause of the trouble.

But a group of militant students in nearby Guguletu who were preparing to protect the township from suffering the same fate as Nyanga, claimed it was because the tribesmen refused to recognise the black students union's demands that Christmas be a period of mourning, that there had been trouble.

The other residents listen to us — why not the Amabacha?" they asked.

Meanwhile, Soweto had its quietest Christmas in years — because people were mourning those who had died in the unrest according to Mr S Motlana, vice-president of the South African Council of Churches — DDC.

# Migrant labour

'sheds' below

Cape Times

6/1/77

# housing standards

— Researcher

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The quarters of 15 000 migrant workers in Cape Town — "sheds" built by employers, and barracks built by the South African Railways and harbours — contravene basic standards, and would have to be demolished if assessed.

This is one of the findings of a study of housing conditions of nearly 40 000 migrant workers living in "single" hostel accommodation in the city.

The study by Mr David Selvan, published last week by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit of the University of Cape Town, gives a detailed analytical breakdown of all types of accommodation available and finds "on average it is of a pitifully low standard".

"It does not by any standard adequately cater for the basic material living needs of a 20th century human being. No man, whatever his background, should have to spend his working life in such

poor and often unhealthy conditions."

The study details migrant worker accommodation in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu — all areas of recent conflict — as well as accommodation outside the townships. It says that besides the nearly 40 000 single men living in single accommodation there are an estimated 100 000 Africans living illegally in the townships.

With very few exceptions the study shows all facilities and accommodation provided are substandard.

Examples of the findings were:

• The main barracks at Langa, built in 1927/28, housing 2 032 men had rooms housing 24 men in each. They were described as "dark, often

dirty and morbidly depressing". There were no ceilings, no covering on brick floors, no lockers, no wall plugs, there was one bare electric light to a room.

• Four four dormitories and "sheds" provided by private companies for 3 472 workers, most housed 42-50 men each, sleeping in double bunks. There were no dividing walls between the beds. In many cases workers used cardboard to keep out the wind and for privacy. The only heating in the dormitories was a central coal stove. The sheds have no heating.

• Employers have provided one lavatory for about every 19 men and one shower for more than 20. Standards demanded one of each for 12 men. In almost all cases there was no hot water. Showers were open and lavatories had no doors, seats or paper in them.

• The Nyanga employers' hostels and temporary sheds (built in 1968) together housed nearly 3 500 men, had roofs that leaked through the summer, as they were not raised above the groundlevel. Mud and water was carried into them in the rainy season.

There were no kitchen facilities whatever. Outside each hostel there was one tap and virtually no showers. On average 60 people performed their toilet, cooking and washing with two toilets and two cold water taps.

• The "special quarters" of Langa — regarded as a better than most — housed 300 men with single or double rooms. Beds were not supplied, nor mattresses. There was no electricity and no hot water.

Mr Selvan said "It is not

types of accommodation available and finds "on average it is of a pitifully low standard"

It does not by any standard adequately cater for the basic material living needs of a 20th century human being. No man whatever his background, should have to spend his working life in such

With very few exceptions the study shows all facilities and accommodation provided are substandard.

Examples of the findings were

• The main barracks at Langa, built in 1927/28, housing 2032 men had rooms housing 24 men in each. They were described as 'dark, often

many cases workers used cardboard to keep out the wind and for privacy. The only heating in the dormitories was a central coal stove. The sheds have no heating.

• Employers have provided one lavatory for about every 19 men and one shower for more than 20 -- standards demanded one of each for 12 men. In almost all cases there was no hot water. Showers were open and lavatories had no doors, seats or paper in them.

• The Nyanga employers' hostels and temporary sheds (built in 1968) together housed nearly 3500 men. had roofs that leaked through the summer, as they were not raised above the groundlevel. Mud and water was carried into them in the rainy season.

There were no kitchen facilities whatever. Outside each hostel there was one tap and virtually no showers. On average 60 people performed their toilet, cooking and washing with two toilets and two cold water taps.

• The "special quarters" of Langa -- regarded as a better than most -- housed 300 men with single or double rooms. Beds were not supplied, nor mattresses. There was no electricity and no hot water.

Mr Selvan said "It is clear that men are genuinely dissatisfied with their living conditions. At least one of the employers which houses men in the temporary dormitories in Langa has had its men out on strike recently. The question has long been put as to how long these bad living conditions can be passively accepted without giving rise to open unrest."

### Suggestions

Among his suggestions for improvements were the need for proper cooking and ablution facilities -- which would demand a complete overhaul -- the covering of floors, inspection and repair of guttering and roofs, the use of single bunks only, providing of mattresses, painting of dormitories and supply of electric fittings for heaters and provision for ceilings.

Such suggestions would provide only the barest necessities of human decency. Some buildings should be demolished and rebuilt under new specifications, he said.

# New look at

# housing of workers

By GORDON KLING  
Industrial Reporter

THE Bantu Affairs Administration Board is to make wide-ranging recommendations on the controversial standard of housing provided to migrant workers living in Cape townships.

This was disclosed yesterday by a senior BAAB official in Cape Town who said a comprehensive report had been compiled on housing in the townships. The report is due for release early next month.

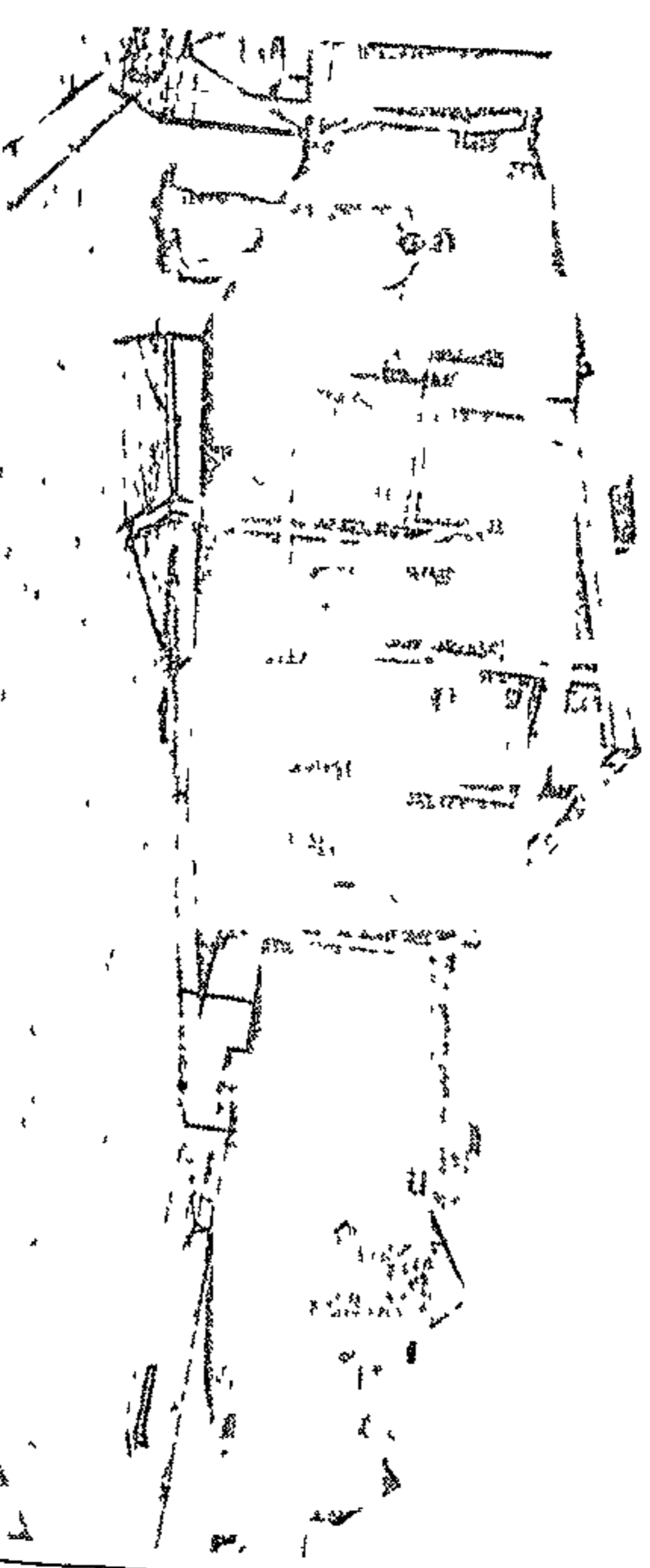
Meanwhile, at least one Cape Town firm has taken angry exception to a critical report on the dwellings of the 15 000 migrant workers in the City by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit of the University of Cape Town.

Excerpts from the report were first published by the Cape Times last month. It found that the type of accommodation offered to migrant workers did "not by any standard adequately cater for the basic material living needs of a 20th century human being".

## 'Rolls Royce'

The personnel manager of a major Cape Town firm cited

7/1/77  
Cape Times



One of the better migrant-worker compounds at Langa has been fenced off to keep out residents of poorer units in the township. But the lack of privacy and other shortcomings listed in a recent study by a research group at the University of Cape Town still exist. The one kitchen in each hostel serves 54 men sleeping in two-tier bunks.



*[Handwritten scribbles and marks at the top of the page]*

were first published by the Cape Times last month. It found that the type of accommodation offered to migrant workers did "not by any standard adequately cater for the basic material living needs of a 20th century human being"

### 'Rolls Royce'

The personnel manager of a major Cape Town firm cited in the report as providing poor accommodation for its workers, Mr M J Manchester, yesterday conducted the Cape Times on a tour of its Langa hostels.

The compound, which was described as the "Rolls Royce" of the township, had been fenced off from other units in the area with barbed wire to prevent other residents from swamping its facilities.

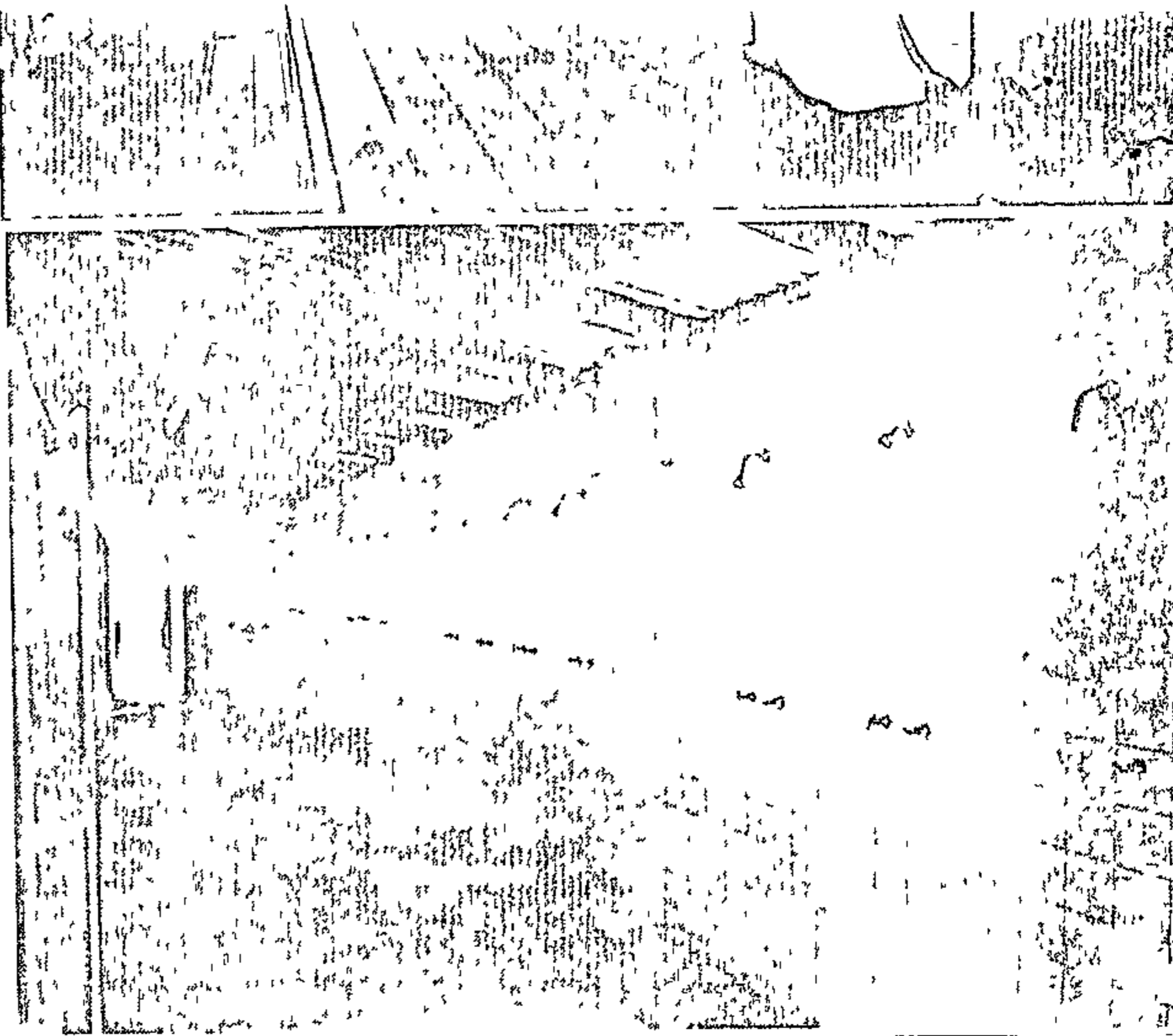
Hot and cold water were provided in the kitchen and shower area, which was an adjacent building without a ceiling and one which Mr Manchester conceded could be cold in winter. Each of the seven dormitory blocks slept 54 people in two-tier bunks without any form of partitions. The workers themselves had draped sheets over the bunks to overcome this. Ceilings had recently been installed in the dormitory areas and floors were tiled.

### Electric lighting

Electric lighting was provided although this did not work in one of the two kitchens visited. The compound attendant said a broken door and windows and the defective lighting had existed since October. No heating was provided.

The UCT report found that on average the accommodation in the township was of a pitifully low standard. In most cases there was no hot water, considerable overcrowding, showers were open and lavatories had no doors. The lack of ceilings created conditions which led to flu outbreaks.

Company officials agreed that it would be possible to build more privacy into the units but economics ruled this out.





# Call by industry on housings for migrant workers

By GORDON KING

*Cape Times* 11/1/73

INDUSTRY in the Cape largely agrees that urgent improvements are needed in housing standards for migrant workers, but millions of rands are at risk in improvement ventures which are being thwarted by uncertainties surrounding Government policy on Blacks in the Peninsula.

The heads of major construction firms and other undertakings which employ thousands of Black workers in the Cape say the problem is assuming major proportions.

Industry requires the Black workers, but is unable to own buildings which it must erect to house them in the African townships and is accordingly reluctant to commit the necessary funds to this end.

The chairman of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board in the Cape, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, yesterday said a recent report compiled by the University of Cape Town Labour and Development Research Unit would be considered by BAAB as soon as possible and appropriate action would be taken in due course.

The report found living conditions were inadequate for a 20th century human being.

In terms of official policy employers were entitled to employ Black workers in the Cape if they can be shown

The expense was part of labour costs.

The Cape Times recently learnt that the Board is conducting its own investigation into the housing problem.

"We aren't happy about the standard of housing we provide for our migrant workers," said Mr P A Mathews, Cape manager of Darry Maid "Who is?" he asked. "There are so many things that the workers lack in their dwellings and we're very conscious of this as well as the fact that time is running out."

## Conditions

The firm did not know how far it could go towards improving conditions in view of current Government policy.

A Cape Times investigation yesterday showed that workers employed by the firm were accommodated in double-storey blocks in Gugulethu without electricity, no hot water or ceilings, inferior kitchen space, no mattresses, and inadequate

Murray and Stewart, Mr A Keal, said conditions in compounds erected by his firm at Langa were "shocking".

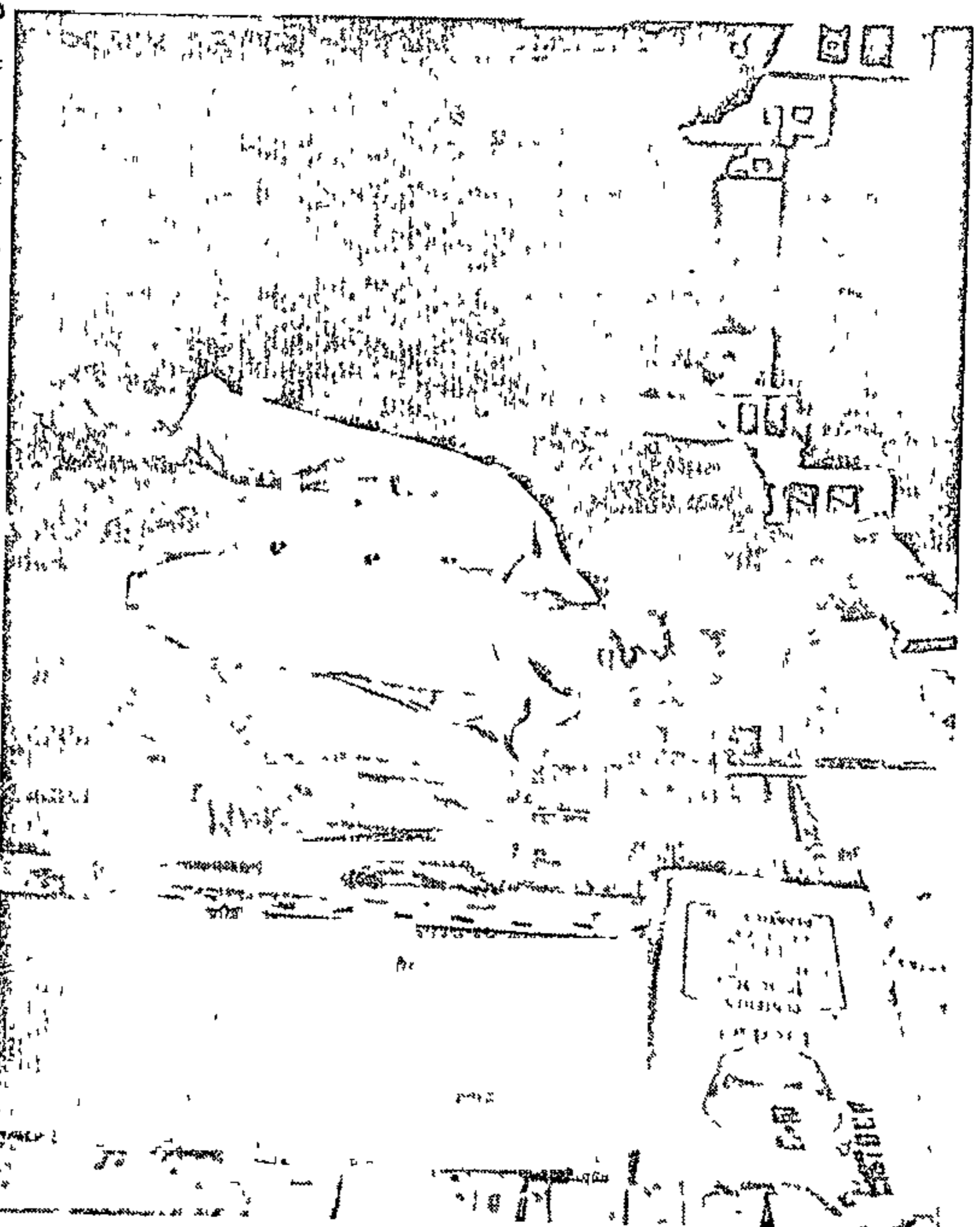
"We aren't happy about this, but we're already risking R300 000 at two new blocks in Gugulethu which we are not permitted to own. If for some reason we could not utilize the blocks they could revert to BAAB, which already owns the land."

## Impressive

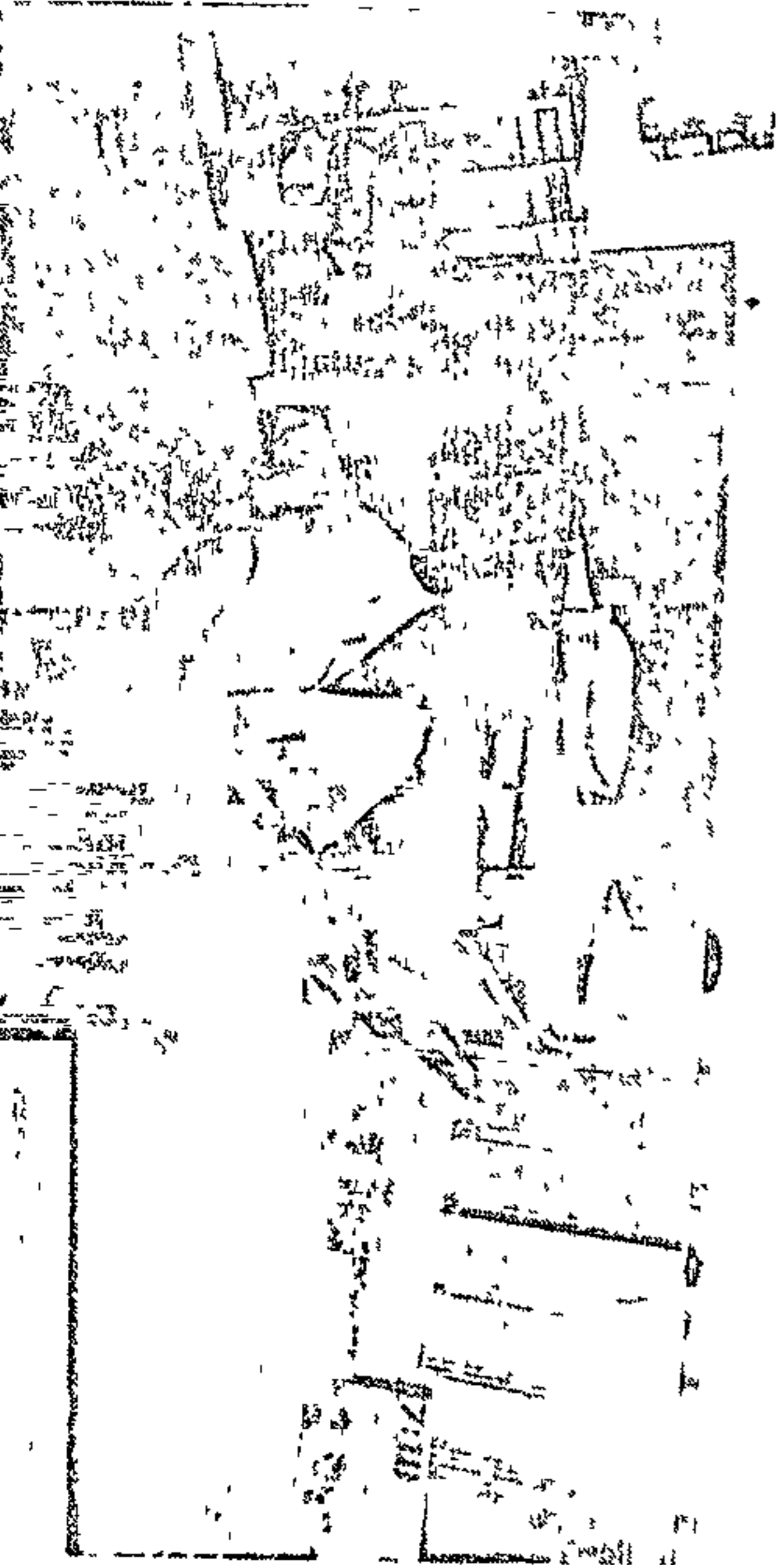
The Gugulethu blocks were impressive units providing all modern facilities.

The company intended to close down its Langa sheds by the end of this year but the recession in the building industry could delay this.

Durban-based Ileo Homes, which has been awarded the contract for phase two development at Mitchell's Plain, and in which Murray and Stewart has a 50 percent stake, was considering renting the accommodation which Murray and Stewart had



Cardboard alley. About 40 men live in this dormitory, one of four in a double storey block in Gugulethu, which has neither electricity nor hot water. The firm which houses its employees there believes the accommodation is inadequate, but current Government policy is cited as impeding improvement.



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development at Mitchell's  
Plain, and in which Murray  
and Stewart has a 50 percent  
stake, was considering renting  
the accommodation which  
Murray and Stewart had  
already vacated at Langa

## Setback

Ilco's managing director,  
Mr A C Demmers, said in an  
interview yesterday that  
Government regulations  
pertaining to Black labour in  
the Cape had been a major  
setback to the group

“We had intended erecting  
housing far superior to that at  
Langa near the site in  
Mitchell's Plain, but the  
authorities have been  
unwilling to grant us  
permission to do this”

The planned  
accommodation was of a  
permanent type which could  
be taken over as blocks of  
flats to be used by Coloured  
people in the area

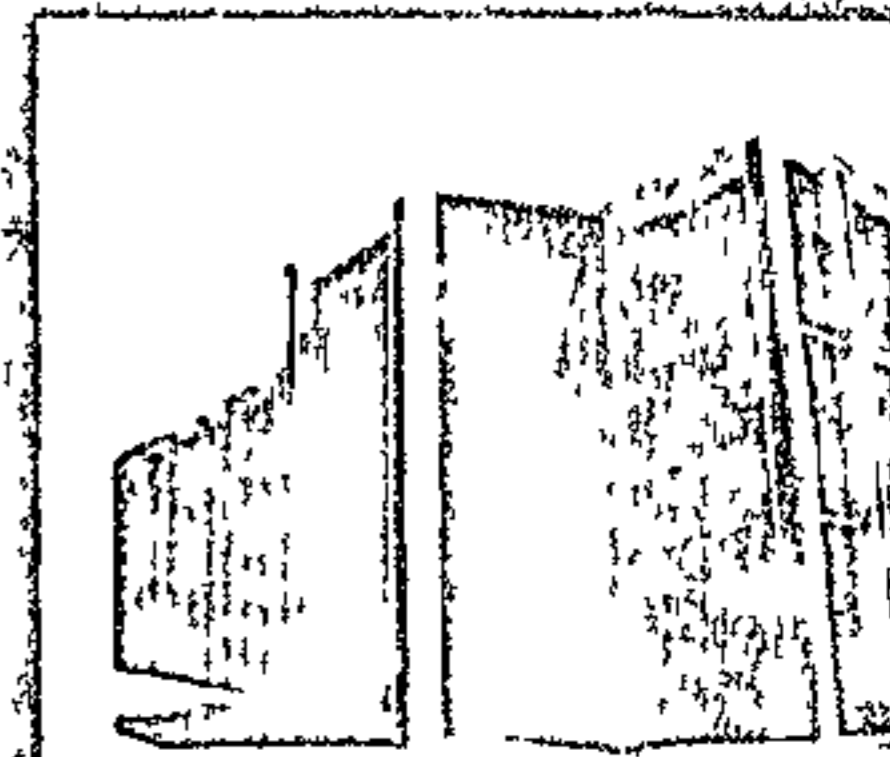
Industrialists pointed out  
that the construction and  
engineering sectors were not  
currently represented on  
BAAB although the sector  
was the largest employer of  
Black migrant workers in the  
Cape

## Outdated

The local manager of LTA  
Construction, Mr A W Smith,  
said that most migrant worker  
housing was based on  
outdated standards and the  
units were intended to be only  
temporary. But he doubted  
that most firms were intending  
to embark on new projects  
under existing regulations

“We are trying to provide  
something liveable,” he said

Escom and stevedoring  
undertakings, along with  
Murray and Stewart, are  
committed to modern housing  
blocks for the workers. Mr R  
P A Myburgh, manager of  
Escom in the Western Cape,  
said construction of a R2  
million project would begin at  
Guguletu in about three  
weeks. Work had begun on  
the stevedores' blocks



More than R300 000 is at risk to the company which developed this improved accommodation for its migrant workers. It does not own the land or the building, but the project is a trendsetter which other enterprises are beginning to follow.

Inset: The building's exterior

ir wit en bruin

**IEEF!**

(1) 340  
(2) 201

*Hier g'n swart  
huusbesit*  
Rapport 9/4/78

Van JOHAN VOSLOO

'N TUISLAND vir wit en bruin. So verwys politieke waarnemers na die Skiereland en Wes-Kaapland nadat dit bekend geword het dat swartmense nie in die gebied huusbesit en erfreg kan kry soos in die res van Suid-Afrika nie.

*Dit belangrik, word gesê, dat hierdie beginsel nou in 'n wet opgeneem*

*gaan word. Dit beteken dat 'n definitiewe nuwe lyn deur ons kaart getrek sal moet word om te bepaal waar swartes wettig eien- dom mag besit en waar nie.*

Die implikasies van so 'n lyn is verrekend. Een van die afleidings is dat die permanensie van die swartman in die noordelike deel van die land aanvaar word en dat hy ekonomies geïntegreer is. In Wes-Kaapland gaan strategie uitgewerk word om hul heeltemal uit die gebied te kry.

Dr. Willie Vosloo, Adjunk-Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, het dié week gesê dat die wetgewing wat tans oor huusbesit vir swartes opgestel word, nie vir Wes-Kaapland sal geld nie. Die rede is dat Wes-Kaapland 'n arbeidsvoorkeurgebied vir bruinmense is.

**Deur oop**

Aan RAPPORT sê hy dat indien 'n komitee van die hoofraad van die Kaaplandse Nasionale Party die aangeleentheid met hom in syner besonderhede wil bespreek, sy deur oopstaan. So 'n byeenkoms word binnekort verwag.

Onder sommige Transvaalse LV's wat nie hieroor

aangehaal wil word nie, is daar 'n gevoel dat dit 'n ydele droom is om te dink jy kan al die swartes uit Wes-Kaapland kry. Jy kan hulle nie wegwens nie, baie van hulle is al geslagte lank hier en hulle moet in mate van vastigheid onder hul voete kry, word gesê.

**Noordwaarts**

In gesprekke word na die sg. Eiselen-lyn verwys wat in dr. Verwoerd se tyd as Minister van Naturellesake getrek is.

'n Woordvoerder van die Departement in Pretoria sê dat die Eiselen-lyn intussen noordwaarts uitgebrei is en eintlik vervang is deur die sogenaamde Wes-Kaaplandse vervangingsbeleid-grens.

Die lyn loop min of meer van Humansdorp af op tussen Graaff-Reinet en Cradock deur na Colesberg en daar

\* VERVOLG OP BL. 17 \*

C O N T E N T S

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INTRODUCTION

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INTERVIEWS AND REPORTS

LESOTHO

Talk with Mr Bar David of Lesotho fisheries at Maseru; Government and private sectors; Difference between a pond and a dam; Three year establishment programme; Fisheries committees; Involvement of the

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**Pavilion raid: 6 to appear in court**

from Sea Point residents and the Sea Point Ratepayers' Association. "The complaints are that there are a great number of blacks in the area illegally". Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said more than 3 000 blacks were in the Sea Point area legally; and, of these, "a considerable number are unemployed". Blacks who were illegally there, often found employment for pay far under the average wage paid to those legally in Sea Point. This aggravated the unemployment among pass carrying-blacks and employers often did not bother to check pass documents.

Small units; Finance; Acceptability of trout rotation; Water conditions; Pond on - soil; Tshakolo project; Productivities. culture; Economics.

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fisheries Research Station, Marble Hall; Tlopiapia; Hectorspruit; Market; Transport feeding problems; Oxygenation; Draining; Mutton; Ducks; Mealies as feed; Predators;

201

★

The Cape Times, Wednesday, April 12, 1978

SIX BLACK employees of the Sea Point Pavilion restaurant were arrested by Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials yesterday after "numerous complaints from people in the area". Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of BAAB in the Peninsula, said.

Those arrested are due to appear in the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Court, Langa, today on charges of contravening the Urban Areas Act and "a further charge against an employer could follow," Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said.

BAAB officials responded yesterday to several complaints

with Tom Pike of Natal Parks Board; fish production in Natal; Grass carp carp; Carp; Tilapia in Klipvoor dam; Tilapia mossambica; Feeding habits of mossambica; All male hybridisation of potential of Tilapia; Discussion with experts at Pietermaritzburg - First aid; Eggs; Lemna; Wastes; Comfrey; etc.

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with Mr Paul Colvin at Valley Trust - management; Draining ponds; Draining Sorting out the fish; Ecological system.

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mitation in Caprivi and Owambo by van der Waal.

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HOMELANDS

A review of fish exploitation by Dr Ben van der Waal.

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HANSARD II 17 April 1978.

Question 489 Col 629

201

Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration  
Board area: Illegal employment of Blacks

489 Dr F VAN Z SLABBERT asked the  
Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether any persons were during 1976 (a) prosecuted for and (b) convicted of illegally employing Blacks in the area of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board, if so, how many,
- (2) what was the total number of Black employees involved

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is not readily available

(2) 201

23/4/78

# Mulder trek 'n huurpags-lym

**DEUR JOHAN VOSLOO**  
WETGEWING wat huurpags van 99 jaar vir swartmense in siedelike gebiede moontlik sal maak, sal glad nie betrekking hê op die swartman in Wes-Kaapland nie. Histories maak hy nie aanspraak op dié soort permanensie nie, het dr. Connie Mulder, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, gister aan RAPPORT gesê.

Dr. Mulder sê dat die aanvaarde regerings-bougenootskappe by die toekennings van huis-lennings aan swartes hier-

die aanvaarde regerings-beginsel in aanmerking sal moet neem. Daar bestaan reeds 'n lym (die Wes-Kaapse Vervangings-beleidsrens) wat voorlopig 'n aanduiding sal wees tot waar swartes huurpags sal kan verkry en waar nie.

Die lym loop rofweg van Humansdorp op tot by 'n punt tussen Uppington en Vanzylsrus. Die Adjunk-minister, dr. Willie Vosloo, het gesê dat die lym, wat noord van die ou Eisebyn-lym loop, nie onverbidde vas is nie en dat daar moontlik aanpassings gemaak kan word.

Dié sifting nog sal wetgewing in die Parlement ingedien word waarvolgens sekere swartes in wit gebiede oos van die lym huurpags sal kan verkry. Dié wat hierop aanspraak sal kan maak, is die sogenaamde Artikel 10-swartes, wat geboortegereg in wit gebiede het en daar woon en werk. So 'n swarte sal besitreg op 'n perseel kry, waarteen hy 'n verband kan laat registreer. Hy sal die eiendom kan verkoop of aan 'n naasbestaande nalaat.

### Onreg

Dr. Mulder sê dis 'n versoek van die Wes-Kaaplandse Volksraadstede dat swartes in die gebied wes van die lym nie ook huurpags moet kan verkry nie. Daarby is dit regeringsbeleid dat dit 'n arbeids-voortreuregebied vir die Kleurlinge is. 'Ek gee gehoor aan hierdie versoek,' het hy gesê. Hy sê dat dit in alle bilik-

## Wes-Kaap kerry sy sin oor swartes

Die sy uitgangspunt is dat die West-Kaapland nog nooit "swart gebied" was nie. Die geskiedenis spreek vansek in 'n onreg aan die bruinmense wees as herdie soort permanensie ook aan swartes in die gebied gegee word.

### NP-kongres

Daar word ook gevra of die hele aangeleentheid later Intussen begin die strategie vanjaar die tema van die NP-kongres te maak. Ook die jeugkomitee van die NP-kongres te Kaapland te verwyder, stadig in gesprekke vorm aannem. 'n Drukke debat in binnekamers en ook op 'hoer vlak word reeds onder Volksraadslede gevoer. Dele van die plan lyk so:

- \* Opruiming van plakkers-woonland net vir wit en bruin kampe nog voor die winter.
- \* Die terugstuur van alle swartes wat onwettig in die Skiereiland se gebied is.
- \* 'n Groot heffing op die inbring van swart kontrakwerkers om swart arbeid, so baie duurder te maak en dus te ontmoedig.
- \* Die bou van hoër skole vir swartes in die tuisland, eerder as in Wes-Kaapland.
- \* Druk op staatsdepartemente om hulle te hou by die beginsel om voorkur aan te versker te kry.

In onderhoude met 'n paar Volksraadstede wies se kiesafdelings regstreek deur die lym geraak sal word, het sekere probleme aan die lig gekom. Mr. Sarel Hayward, L V vir Graaff-Reinet, sê dat sy kiesafdeling hom probeer hou by die beginsels dat Groter Wes-Kaapland vir bruin arbeid geserveer moet wees. Hy glo dat die vakuum wat deur die onttrekking van swart arbeid gelaat sal word, maklik deur bruin arbeid gevul kan word 'n Probleem is dat bruinmense nie meer

### Spelling

Die bruin werker moet teruggelok word na die plase en hy moet van staatskant af in die landbou aangemoedig word, sê mnr. Hayward. Hy wonder eger of 'n vaste lym oort getrek sal kan word. Spelling weerskante sal aanvanklik toegelaat word. Dis-kreste sal die grootste rol by toekennings van huisbesit

moet speel. Mnr J H Nortjé, LV vir Beaufort-Wes, sê die probleem in sy kiesafdeling is dat die swartmense wat daar is, feitlik heeltemal ontstam het. Hulle woon geslagte al daar. Sommige ken nie eens meer hui taal nie en het ver-afrikaans. Bate van die Kleurlinge wat daar was, het namate die swartes toegeneem het, na die stedelike gebiede uitgewyk. Hui werk is op sekere vlakke, soos byvoorbeeld die Spoorwee, deur swartes oorgeneem

### DR CONNIE MULDER

Die moontlikheid is groot dat die Wes-Kaaplandse LV's binnekort met 'n kaart na dr Mulder sal gaan. Daar sal weer gepraat word oor die lym en die probleme wat met die trek daarran kan opdruk en sal uitgemaak moet word, word verneem

## BITTIGHEIT: Heer Joffe van SWANA SEIT BELOFT STEWEN

Van Ons Politieke Berigter ONVERWACHT hoe lof vir die bekwamheid van die Administrateur-generaal in Suidwes, regter M. T. Steyn, is gister amptelik van Britse regering skat teenoor RAPPORT uitgespreek. Hy is 'n "wonderlike keuse", het sir David Scott, Britse ambassadeur in Suid-Afrika, opgedit val saam met 'n naweek wat in diplomatieke kringe beskryf word as 'n "naweek van gespanne afwagting" op die afloop van die samesprekinge van die ministers van buitelandse sake van die Westerse kontakgroep van dag in Londen en die debat oor Suidwes wat môre in die Algemene Vergadering van die VV in New York begin. Sir David Scott, wat onlangs Suidwes besoek het en gesprekke gevoer het met politieke partye en belangegroep van die gebied, het gesê: "Ek en my regering is baie betruk met die Administrateur-generaal. "Ek het my ook vergewis van die aanpak van Steyn se

graag op die plase wil werk nie en die "liggies van die dorpe" opsoek. Die bruin werker moet teruggelok word na die plase en hy moet van staatskant af in die landbou aangemoedig word, sê mnr. Hayward. Hy wonder eger of 'n vaste lym oort getrek sal kan word. Spelling weerskante sal aanvanklik toegelaat word. Dis-kreste sal die grootste rol by toekennings van huisbesit

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maar eerder teen individue wat die wet en orde in die gebied wil versteur."

Sir David Scott het bygevoeg dat regter Steyn aanvaarbaar en bevoeg sal wees om in die maande voor onaf-

oor sal daar in Londen gesel word, sodat daar geen onduidelikheid oor enige vertolkings van die voorstelle meer kan bestaan nie.

Van Westerse kant vernem RAPPORT dat Suid-Afrika kan vergeet dat daar

die Veiligheidsraad dien, dit nie oop vir bespreking in die Algemene Vergadering is nie.

Nou word 'n emosionele debat verwag. Die Kommuniste en Afrika-state sal na verwagting weer met verdouende toesprake kom.

## Kleur-foto vir 'klein werkie'

RAPPORT 23/4/78

VERSKEIE vooraanstaande Suid-Afrikaners wat voorin Stepping into the Future aangedui word as „editorial contributors”, het hoogstens net teks wat aan hulle voorgelê is nagegaan en g'n verdere bydrae tot die boek gemaak nie. Sommige het nie eens soveel gedoen nie.

Dis nog 'n rare luggie wat hang aan 'n boek wat die laaste weke in die nuus is omdat die Departement van Inligting vir 80 000 eksemplare betaal het voordat hulle afgelewer is.

„Dit was maar 'n ou klein werkie, wat my een dag van die middag twaalf-uur tot drie-uur geneem het,” sê mnr. A. J. Arendse, voorsitter van die Opvoedkundige Raad vir Kleurlinge byvoorbeeld.

Tog staan sy kleurfoto ewe breed voorin langs dié van bv. prof. Nic Rhodie, wat in getuienis voor die gekose komitee as die „hoof-redakteur” van die publikasie aangedui is. (Voorin figureer hy net as een van die „editorial contributors”, terwyl mnr. Chris van Rensburg, segsman vir Erudita-Uitgewers, as „project leader” aangedui word.)

So ook het prof. W. M. Kgwere, Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde, en mnr. Richard Gugushe van Bantoe-Onderwys (soos dit indertyd bekend was) net die teks nagegaan wat dr. Ken Hartshorne, Direkteur van Beplanning van die departement, geskryf het. Ook

hulle sit met foto en al voorin

Prof. S. R. Maharaj van Durban-Westville sê die hoofstuk oor Indier-onderwys was sy werk, maar voorin is gelykwaardige fotos van dr. N. van der Walt, hoofbeplanner, mnre. C. A. Naguran en A. K. Singh, beplanners, en E. Osmand, assistent-beplanner in dieselfde departement, wat net die teks nagegaan het.

Prof. N. Sieberhagen, afgetrede Rektor van UWK, sê hy is beslis nie genader om hulp met die boek nie, maar miskien is daar van sy werkstukke, referate en brosjures oor bruin onderwys gebruik gemaak.

Dr. W. J. Bergins, tans leier van die Opposisieparty van die VKR en oud-onderwysman, meen daar is moontlik ook van sy werkstukke gebruik gemaak. Hy kan nie onthou of hy spesifiek om 'n bydrae genader is nie.

Mnr. Franz Auerbach, Transvaalse opvoedkundige, het ook van die tekste nagegaan, maar aan die uitgewer gesê sy naam moenie bykom tensy die uiteindelijke teks eers aan hom voorgelê word nie.

Terwyl geen refleksie op die inhoud van die glansboek gewerp word nie, is daar in ingeligte kringe 'n gevoel dat dit hier gegaan het om die verkryging van 'n aantal name, ook van mense wat

krities teenoor die Regering staan, om sodoende gewig en aansien aan 'n boek te gee wat vir buitelandse verspreiding bedoel was.

# ROSSSES AT JARJANED

(1) 201  
W. R. R. R.  
NR645 25/4/78

# BY THREE-EART TO LABOUR

**EMPLOYERS** have reacted with dismay to Government moves to underline the 'temporary' nature of black labour in the Western Cape.

## Nominations and betting for July Handicap

**DURBAN** — The Durban Turf Club today announced 47 nominations for the R75,000 July Handicap, to be run over 2,200 metres at Greyville on July 1, when nominations closed at noon today.

They are:  
Pacer, Giant's Castle, Bold Pirate, Welcome Boy, Aleppo, Beau Art, Regent, Ever Fair, Flying, Regent, Ambusher, Wild, Ginter, Rhapsody's Foot, Jester, Jost, Choi, Slim, Jester, Jost, Choi, Slim, Jester, Jost, Choi, Slim.

They claim that black labour is indispensable and any action that threatens the stability and permanence of the settled black population is to be viewed with alarm.

These views have come in response to the statement by the Minister of Prural Relations, Dr C P. Mulder, that blacks in the Western Cape would be denied leasehold rights on homes because they had no historical right in the area.

Mr P. S. Matras, Nationalist MP for Mootreesburg, gave a further indication of Government thinking when he said blacks should be gradually phased out of the coloured labour preference area.

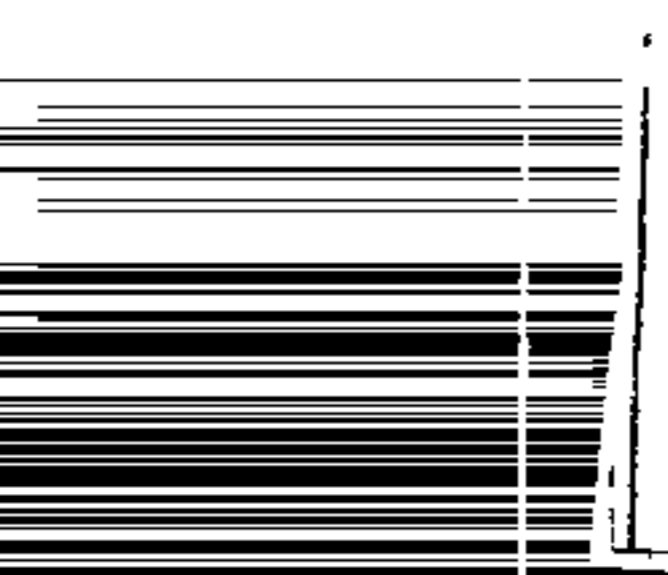
He suggested that a levy could be imposed on black labour to make it more expensive and coloured labour more attractive.

We rely on them and could not do without them,' he said.

'It is pointless to say that coloured people are available to do this work. They simply cannot do it.'

'There are certain categories of labour that they dislike and refuse to do except in extreme circumstances, which in turn makes them unreliable.'

Mr Judge said any move by the Government which had a negative effect on the stability and efficiency of the black labour force was to be deplored.





### Vital place

Mr F Lighton, director of the Cape Employers' Association, which keeps close contact with 700 businesses in the Western Cape, emphasised that blacks had a vital place in the labour infrastructure of the area.

'It is senseless to argue that we don't need them,' said Mr Lighton.

'They play a very important role and there is no chance that we will ever be able to do without them.'

He was 'very disappointed' at the Government's attitude, 'particularly in the light of the representations we have made to stabilise the black labour force.'

A key to this stability was home-ownership rights.

'If blacks are denied these rights, it will inevitably lead to the sort of frustration that makes them ripe for subversion,' he warned.

Mr Mike Judge, president of the Master Builders' Association, echoed Mr Lighton's views.

He said blacks represented a 'very stable' work force in the building industry.

'They are indispensable for certain types of work.'

P. K. B. N. V.  
 P. K. B. N. V.  
 P. K. B. N. V.  
 201

# Some

SOME of the 600 black construction workers who stopped work at Ilco Homes in Mitchell's Plain returned to work today, Mr E. F. H. Keersemaker, the firm's administrative manager, said today.

Mr Keersemaker said they stopped work in protest against increased service charges of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB).

The BAAB, however, has denied that they stopped working because of the increased service charges.

Some had returned to work today after receiving the assurance that Ilco Homes would make rep-

# Plain

resentations to BAAB for the service charges to be reduced.

He said the representations had already been made.

Ilco Homes provide hostel accommodation for its contract workers at Guguletu for which it charges them R2 a week rent.

In addition, the BAAB levies a service charge of R3.25 a worker for street lighting, cleansing services and rubbish removal.

The service charges, levied through the construction firm, have now gone up to R6.

Mr Keersemaker said the workers were apparently taking their frus-

# Workers go back

Brigadier J. H. van der Westhuizen, the BAAB's chairman, today issued a statement saying the construction workers had told his officials the work stoppage was as a result of differences with the construction firm.

The full statement reads: "About 10.15 am on April 24 1978, the police, officials of the Department of Labour and officials of the Administration Board visited the site of Ilco Homes construction work at Mitchell's Plain, as a result of a complaint that workers had stopped work."

The workers informed the officials about the reason for their action and this was discussed in detail over two hours.

The officials of the board were advised by the workers that they stopped work because of a difference with their employers over the payment they have to make for accommodation, and that they did not stop work to protest against the increased rates for services provided by the board.

The residents of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu were fully informed about the reasons for the increase of these rates and although they would have liked to retain the old rates, they realise that the increase was unavoidable.

ARGUS 2.10.18 (1) 18  
 Strict Control  
 of black labour  
 in West Cape

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday that the Western Cape was primarily the home of the white and coloured people and not that of the black man.

Replying to the debate on his vote Mr Botha said that the employment of black labour in the Cape was governed by strict controls although if an employer was not able to find coloured workers black labour could be provided by means of a permit.

The Minister said, however, that there were thousands of coloured people who were out of work and did not want to work.

NATIONALIST PLEA

Earlier in the debate two Nationalist MPs made a plea for a white-coloured 'partnership' in the Western Cape and for reducing the number of black workers in this region to 'an absolute minimum.'

Mr Piet Marais (NP Moorreesburg) said a basic message of the Government's constitutional proposals was that white and brown people belonged together in the same country.

He said nobody could deny that the whites had allowed themselves to become too dependent on the labour of foreign

nations — the black peoples of South Africa.

It was Government policy that black people should have no form of permanence in the Western Cape.

INFLUENCE

Backing up Mr Marais's argument, Mr Eugene Louw (NP Durbanville) said black contract labourers had a detrimental influence on coloured women in the Western Cape.

Great opportunities had been opened for coloured people in industry, but the recruitment of black workers was a threat to their opportunities.

Mr Louw conceded that there would always be black workers in the Western Cape. It was the duty of employers, however, to do everything in their power to reduce the number of black workers in the region to 'an absolute minimum.'

DIFFERENCE

Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said that Mr Marais had isolated the basic difference in philosophy between the Opposition and the Government — namely that blacks were 'foreigners' in white areas.

Mr Schwarz said it would never be possible to persuade the world at large that blacks born and bred in South Africa were foreigners in the land of their birth. Neither would it be possible to persuade the blacks themselves that

they were foreigners in the land of their birth.

He warned that the labour situation was like a time bomb and if it exploded it would affect the whole of white South Africa.

The country would not be able to solve its labour problems as long as the attitude persisted that blacks were 'foreigners' in the land of their birth.

ARGUS  
26/4/78  
① 201  
② 201  
③ 201

# 600 at Plain to be laid off

ILCO HOMES has decided to lay off the 600 striking construction workers at Mitchell's Plain, Mr E F H Keerseemaker, the firm's administrative manager, said today.

The workers had not responded to an ultimatum given to them yesterday to return to work or go home.

Meanwhile, several striking construction workers said yesterday they had downed tools because they were not satisfied with paying rents to Ilco Homes for accommodation.

Ilco Homes, however, have blamed the strike on the Bantu Affairs Administration Board's increases in service charges on the hostel compounds.

#### CLAIM DENIED

BAAB's chairman, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, has denied this.

He said his officials had spoken to the workers for two hours and had been told they were striking because of differences with employers over payment for accommodation.

Ilco Homes provide hostel accommodation for its contract workers at Gu-

guletu for which it charges them R2 a week rent.

BAAB levies a monthly service charge of R3,25. This has now been increased to R6.

Several workers, interviewed today outside BAAB's Langa offices, said they did not want to pay rent to their construction firm and to BAAB.

#### BY BUS

Mr Keerseemaker said most of the workers would be returning home as soon as buses were available.

He denied that the workers were on strike because of disagreement with his firm over payments for accommodation.

"They've been paying rent to us since January, it's in their contract. Why are they complaining only now?" he asked.

"What they are paying to BAAB is not rent but service charges for streets, cleaning and so on."

x Cape Times 26/4/78 x

# Workers decide to go home

Staff Reporter

MORE than 500 of the 600 African construction workers who stopped work at Ilco Homes in Mitchel's Plain on Monday have decided to return to Transkei rather than go back to work

Last night the finance and administration manager of the Ilco Homes Consortium construction company, Mr E F H Keerseemaker, said "The men had an alternative - to end their strike or return to the Transkei. They have chosen not to go back to work, and so they must return home. We can't allow this business to drag on."

Mr Keerseemaker said the men went on strike to protest against the Bantu Affairs Administration Board's increased housing service fees.

But Mr A MacLachlan, chief director of BAAB, denied this yesterday. He said the statement issued by BAAB's chairman was correct.

The statement reads "The officials of the board were advised by the workers that they stopped work because of a difference with their employers over the payment they have to make for accommodation, and that they did not stop work to protest against the increased rates for services provided by the board."

Ilco Homes provides housing at Guguletu for the contract workers and charges them R2 a week. The workers, many who actually live at Crossroads where they are charged site rental, then pay the BAAB charges on top of this.

BAAB's monthly charge for the servicing - which includes street lighting, cleaning services and rubbish removal - has gone up 84 percent, from R3,25 to R6.

The workers work a 45-hour week for which they get paid R35,10.

Blacks' status not final

# Coloured reject labour preference in W Cape

MR W F de la H Beck, retiring chairman of Mobil Oil Companies in Southern Africa, says he believes that the question of permanent residence of Africans in the Peninsula will be negotiated.

Mr Beck, who will retire from Mobil at the end of this month after 25 years' service to the oil company, intends to devote more time to his civic and educational interests.

In an interview this week he said 'I believe the long-term prospects for this country are good. Of course, we will have to change but I think the broad stream of people in this country realise that and do have the potential in them to adapt to change.'

'There has already been change. Look at this home ownership thing, for example. If that had not come through I think the Urban Foundation might as well have given up.'

## NEGOTIATION

'And I certainly don't think the last word has been spoken on the status of African people in the Western Cape.'

'There will be negotiation,' he said.

He said it was vital that South Africa attract foreign investment.

All the people of South Africa should be able to live and work where they wanted to, and spend their money freely.

'This is what free enterprise offers people and this is what should happen,' he said.

'On the subject of black radicalism, he said he had found the aspirations of all young people to be the same.'

'The aspirations of a young black student are exactly the same as a white student. If he is allowed to realise his aspirations, we will be harnessing an enormous amount of power for the good of all,' he said.

## FUEL CRISIS

On the fuel crisis, he said he had no doubt that technology would come up with an answer and that there would be no slowdown in the technical advance of mankind.

He said one of the finest fuels available was hydrogen. There was plenty of it and after combustion it left no pollution. If a way could be found to separate hydrogen from water the fuel problem would be solved.

Significant progress had already been made in this direction, he said.

THE Government policy of keeping the Western Cape a 'coloured labour preferential area' was rejected today by hundreds of the people the policy is aimed at protecting — the coloured workers

Several top trade unionists representing thousands of coloured workers in the Western Cape rejected the policy and said Africans should be allowed to remain in the area.

Even some conservative union leaders said Africans living in the Western Cape should be given property and home-ownership rights.

Mr Norman Daniels, national secretary of the Textile Workers Union, which has more than 4 000 coloured members in the Western Cape, said his union believed Africans should have the right to live, work and buy homes in the Peninsula.

## The bar

'It's fallacious to say the coloured workers will either be worked out of their jobs if Africans stay here or that they will benefit in any way from the bar on Africans.'

'On the contrary, we stand to suffer if any big labour force is moved out because the Western Cape will lose its competitiveness in the open market.'

'This is simply because our prices will become inflated because of high labour charges, and our goods will stand on the shelves.'

'In our trade there are many coloured people working under Africans, and there's no friction.'

'We must be careful that the employers don't take their factories away from the Western Cape to the areas of cheaper labour,' Mr Daniels said.

## Equal basis

Mr C Petersen, assistant secretary of the powerful Garment Workers' Union, which has about 43 000 coloured members in the Western Cape, said his union was against any discrimination.

'Although we haven't canvassed our workers on this issue, I should imagine that they would want the Africans to be treated on an equal basis and not

be discriminated against,' he said.

Mr R G Simmons, secretary of the Building Workers' Union, which has about 8 000 coloured members in the Western Cape, said his union had no objections to the presence of Africans in the area if work was available for them.

## Unskilled

'I don't see how the Government is going to remove all of them from the Western Cape. Who is going to do the unskilled jobs?'

'At the same time the African mustn't be denied the chance of becoming a trained artisan in terms of the Apprenticeship Act,' he said.

Mr A E Poole, national secretary of the 6 000-member Engineering Industrial Workers' Union, said he could not see the logic of removing Africans who were born in the area and whose labour was needed.

'I agree that contract migrant labour should be controlled but those Africans who live here will always be part of our labour force.'

## Agitated

'We've always agitated for more training for them. They are here and should, therefore, be made more productive,' Mr Poole said.

Mr Jack Heeger, secretary of three unions and a member of the national executive of Tuksa, said 'As a trade unionist I believe that all workers irrespective of race should be allowed to sell their labour to the highest bidder.'

'Such competition will do our economy good,' he said.

Mr J R Altman, secretary of the National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers, which has more than 2 000 coloured members in the Cape, said he believed his union would support the right of the Africans to permanent residence.

# To smash these homes is a kind of madness

SUN. TIMES  
7/5/78

① 201  
~~201~~  
~~201~~



By FRANCIS WILSON

is built upon the labour of African people quite as much as it is upon the labour of anybody else living in the city

It is asserted that the destruction of African squatter homes is necessary for the protection of coloured workers. This is nonsense.

Without the labour of Africans all of Cape Town, including the coloured community, would be materially worse off. Moreover, both the chairman and the deputy leader of the Labour Party have declared publicly that such a policy does not have the backing of the coloured community.

## Viability

The Deputy Minister, Dr W L Vosloo, has said that the removal of the Crossroads community from Cape Town is necessary to protect Africans already settled in the city. Dr Vosloo seems to be ignorant of the facts. The people living in Crossroads are not newcomers. The average household head there has been living in Cape Town for 18 years and his wife for an average of more than 11 years.

Dr Vosloo appears also to be politically out of touch with the views of the people whose interests he says he wishes to protect. The chairman of the co-ordinating civic council of Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu, Mr S M Tindleni, attacked the threat to destroy Crossroads not only as "shocking" but as something

which "obviously ignores the feelings of our people"

It has also been stated that squatter communities must be eliminated because they form a health hazard. According to a report of the Cape Divisional Council medical officer of health, the demolition of Modderdam and Werkgenot did not solve the health problem but dispersed it to other parts of the Peninsula.

The MoH reports that within Crossroads there is no major health hazard. All the evidence suggests that Crossroads is a viable community, able to pay its way and, despite its poverty, able gradually to build up an urban infrastructure in which people can live with their wives and children and at the same time, by their work, contribute greatly to the city in which they live.

## Madness

Generations from now will surely look back on this period of South African history and wonder how it was ever possible for people to be engaged in such collective madness as we are witnessing in Cape Town at the present time.

The city is desperately short of houses, and many workers have managed to help solve the problem by building shelter so that they may live together with their families within commuting distance of their work.

Instead of welcoming this self-help the authorities have chosen to condemn, to

harass and to destroy.

The men of Crossroads are working in Cape Town. Both the State and private firms need their labour. But because they are black the Government is now threatening to destroy their houses and to drive their wives and children to the reserves, where they are likely to suffer severely. There is no way in which such a policy can be carried out "humanely".

## Sin

The premeditated destruction of the family life so miraculously being maintained in Crossroads would be a sin that would lie upon the white conscience for generations to come. It is growing awareness of this, perhaps, that explains the rising tide of white anger and revulsion in Cape Town at the threat to demolish Crossroads.

Let it not happen. We plead with the authorities, even at this late stage, to reconsider their decision. "I understand," wrote Pollux in Rapport recently with regard to squatters, "that those in Government circles are thinking deeply about another approach. It might be better to improve the squatter's living conditions in the place where he feels at home rather than to build a house he doesn't want elsewhere."

If this view becomes official policy then there would be hope for the people of Crossroads.

There would be a glimmer of hope, too, for our country. But if this new view does not become official policy and if the front-end loaders move in to destroy Crossroads then truly white South Africa will have lost its own soul.

THE FATE of Crossroads, the home of between 15 000 and 20 000 people in Cape Town, hangs in the balance.

Over the past six months our Government has destroyed the corrugated iron houses which some 25 000 people had built for themselves in Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibel.

Now, according to the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, speaking in Parliament this week, Crossroads must also go.

Let us consider some of the basic facts. First, historical evidence shows that Africans were living and working in Cape Town at least as early as the 1830s, the time of the great trek. By the Anglo-Boer War the number of Africans living in the city was of the order of 10 000.

## Nonsense

Nothing but racist ideology would assert that Africans have no right to be in Cape Town while people who have arrived here from Britain, Germany, Greece, Portugal, Kenya or anywhere else in recent years have full rights.

Africans are as much part of Cape Town as anybody else on God's earth and there is no justification whatever for treating them differently.

Secondly, despite strenuous Government attempts since 1966 to reduce the number of Africans in the Western Cape by five per

cent a year, the total number of African workers in all sectors of the Cape Town economy has risen sharply.

Over the years 1968-1974 the number of black contract workers in industry and commerce has more than doubled.

The number in construction has trebled.

And in the Government sector (including the Railways and the Post Office), where presumably the policy of "coloured labour preference" was applied as rigorously as possible, the number of African contract workers has more than quadrupled.

Even allowing for the recession since 1974 we find that in 1977 the number of contract workers in Cape Town was double what it had been when the policy of moving Africans out of the Western Cape was first applied in 1966.

The welfare of Cape Town

# Mulder 'myth' is rejected

By JULIET BELL

COLOURED leaders have rejected the Government's latest development of the old "Eiselen line" concept — the exclusion of Africans in the Western Cape from the newly-announced 99-year household lease scheme.

Proposing the motion this week, the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Connie Mulder, said Africans had no historical claim to living in the Western Cape.

This was discredited as a myth by Opposition spokesmen in Parliament.

Now coloured trade unionists and political leaders have condemned the

concept as dangerous both to race relations and to the already-strained economy in the area.

The coloured Labour Party said Africans had every right to be in the Western Cape and to offer their services to the highest bidder.

"Recognition of these rights would have avoided such tragic events as Modderdam and Crossroads," said Mr Fred Peters, national secretary of the party and a member of the Coloured Representative Council.

"The very idea is unchristian and iniquitous," said Mr Norman Daniels, general secretary of the Textile Workers' Union, which represents about 4 000 coloured workers.

"Everyone deplores the migrant labour system and already employers avoid the Western Cape. They cannot compete here against lower wages in the rest of the country.

"This is certainly no boon to the coloured people; it will only make our lives more difficult."

Sept. Times 7/5/78 (201)



# Call to cut flow of blacks to W Cape farms

Argus 9/5/78

① 201

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

BLACK farm labourers should not be brought into the Western Cape while there were enough coloured labourers to do the work, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said during the Assembly's standing committee yesterday.

Replying to the budget debate on the agriculture vote, Mr Schoeman said the black man was not agriculturally oriented. He did not wish to belittle him but this was a fact.

Earlier in the debate the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on agriculture, Mr Philip Myburgh, said the present system regarding black farm workers was unsatisfactory.

It was essential that black farm labourers should be provided with decent housing and should be allowed to live with their families. They should be employed on a permanent basis to ensure long-term security and should be afforded the same terms as coloured farm workers.

#### PLATTELAND

He also called on the Minister to use all the power at his disposal to persuade the Minister of Coloured Affairs to provide schools for coloured workers on the platteland. This should also apply to blacks, he said.

Speaking later in the debate Mr G J Kotze (NP Malmesbury) said the Western Cape could do without black farm labour. It was not something that could happen overnight but the process had been set in motion.

He was convinced black farm labour in the area could be eliminated completely, particularly if the necessary training facilities for coloureds could be provided.

Mr Kotze urged the Minister to investigate the possibility of establishing agricultural high schools for coloured youths, such as already existed for whites.

He said the Western Cape agricultural sector was one of the biggest potential providers of work, housing and school facilities for coloured people. The farming community had made an enormous contribution to the establishment of schools at primary level, he said.

Mr Kotze said the wages of farm labourers had also increased substantially in recent times and most farmers were now paying their labourers at least double what they were paying five years ago.

(1) 201  
(2) ~~270~~

House of Representatives 11 May 1978  
Question 598 Col. 754

**Black workers employed by South African  
Railways and Harbours Administration in  
Western Cape**

598. Mr R. J. LORIMER asked the  
Minister of Transport:

- (1) How many Black workers are employed by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration in the Western Cape,
- (2) whether the numbers employed have increased or decreased during the past 10 years; if so, what was the extent of the increase or decrease,
- (3) how many Blacks are at present employed on the Dutoitskloof tunnel scheme

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

(1) 5 703

(2) Yes; a decrease of 12%

(3) 101 According to the contractors

(1) 201  
(2) ~~340~~

Hansard #4 12 May 1978  
Question 3 Col 960

X Reservation of area/provision of accommodation for Black occupation in Vanzylrus

\*3 Dr F VAN Z SLABBERT asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

Whether representations have been made to him or his Department for the reservation of an area and the provision of accommodation for Black occupation in Vanzylrus, if so (a) when and (b) what the reply thereto and (i) were the reasons for it

†The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No  
(a) and (b) Fall away

(1) 201  
~~200~~

# 'Reprieve' for PE's African labour

*Cape Times 12/5/78*

THE STRICT control of African workers in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial complex is to be temporarily lifted. In future restrictions are to be "less stringently applied"

This announcement was made in a special statement released at midnight by the Minister of Planning and the Environment and of Statistics, Dr S W van der Merwe

The reprieve for African workers, though only "temporary", in a region for years declared a Coloured labour preference area, was immediately welcomed by Opposition members

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) and chief labour spokesman for the official Opposition, said that race classification for an area could never be justified. He hoped the government would make the same decision for the Western Cape

Answered 17 30 May 1978  
Question 656 Col. 835

201

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656

FRIDAY

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEALS OF THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEALS OF THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

THE MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS  
AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) How many children under the  
age of 16 years were during May 1978  
being prosecuted in the Langkwa  
District Court for  
being in the Cape Town area illegally,  
if so how many (a) boys and (b) girls,

(2) If a majority of them were convicted  
how many (a) boys and (b) girls  
(i) what were the sentences  
imposed in each case and (c) where  
are the sentences being served

THE MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS  
AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(a) 4

(b) nil

(2) Yes

(a) (i) 3

(ii) nil

(b) 1 cautioned and discharged  
1 R30 or 70 days' imprisonment  
1 R10 or 20 days' imprisonment

(c) The fines were paid

# Labour force sacked

ARGUS  
31/7/78

①  
② 21/7/78  
③ 21/7/78  
④ 201

(Continued from Page 1)

sisted with their attempts to intimidate the workers by threatening their leaders with dismissal, the spokesman of the Workers Advice Bureau said.

Last Wednesday a dispute arose concerning overtime pay, with the workers claiming they had been forced to work overtime without any remuneration.

### NO REASONS

On Thursday the personnel manager announced that eight workers were being dismissed. He refused to give any reasons for the dismissals.

On Friday afternoon the whole work force were told they had been dismissed and were paid off.

The Workers Advice Bureau spokesman said workers on other Dura sites in Malmesbury and Wetton had also been demanding works committees, but the company has refused to recognise their demands.

A spokesman for Dura Construction said today the dismissal of the men was not related to any dispute between them and management. They had been released at their own request.

### HAD PROBLEMS

In a prepared statement, the spokesman said the firm had been having problems with labour on this site for some time. The men had recently refused to work in terms of their contracts and the Industrial Council agreement.

In an attempt to alleviate such problems we

have agreed to change from a liaison committee system to a works committee as requested by the men. The appointment of this committee has been delayed at their request.

'Since the completion of an adjacent contract at Stellenbosch we found we had too many men and decided to terminate the contracts of eight men.

### CAME BACK

'When the others heard this they all said they wanted to be released from their contracts. We agreed to this. Accordingly they were paid off on Friday. But this morning the men reported for work.

'The company is prepared, if the men change their minds, to take out new contracts for the number of men needed by the company who would work normally and in accordance with their contracts.'

The statement said the company was unhappy about the situation, in view of its excellent labour record and in view of the fact that most of the contract workers returned year after year.

# City firm sacks work force

ARGUS  
31/7/78

① 33  
② 21/7/78  
③ 201

THE entire labour force of 52 contract workers at the site of the new Coetzzenburg stadium in Stellenbosch were summarily dismissed by Dura Construction Cape (Pty) Ltd on Friday.

A spokesman for the Western Province Workers Advice Bureau said today the dismissals followed a five-month dispute between the workers and management. When the men reported for work today they were sent away.

The advice Bureau official said the workers had demanded that management recognise their right to form democratically elected works committees in terms of the Bantu Labour Relations Act.

### INTIMIDATION

Dura Construction, however, insisted that they form liaison committees on which management and workers are equally represented.

At a meeting called by the employers about three weeks ago, the workers voted overwhelmingly in favour of forming a works committee rather than a liaison committee.

However, after the meeting the company

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

# Poverty is path to cities

21878 W  
201  
Gill

Grinding poverty, high rates of unemployment and widespread under-nutrition in Ciskei and Transkei are the key reasons cited by black people for coming to the Cape own area, often illegally.

They have also said the disruption of family life through the absence of men and a shortage of urban housing are additional reasons for their migration to the Cape.

This has been found by two University of Cape Town economists, Mr Janet Graaff and Mr Shahn Maree, who conducted widespread interviews with 211 permanent students and migrant workers in Cape Town between December 1975 and January 1976.

Their findings have been backed up by three senior academics in a new African Institute of Race Relations publication "The squatter problem in the Western Cape".

This research does much to explain why desketians are prepared to travel over 1 000 kilometres, frequently in violation of pass laws and since apartheid's independence, report controls, to find work and probably to live in unpleasant squatter camps or in some other cramped living space. It also contradicts the views expressed in a letter

sent to the official Nationalist mouthpiece in the Cape, Die Burger, by the then Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in the Western Cape, Mr Frikkie Potha, which offered an unusual explanation of why black people worked as migratory labourers.

The letter felt that the barefacedness of men wanting to live with their wives and children was not the cry of black people but "is definitely laid in their mouths by white philanthropists".

In his studies, the letter writer continued, he could find nothing which indicated that black men were traditionally homebound "As a nomad, as a cattle farmer, as a 'marauder', he was of necessity away from home for long periods."

The writer continued "It is a widely known Bantu custom that a Bantu may not have intercourse with his wife as long as she is suckling a child (Even urban Bantu have confirmed they are keeping to this custom). During this period he self-evidently satisfied his needs elsewhere.

For this reason the migrant labour system is to my mind such a good and acceptable substitute for the way of life of the

previous generation," he or she wrote.

Maree and Graaff found from their interviews more substantial reasons. It was clear, they said, that workers and their homeland families had very little land available for cultivation and owned small quantities of livestock.

"Four-fifths of all the workers with homeland ties either had three morgen or less to cultivate, or owned at most six head of cattle or nine sheep.

"The lack of agricultural resources also tended to coincide 71 per cent of the families that had no land to cultivate also owned no cattle, while 81 per cent of the families without any sheep did not own any cattle either.

"This is reflected in their subsistence income derived from maize cultivation and keeping livestock 90 per cent

derived less than R48 per month from their subsistence income."

Furthermore, no less than a quarter of the homeland families had no subsistence income at all, they found.

In short, if they depended solely on their income from the Ciskei or Transkei they would be below the poverty datum line, the absolute minimum necessary for adequate survival. They would just survive.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that a squatter camp with more money is preferable.

Indeed, their findings show just why schemes like those at Keiskammahook, Tyefu and Qamata are so vital and why the South African Government should be spending so much more capital on such programmes if it merely wants to stop the flow to the cities, let alone provide adequately for

those already there.

Maree and Graaff also found that the size of land cultivated, maize yield, number of school-going children, number of cattle and sheep, the educational level of the worker and his wage were all related to each other.

"A worker cultivating much land, obtaining a high yield, owning a lot of sheep and cattle would also earn a relatively high wage, be more educated and have more children at school."

Therefore a vicious circle appeared to be in operation with the result that a relatively better off family is fortunate enough to have the resources to reproduce its wealth, whereas a poor family lacks the wherewithal to get out of the vicious cycle of poverty," they said.

In the other publication, the authors say that a number of independent surveys had established

that the overwhelming majority of homeland families lived in poverty at income well below the poverty datum line.

One example they give is a study by Mr Jeff Leeuwenberg, who collected data from ten villages scattered around Umhata, Tsolo and Kentani. The survey covered 757 households.

"Cash income of the households surveyed was derived mainly from migrant labour remittances, but also from pensions and grants, local employment and sale of produce.

"Ninety five per cent of the households earned a cash income of less than R50 a month, while 50 per cent earned less than R12 per month," they wrote.

Throughout South Africa at present there is widespread unemployment, particularly among black people and particularly among those black people in the rural areas.

But even in surveys conducted by Professor P J de Vos in 1965 and 1968 in the Ciskei and Transkei among 4 000 households there was an unemployment level of 9.6 per cent in two Ciskei districts and 22.5 per cent in two Transkei districts.

In other words, even in the boom days, people needed work, and the situation has not improved since then.

The Industrial Development Programme in both territories have met with some success, but in neither are they remotely coping with the employment needs.

"Even if a person is fortunate enough to find industrial employment in Transkei or the border areas, the wages are bound to be very low and considerably below the wages a person could earn in the Cape Town area," the authors say.

Coupled with the lack of adequate nutrition and the shortage of urban housing, which in all the homelands including Transkei was a shortfall of 42 954 during the three-year period 1971-2 to 1973-4, these plain economic and social facts have combined to encourage thousands of people to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

"It is sometimes a question of survival that drives those unable to get jobs in the rural areas to the town. For others it is a choice between living in great poverty in the rural areas, or having a better (even if still inadequate) living situation in Cape Town."

"The men want reasonably paid work, so they come to Cape Town, the women want a family, so they come as well," the authors of the Race Relations publication summed up.

# Family Life is the Key

This is the fourth and final article in the series by Daily Dispatch correspondent BARRY STRECK on the problems of migrant labour in the Western Cape.

In the end, only one solution is possible for the continuing tragedy of squatter camps, pass laws and broken families of Transkeians, Ciskeians and other blacks in Cape Town, and that is official recognition by the Government that permanent residents are fully entitled to be there as full citizens with full rights.

Any other plan must, in the long run, be temporary whatever the intentions of today may be (and it is worth remembering that one former minister, Mr Blaarwater, predicted that 97% would be the year in which the flow of black people into the cities could be reversed).

If for no other reason, but people will remain in Cape Town because they will do certain types of work, particularly heavy manual work and such jobs as farming.

That may sound cynical, but ever since the first (1921) settlement was established in the Mother City in the 1850s that has been the case and there is no sign of a remotest chance it will change. In

plain language, Cape Town could not survive economically without those people.

In domestic service, too, there are thousands of employers in the Cape Peninsula who will not give work to anyone other than black Africans, and because they have the vote, it is as certain as politics can be they will demand from the Government that those domestic workers remain.

Those are, however, economic realities and prognostications of developments at some future date. What of the immediate situation?

I believe it is possible for the National Party without major change to its ideology of separate development to introduce adjustments to its Western Cape policies that would at least provide a temporary solution that would give some satisfaction.

The key element in a new approach would have

to be official recognition that the Christian and humane ethic that family life should be inviolable—that no policy which breaks up families can be tolerated.

After the years of the pass laws, such a suggestion may sound far-fetched, but although it could lead to increased black settlements in the so-called white cities, I believe such an adjustment is not impossible and that it is fundamental to the basic principles of the average member of the National Party.

After all, it was the Cape synod of the largest Afrikaans Church, the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk, which said in 1965 "The disadvantages of the migrant labour system can be summarised as the complete

break-up of family life, a religious and social problem of the gravest moment."

If the Government adopted a policy of recognising family life as its core ingredient, it would mean that any person legally entitled to live with them

As Professor George Ellis, Delta Hendrie, Alida Kooy and Johann Maree said in "The Squatter Problem in the Western Cape", which is published by the SA Institute of Race Relations "For practical reasons, implementation could be in stages based on the present legal status, and employment plans of various groups of Africans."

The first stage would be to allow those black men who are legally in the city

to live there legally with their wives and family housing should be provided for them.

Actually, prior to that, the backlog in family housing should be removed and the construction of new homes drastically speeded up with the necessary finance. Still, people living permanently in Cape Town, with legal status to do so, should be the first to be allowed normal family life.

The second stage would be for contract workers who have shown their intention to spend the major part of their working lives in Cape Town to be allowed to live in the area with their families and family housing should be provided for them.

The final stage would be for contract workers

whose stay in Cape Town is to be allowed to live in the area with their families and family housing should be provided for them.

Under such a scheme, the Government should be able to control the influx of non workers as effectively as it has done in the past, but at least it would place the right to family life in its correct place.

The authors also point out "It seems to me that once families of the town have been accommodated, the additional number of people from the homelands, who would need to come to Cape Town to relieve the stress on the rural areas, would not be large."

Obviously, the key element of such a scheme would be a co-ordinated development of the rural areas so that the pressing economic situation there would not be such a major force in driving people to the cities.

Such a solution would not be ideal, but it would be a considerable improvement on the present situation and it would be far more humane.

Without too much fuss, the Government could also extend the 99-year lease scheme to the Western Cape so that security of tenure could be created for these people living there permanently.

With some important adjustment, the National Party could easily adopt such a programme without deviating fundamentally from its policies.

It could still maintain that if black people wanted to exercise political rights, they would have to go back to the homelands. After all, it could make similar adjustments in the case of Soweto, why on earth could it not do so in Cape Town?

It would substantially improve a terrible situation in the Western Cape, undoubtedly promote better relations with the Ciskei and Transkei Governments and show that human considerations can overcome ideological masterplans. Or must South Africa go through more Modderdam, more Umbell's and more Crossroads' and more heartache?



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201

# SACC officer lashes migrant labour system

EAST LONDON — The migrant labour system prevents blacks from being able to fulfil the minimum requirements for a family to survive as a unit, Dr Margaret Nash, the Ecumenical Education Officer for the South African Council of Churches, said in an address to members of the Institute of Race Relations last night.

"The family is a basic social unit of a healthy society. You can judge a society by what happens to the family."

"The state of family life in South Africa is an indictment of our society," she said.

The basic prerequisites for a stable family life being able to live together

on a permanent basis, having a reasonably stable and secure environment and a reasonable measure of privacy, having an adequate means of livelihood and having a social environment supportive to these things, were all absent from the lives of black migrant workers. "In Cape Town with the Coloured labour preference there is every conceivable negative acting against the black family. In effect a migrant worker will see his family for two weeks a year for the whole of his working life. This is what it means to the worker of Cape Town," she said.

This was one of the major reasons for the growth of squatter camps

"Marriages were being broken down and the women were desperate"

"All I can say is honour to them that we have thousands who are prepared to live as out-laws for the sanctity of marriage," Dr Nash said.

She condemned the "99 year lease propaganda" being put out by the government to clear its image overseas.

Conditions for people to buy leases were such that it was often unwise to do so. Only those with "Section 10 Rights" were allowed to buy the leases, and if their children did not have these rights, as they often did not, then they could not live in the house — DDR

# 'Illegal' blacks: Call for

# heavier penalties

ARGUS 11/18/78

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AN APPEAL to the relevant authorities to impose heavier penalties on employers of 'illegal' blacks was issued yesterday by the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape.

In an interview with The Argus Mr F H Botha said influx control was failing and present penalties for the contravention of influx control laws were no deterrent.

Influx control regulations, he said, were being ignored by large firms as well as individual employers.

He based his call on the belief that if the present influx of blacks to the Peninsula continued unchecked a situation would arise which would make a mockery of the minimum wage structure that had painfully been built up in the Peninsula.

## Lowest price

'Let's face it, certain employers have no conscience. They want the best job done at the lowest price and the more people there are looking for jobs — especially in the casual labour field — the lower the price will become for employers.

'And who will suffer but the employees...'

He said that in terms of the law coloured people were to get first bite at labour opportunities in the Western Cape, then 'legal' blacks settled in the Peninsula and, finally, contract workers from the 'black states.'

own protection but, he said, they had told him they were 'very concerned' about the increasing number of 'illegal' blacks in the Peninsula.

'They saw them as a threat to their work situation and were also concerned that the existing facilities — such as schools

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

## 'Illegal' blacks

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr Botha confirmed an earlier report that black employees working legally in Cape Town but who brought their wives here illegally could, in terms of the law, lose their jobs.

'This is a matter that is beginning to worry me,' he said.

He said it was his duty to see that the law was enforced. When it was pointed out to him that sending people back to the homelands could result in worse hardship than they faced here he replied: 'we have to protect the rights and living standards of those blacks who are legally here.'

Asked to comment on the suggestion that the Administration Board

(Peninsula area) had a bad name and was regarded as an oppressor by most blacks, he said: 'That can't be denied. But, the board has had a lot of trouble getting on its feet and, as a member of the board, I can say that if it comes to the notice of the board that any official does anything against the black people outside the line of duty that official will be in for the high jump.'

'The board works very hard to improve its image,' he said.

'Although there has been no step-up of raids as far as I am aware, I would like to see a step-up,' he said.

## Raids

He was unaware of a reported increase in the number of pass raids by the Administration Board (Peninsula Area) but, he said, if no control was kept on influx the situation would be chaotic.

He claimed that local leading blacks had approached him about the matter. He did not want to identify them for their

# Swart arbeid: hoër <sup>201</sup> boetes nodig'

DIE BURGER 12/8/78

BAIE swaarder strawwe moet aan werkgewers opgelê word wat swartes in die Skiereiland onwettig in diens neem. In die laaste tyd het die onwettige instroming van swartes 'n ongekende omvang aange- neem. Die toestand kan chaoties word as nie strenger opgetree word nie, het mnr. F. H. Botha, Hoofkom- missaris van die Departement van Plurale Betrek- kinge en Ontwikkeling in Wes-Kaapland, gister aan Die Burger gesê.

Die strafbepaling vir die swartman wat onwettig in Wes-Kaapland is, en sy werk- nemer, is dieselfde. Sins insiens behoort die werkgewer die swaarste gestraf te word Dit is hy wat die swartman aanmoedig om te oortree, het mnr. Botha gesê.

Die straf vir die onwettige indiensneming van swartes is 'n maksimum-boete van R100 vir die eerste oortreding. As 'n tweede oortreding binne twee jaar plaasvind, is die boete 'n minimum van R100.

Die werknemer kry dieselfde boete.

„As die boete R1 000 was, sou min werkgewers dit waag om swartes onwettig in diens te neem”, het 'n nyweraar aan Die Burger gesê. Hy het wettig 'n aantal swartes in diens, en hy sê hy is oor hul welsyn besorg en betaal hulle goed.

Die onwettige werkgewer betaal 'sy swartes so min moontlik, omdat hy weet dat hulle nêrens kan kla nie en dit moeilik vind om ander werk te kry. Dit is belaglik dat 'n man wat 'n bietjie vinnig ry, swaarder beboet word as die werkgewer wat so 'n ernstige probleem help veroorsaak, het mnr. Botha gesê.

Daar sal ingrypend opge- tree moet word, of instro- mingsbeheer kan in duie stort. Die plakkers- en werk- loosheidsprobleme kan on- beheerbaar word.

## BELASTING

Die tyd het aangebreek dat die oortreding van die onwet- tige werkgewer nie langer as gering beskou word nie. Dit is 'n ernstige misdaad met ernstige implikasies vir die samelewing. Hy ontduik die heffings wat die wettige werk- gewer moet betaal — onder meer die maandelikse heffing van die Administrasieraad, vervoergeld vir werkers en lisensiegeld vir persele.

Werkgewers van kontrak- werkers moet ook vir hul huis- vesting bydra. Die onwettige werkgewer gee nie om waar



MNR. F. H. BOTHA

sy werkers bly nie.

Belasting word van swart werkers se lone afgetrek, net soos by die lopende betaalstel- sel vir blankes. Die onwettige werkgewer spring dit vry.

Instromingsbekeer is van groot belang vir die swart- man. Sou dit in duie stort, sal die swartman die meeste daaronder ly, want lone sal laer gedwing word.

## Black tests law

(Continued from Page 1)

Komani did not require a permit in terms of the regulations of the Bantu labour regulations because she qualified in terms of Section 10 (1) (C) of the Act.

Mr Louw submitted that if she required a permit then the protection offered by the Act was rendered superfluous.

During the course of argument Mr Justice Schock remarked that to say that the wife of a man who had resided legally with her husband in a black urban area for 10 or 15 years was no longer a resident was wrong and unjust.

The judge was posing a hypothetical case to illustrate the principle that a man's wife who had legally entered a residential area, been granted a permit in terms of the Bantu labour regulations and had had that permit repeatedly renewed should after a certain period of time have a right to remain a resident of the area.

Mr C J Louw was instructed by Fuller Moore and Son. Mr G D van Schalkwyk and Mr J J Gauntlett, instructed by Silberbauers, appeared for the Peninsula Administration Board.

# Black tests law on wives living in urban areas

THE right of a 'legal' black man to live with his wife and family in an urban area came under focus in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today in a major test case which could affect the family life of thousands of urban blacks.

In a civil case before Mr Justice Schock, Mr Veli Wilhe Komani, a resident of Guguletu, is contesting a decision by the Administration Board (Peninsula Area) to deny his wife permission to continue living with him.

Mr Justice Schock has reserved judgment.

The case revolves round the conflict between rights afforded to wives of 'legal' black men in terms of the Urban Consolidation Act on the one hand and the requirements of the Bantu labour regulations relating to the wives of urban blacks on the other hand.

### SECTION 10

In papers before the court it is stated that Mr Komani qualifies in terms of Section 10 (1) (A) and (B) of the Act to reside in an urban area and is in possession of a lodger's permit.

It is stated further that Mrs Komani lawfully entered the prescribed area

on May 13 1974, on which date she was granted permission in terms of the Bantu labour regulations to remain in the area until May 31 1974.

Subsequently her permission to remain in the area was extended on three occasions until January 31 1975, after which permission was not renewed.

### LEGALLY

On April 1 the board refused to concede that Mrs Komani was entitled to remain in the area in terms of Section 10 (1) (C), which states that the wife of a man legally in the urban area may reside with him provided she herself has entered the area legally.

Mr G D van Schalkwyk, who appeared for the board, argued that Mrs Komani did not qualify to remain in the area because she did not possess a permit.

### LODGER

He argued further that Mrs Komani did not qualify automatically to live with her husband because she was the wife of the holder of a lodger's permit as opposed to a residential permit.

Mr C J Louw (for Komani) argued that

(Continued on Page 3 col

day he waits for a pick-up that could mean work — and food

# Hungry men who run the

# LABOUR

# GAUNTLET

By **Gerald Prosalendis**

Which he wore to protect his head from the sun and a blanket which he had borrowed for the cold.

At night he sleeps under a tree and wraps himself in his blanket.

'You do not worry about the weather — you are too busy worrying about having no money and nowhere else to sleep,' he said.

Almost one fifth of Cape Town's population is black and it is estimated that half the black population are living in the Peninsula 'illegally' in terms of Government legislation

Hundreds of 'illegal' men live in the bush between Bonteheuwel and Langa.

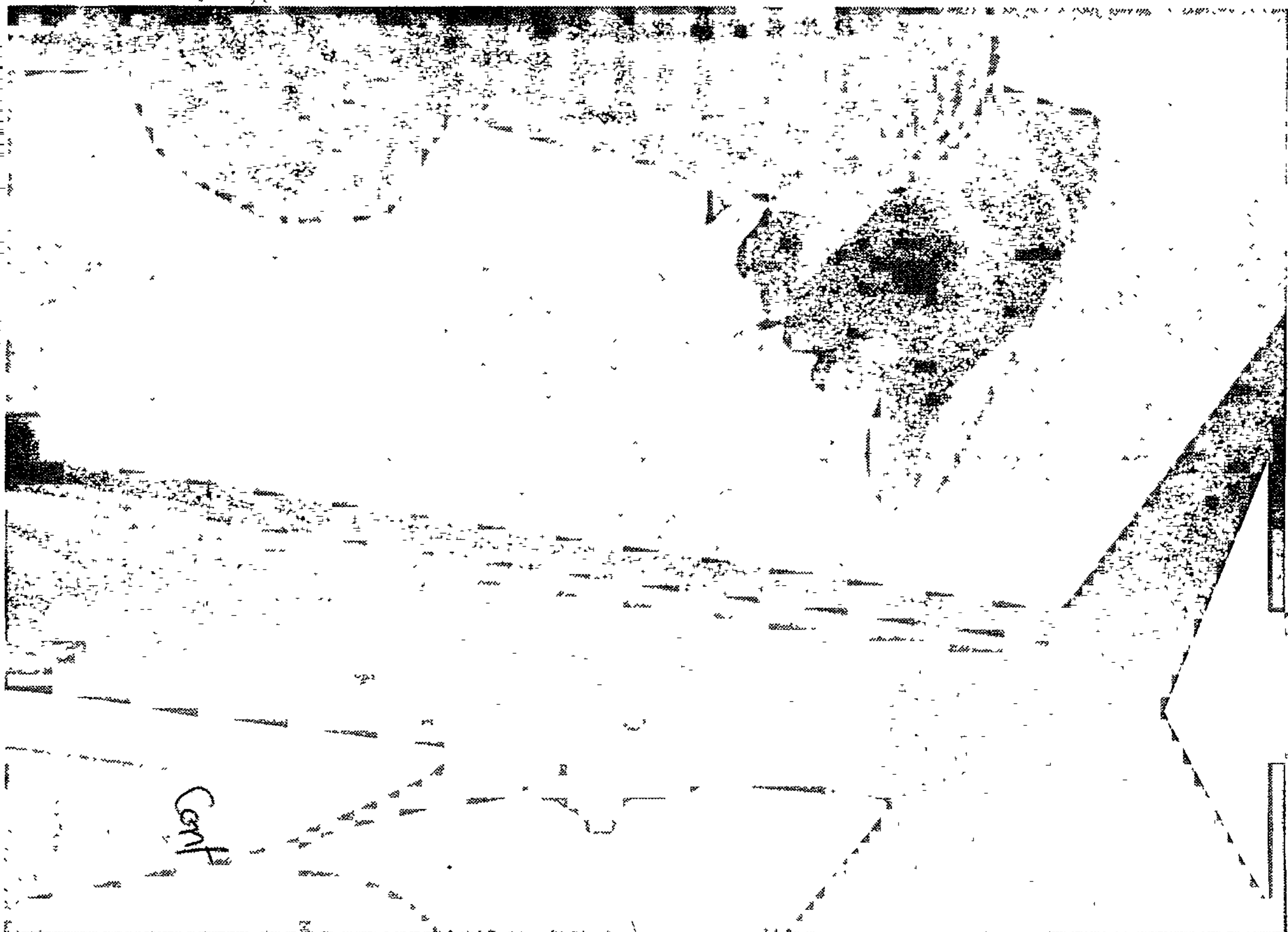
Others sleep near the city dump where they rummage through Cape Town's rubbish to feed themselves and to collect discarded goods of value which can be sold.

Some sleep outside in the open squares of hostels and barracks in the townships. They wrap themselves in blankets and sacks for protection.

They are afraid to sleep inside in case they are unable to escape pass raids which take place regularly.



... only the clothes they are wearing for protection from the cold.



Conf

# Pick them up... and you may be committing an offence

THE Chairman of the Administration Board (Peninsula Area), Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said officials of the Board were aware of unemployed people in the Peninsula and people illegally in the area.

'Our concern is with people who are here legally. It was recently estimated that 4 500 people legally here are un-

employed at the moment.

'The outlook is not being improved by people employed here illegally and officials of this department are taking lawful steps every day to prevent this.

'I must point out that people picking up blacks illegally in Cape Town and offering them work are committing an offence.'

DESPERATE for work, this man approaches the Weekend Argus car to ask for work to buy food to feed himself. He lives in the bush between Bonte-kouweel and Langa and sometimes sleeps on the floor of one of Langa's hostels.



BRACED against the rain... waiting to be picked up.

**HUNDREDS** of unemployed blacks, living illegally in Cape Town and desperate for work, run a 'labour gauntlet' each day — dodging labour inspectors as they wait patiently at the roadside for a pick-up which could bring them food for one more day.

They line Vanguard Drive near Langa in the early mornings waiting to be picked up by builders, shop owners and other employers searching for cheap casual labour.

They are quickly loaded into cars or vans to avoid being spotted by labour inspectors and taken to do work ranging from gardening to removing builders' rubble.

Most are paid between R1 and R3 a day for their work.

Many sleep in the bush or under a tree alongside the road in winter and summer with only the clothes they are wearing and sometimes a spare blanket to keep out the cold, and a sheet of plastic to keep off the rain.

Often these 'illegal' workers wait all day for work which never materialises and return into the bushes at night with their pockets empty.

This week Weekend Argus investigated the conditions under which Cape Town's 'illegal' blacks live and work.

## Swamped

We drove down Vanguard Drive and saw large groups of men huddled together and either standing or sitting by the roadside.

As we stopped, our car was swamped by between 30 and 40 men asking for work.

The men said they stood there every morning and sometimes throughout the day waiting to be offered a job.

Most of the men said they could afford to eat only bread and some said they often rummaged through refuse from the Epping market for a meal.

The blacks living in the bush claimed they were continually harassed by inspectors from the Administration Board (Peninsula Area) and faced fines, imprisonment or deportation to the homelands.

One man, who was carrying a pass, said he had been without work for eight months.

He stood there each morning waiting to be picked up and offered work to earn money to feed himself.

His only possessions were the clothes he wore, a small plastic bag of personal belongings, a hat

# Pledge to curb W Cape influx

FINANC

OFFIC

Party policy, not popular policy." Conflicting resolutions from Stellenbosch and Tygervallei on granting leasehold rights to blacks in the Western Cape fell away when the provincial head committee proposed an omnibus resolution which was adopted unanimously

## Resolution

- The resolution, proposed by the provincial leader, Mr P W Botha, called for
- The reaffirmation of the Western Cape as a white and coloured labour preference area and for a clear geographic definition of the area;
  - The government not to apply the policy of urban black leasehold rights in the Western Cape;
  - Rapid provision of housing for blacks legally in the area;
  - Measures to prevent uncontrolled influx of blacks into the Western Cape, including increased fines for employing illegal black workers, reduction of the labour allocation of offending companies, and for employers to be responsible for repatriation of illegal employees;
  - Black labour in the Western Cape to be made much more expensive, and,

Continued on page 2

By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

Cape Times  
23/8/78  
(1) ~~201~~  
(2) 201

EAST LONDON. — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Connie Mulder, announced last night that the government intended tightening influx control measures to keep illegal blacks out of the Western Cape.

He accepted fully a resolution from the Cape National Party Congress calling for the Western Cape to be strengthened as a white and coloured labour preference area and for stronger action against employers of illegal black labour

Dr Mulder also said the Crossroads squatter camp would be cleared, regardless of pressure and campaigns from anywhere in the world

The congress took no decision on granting more land to black homelands despite calls for an increase in the 1936 Land Allocation.

## Not popular

"I will go out of my way to keep the Western Cape a preference area and to reserve it as far as possible for white and coloured people," Dr Mulder said.

"This will entail us having to act more strictly but we are here to implement Nationa-

# W CAPE LA BOUR BILTZ BY BOARDS

W/L AREUS 14/10/78

① 201

② 205

③ 307

John Battersby

**ADMINISTRATION BOARDS in the Western Cape have launched an all-out drive against illegal black labour which, according to experts, could deal a severe blow to the already lagging economy of the area.**

Severe measures to act against black employees who do not qualify to be in the area according to conditions laid down in April last year were announced today by the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha

Under the conditions of service drawn up by the board last year the service of a black contract worker can be terminated if:

- he does not occupy accommodation approved by the labour officer;
- his wife or family accompanies him to the Peninsula,
- his wife or family is found to be illegally present in the Peninsula,
- he travels to the Peninsula by means of unauthorised transport,
- he did not return to his home address after the termination of this previous contract of service.

## PENINSULA

In a statement Mr Botha said that the 'investigations' will begin in the Peninsula immediately and will include the whole of the Western Cape.

The Chief Director of the Administration Board Peninsula Area to proceed systematically with investigations aimed at terminating the service of black employees who ignore illegal provisions and conditions which apply to their services,' he said.

Employers are reminded of the five conditions of service drawn up in consultation with them in April last year.

The fact that these steps will inconvenience some employers is sincerely regretted since it is appreciated that employers are not in a position to exercise this type of actual control over their employees.

Employers are therefore urged to discuss the position with their black employees,' he said.

Professor Francis Wilson, Professor of Economics at the University of

Cape Town and director of the South African Labour and Development Research Unit, said today the proposed action was indefensible on both moral and economic grounds.

Professor H W van der Merwe, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, said the provisions which prevented certain workers having their families in the Cape were 'morally totally indefensible.'

'There are no moral grounds on which one could term a black worker who has his family with him in the Western Cape as illegal,' he said.



There are four levels at which people involved in the dairies sell:  
a) From their houses locally in the village.

b) At local village centres, cafés, bus depots etc.

c) Idolophu shops.

d) Contract at a big centre e.g. the Idolophu hospital contract, and the Bloemfontein creamery contract.

a) The problem with selling locally is that because of restrictions concerning hawkers licenses people have to wait until customers arrive at their houses. Thus there is no proper advertising and no centralised sure supply to attract buyers. The most often cited problem is poverty at the village level.

b) Selling at village centres: Teddy Mhlauli and Ncomonde Nkalitshani at Amathole manage to sell a fair amount of milk by hawking it outside shops and at bus stops. This is illegal and it also requires that someone should make hawking selling a small amount. The main problem is where people hawk in summer.

c) The Idolophu shops by a Free State town supply. The people refused to buy, saying In both Inkomo and Ama could find transport) amounts of milk.

d) Both the Amathole people and the people who's milk N.M. will not take, tried to establish a contract with the other hospital in Umhlaba. Neither could guarantee to deliver it. The type of contract with the Bloemfontein co-op requires travelling and high level liaison to be established.

In the situation where production is low people cannot afford the travelling costs to send their milk to big centres. In Inkomo after N.M. refused to transport members milk they tried to sell locally to shops and from a centre in the location. This involved hiring a vehicle to bring the milk from the dairy which then cancelled all their profits. Everyone then reverted to

./...

selling from their houses. In Amathole some people did try to establish a market in Idolophu but they never succeeded. While Mhlauli and Nkalitshane put a lot of labour into hawking, most members could not afford this time and many have stopped trying to sell at all and are using their milk for home consumption only again.

The other problems I discuss affect people differently according to how poor they are. The following charts give descriptions of members economic status, and their present income from the dairies.

# Workers: Firms urged to act

CAPE TIMES  
16/10/78  
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207

A SYSTEMATIC investigation aimed at terminating the services of black employees "who ignore legal provisions and conditions which apply to their services" was announced at the weekend by Mr. F H Botha, Chief Commissioner in the Western Cape of the Department of Plural Relations and Development

In a statement issued through the Bureau of National and International Communication, Mr Botha urged employers to discuss the position with their black employees because they (the employers) were in a position to forestall the "far-reaching consequences of these steps".

## Conditions of service

Under the conditions of service, drawn up by the board last year, the service of black contract workers could be terminated if:

- He does not occupy accommodation approved by the Labour Office
- His wife or family accompanies him to the Peninsula
- His wife or family is found to be illegally in the Peninsula
- It is found that he travels to the Peninsula by means of unauthorised transport, and
- It is found that such a person did not return to his home address after the termination of his previous contract service

Mr Botha added that the Administration boards in the South Western Cape and Karoo areas were also being consulted with a view to applying these steps in the whole of the Western Cape

# War on illegal Cape workers

DD 16/10/78

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CAPE TOWN — Administration boards in the Western Cape have launched an all-out clean-up of illegal black labour which, according to experts, could deal a severe blow to the already lagging economy of the area.

Severe measures to act against black employees who do not qualify to be in the area according to conditions laid down in April last year were announced yesterday by the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha.

commodation approved by the labour officer.

- His wife or family accompanies him to the Peninsula.
- His wife or family is found to be present illegally in the Peninsula.
- He travels to the Peninsula by means of unauthorised transport, and
- He did not return to his home address after the termination of his previous contract of service.

"It has been decided to proceed systematically with investigations aimed at terminating the service of black employees who ignore illegal provisions and conditions which apply to their services," he said.

"The fact that these steps will inconvenience some employers is sincerely regretted since it is appreciated employers are not in a position to exercise this type of actual control over their employees."

Mr Botha said the "investigations" would begin in the Peninsula immediately and would include the whole of the Western Cape.

"Employers therefore are urged to discuss the position with their black employees," he said.

Under the conditions of service, the service of a black contract worker can be terminated if

- He does not occupy a...

Western Cape SAPA

Source: Depart

The following table shows that the number of African...

Source: Department of Bantu Education, Annual Reports.

Year	Number of passes
1968	345
1969	502
1970	646
1971	672
1972	765
1973	998
1974	1 112

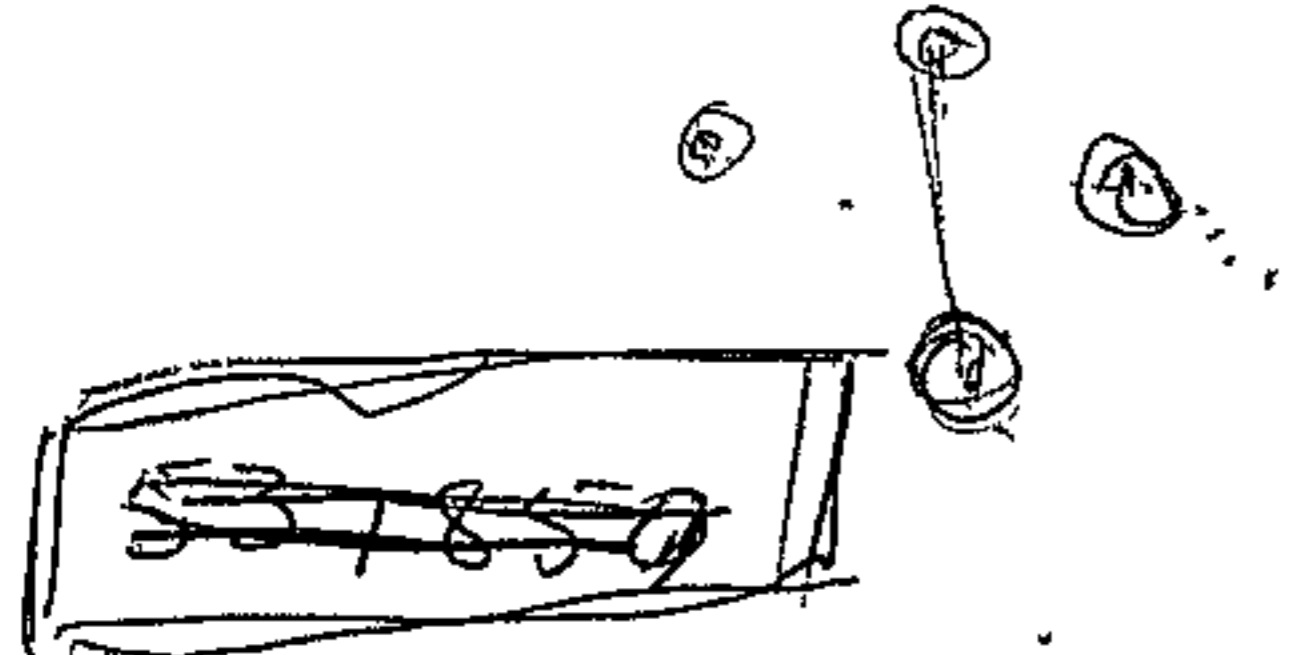


Table 11. Passes in trade school courses, 1968-1974.

Eighteen trade schools or sections of schools, all in the Homelands, provide trade training for youths. Most courses, e.g. concreting or bricklaying and plastering, require Standard VI, as an entrance qualification. Courses requiring a higher degree of skill such as motor mechanics require Standard VIII. The following table shows the number of passes in trade school courses in the years 1968-1974.

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# Rush to beat deadline <sup>11.11.80</sup> ~~207~~ (201)

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PORT ELIZABETH — The Eastern Cape Administration Board was overrun by people registering "illegal" labourers before the close of the three month moratorium announced earlier this year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, a spokesman for the board said yesterday.

He said quite a number had come forward in the last few days of the moratorium, which ended at 4 30 pm yesterday

He said the rush was not

unexpected "Human beings often leave things until the last minute

Figures released by the board were that 628 men and 541 women had been registered by 3 pm yesterday.

This meant that 1 169 people had registered in the three months. The figure given earlier this week was 735.

The spokesman said that after the moratorium normal control and investigations would resume. There would be no special effort to clamp

down on employers

"Cases of merit will be gone into thoroughly, but not in terms of the moratorium," he said

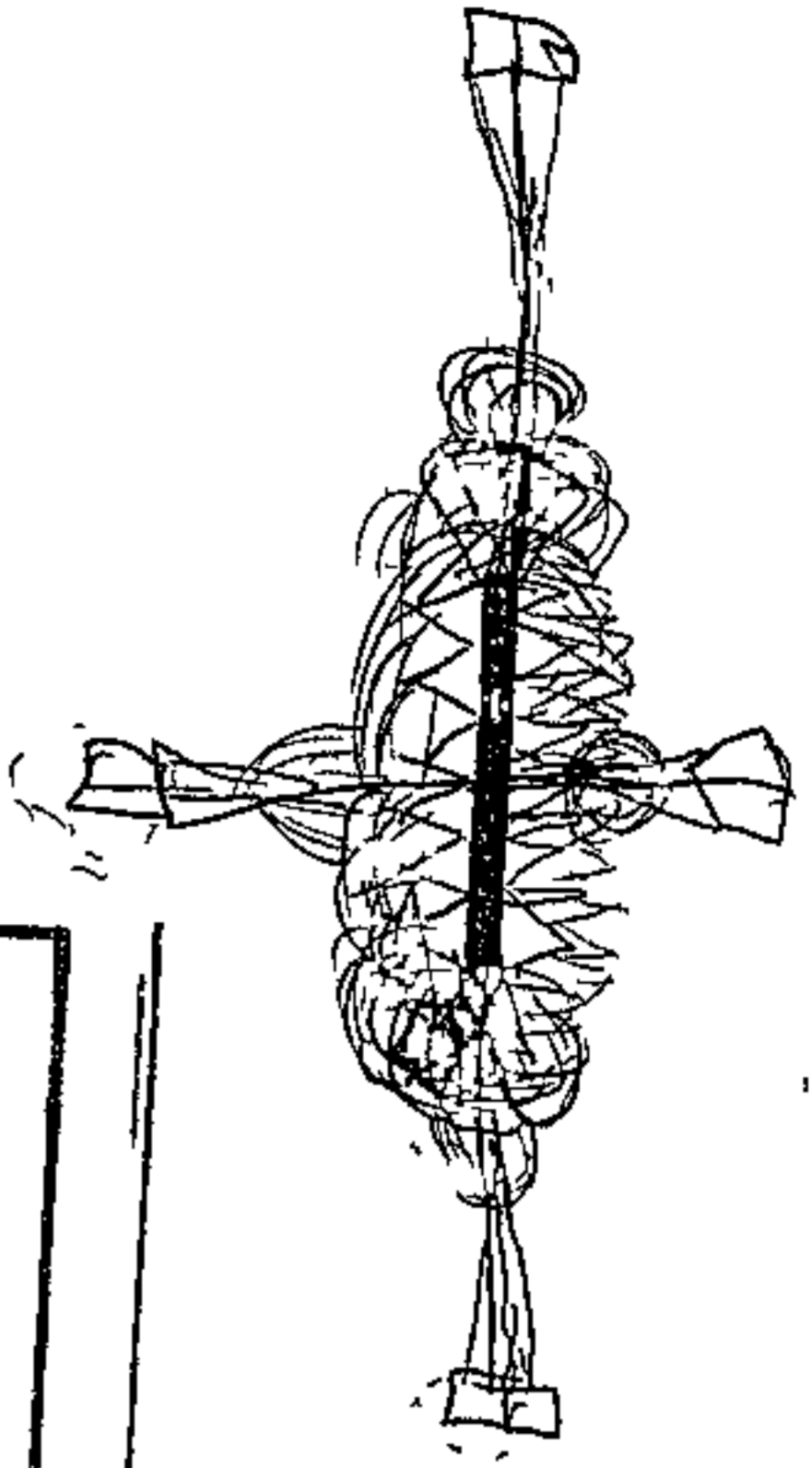
Earlier this week the chief director of the ECAB, Mr Louis Koch, said the number of workers who had been registered under the moratorium had been disappointing.

However, he said, the poor response could indicate that there was not a large unregistered labour force in the area — DDR

(4) The Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation (as it came to be called in the 15th century) were very favourably disposed towards the Roman law. If Roman law were to be the common law of Germany, it would add colour to their claim to be the successors of the Caesars, in the West. Furthermore, there are texts in the Corpus Iuris which ascribe a very powerful position to the Emperor and which the Emperors could use in their long-drawn out struggle with the Popes, such as the famous: Quod principi placuit, legis habet vigorem (D.1.4.1) or Princeps legibus solutus est (D.1.3.31).

(5) We are at the dawn of the Renaissance, the time when men turned back to all things Roman. The whole fabric of medieval society was dissolving as the result of the variety of factors and the whole intellectual atmosphere was becoming Romanistically tinged. It was thus natural that also in legal matters there should be a turning towards the Roman heritage. In law the road had been prepared by the Canon law, which, as we have seen, drew heavily on Roman law.

(6) In 1495 the Emperor Maximilian the 1st instituted a Court of Appeal for the entire Empire, the so-called Reichskammergericht. Half of its 16 members had to be trained jurists, and the other half was chosen from the knights. In 1521 it was ordained that as far as possible the knights were also to be learned in the law. The Court was instructed to adjudicate "in accordance with the common law of the Empire, and likewise in accordance with such ordinances, statutes and customs of the principalities, seignories, and courts as are brought before it." The Reichskammergericht interpreted the "common law of the Empire" as being Roman law, because in theory, the Empire was the Roman Empire. The underlined words they interpreted as meaning that they would apply Roman law unless a litigant proved that on a particular point the Roman law had not been received but that a rule of indigenous Germanic law was applicable. The establishment of this Court and the way it interpreted its instructions on the one hand show to what extent the Reception had already taken place and on the other hand helped to complete the process. Lower Courts soon followed the Reichskammergericht both as regards the requirement of a proper legal training for the judges and as regards the application of Roman law, and so the Reception spread from top to bottom of the judicial hierarchy. From 1532 up to about 1643 there was a general belief current in Germany that Roman Law had a statutory basis in Germany because the Emperor Lothair III had issued a decree in 1137 which gave statutory force to Roman Law in the form of the Corpus Iuris. In fact, this was not so and this belief is nowadays referred to as the Lotharfabel. (See Andersen: The Renaissance of Legal Science after the Middle Ages, p. 24 et seq.)



# Bachelor families move out 201

*Family Affairs*  
*Feb 1979*

**CAPE TOWN** The conversion of the long-standing bachelor quarters in the Peninsula black townships into family houses has left many men, women and children without shelter.

With the wholesale conversion of these brick blocks — which had been occupied by bachelors since 1956 — already begun 800 houses will be available to families.

Mr A Phillips, a Gugulethu businessman

and president of the Western Province Chamber of Commerce, said authorities forced an acute shortage of housing for families in the Peninsula and were forced to convert hundreds of the bachelor quarters at Langa into family quarters.

Last year authorities stressed that employers should make accommodation available for their migratory labourers and since then big and beautiful blocks of flats

have been built by firms at Gugulethu.

The local authorities also found out that hundreds of people were occupying bachelor quarters illegally, and these men were not only staying there with their wives and children but were not paying any rent.

Many of the men in the quarters were told to find alternative accommodation in other blocks.

"We were not notified — all we saw was our

belongings put outside the blocks when we came from work," said Mr Samuel Ndongane, of Zone II. The Ciskei men affected are going to put their case to the Ciskei representative in the Western Cape, Mr H F Makhanyana.

Some Transkeians moved out of the bachelor quarters were seen to board blue line buses with their families and belongings on Sunday to return to Transkei.

Rome might try to bring about his release, and this he did not desire, since he was convinced that the cause of Christ would be promoted by his death and could be hindered by his survival. This is not, perhaps, the way in which we would write today; but that is not to say that it would be felt to be inappropriate by the recipients of the Roman letter. The fact that this letter exercised so profound an influence on the understanding and delineation of martyrdom in the later years of the Church suggests that, on the contrary, what Ignatius wrote was felt to be proper and suitable. And, even if it were otherwise, why should we suppose that even fathers of the Church must always be wise and temperate? As Lightfoot most appositely remarks:

A like answer holds with regard to any extravagances in sentiment or opinion or character. Why should Ignatius have exceeded the sober reason or correct taste? Other men of succeeding ages did both. As an apostolic father, he had his failings, if failings they were, of his age and

The weighty emphasis on episcopacy in Ignatius with the New Testament and formal organization of the Church. But his reaction of the Church against the threat of its unity was imperilled. There is no trace of its later and developed form, as we find in the second century; he is concerned with Jesus had really come in the flesh—and what of the Redeemer was only an appearance, a problem that meets us in the first Epistle which confesses that Jesus Christ has come in the spirit which does not confess Jesus is not certainly had its origin in Asia Minor; and all the evidence suggests that this was the area in which episcopacy, as it gradually came to be universally accepted in the Church, first appeared in a developed form. Under the threat of dissolution, the Church found it necessary to have in every place a recognized centre of unity, of authority, of teaching, and of ministry.

We must turn once again to look at the reconstruction of Christian history provided by Baur and his colleagues of the Tubingen school.

<sup>1</sup> *The Apostolic Fathers*, Part II, vol 1, p 423  
<sup>2</sup> 1 John 4 2-3

If Clement and Ignatius are accepted as authentic, what effect will this have on their theories?

It will be recalled that the main plank in the Tubingen platform is the theory of an intense opposition between Jewish and Gentile Christianity, between Peter as the representative of the one party and Paul as the leader of the other. It was only, we are told, towards the middle of the second century that the reconciliation between the two factions became an accomplished fact. If this is a correct account of the history, it would be expected that clear traces of the conflict would be found in Clement and Ignatius, either the reconciliation has not taken place, or it is so recent that memories of the great controversy will still be living and vibrant. In point of fact in neither Clement nor Ignatius do we find any trace that there had ever been conflict. It is specially to be noted that each refers to Peter and Paul together, Ignatius writing to the Romans, 'I do not send you, like Peter and Paul' (§4), and Clement referring to two Apostles as the two chief among the Christians of the time (§5). In neither case is there any hint that either of the has ever heard of any lasting controversy between the two churches. The churches represented by Clement and Ignatius are es of the Gentiles, but they show no trace of any hostility is churches of the Jewish tradition. They show singularly understanding of the real significance of the teaching of Paul, but no sign of any idea that this teaching stands in radical opposition teaching of any other Apostle. It is clear that the bitter hostility I displayed by certain sections in the Church is not a primitive overlaid as time went on by the spirit of compromise; but that later, second-century development, as Judaic Christianity took that highly negative form which ultimately led to its disappearance.

If Baur was right, large parts of the New Testament were written subsequently to A.D. 130. The letters we are studying give no support whatever to this view, and at certain points emphatically contradict it. It is true that neither writer gives the impression of being aware of the existence of anything like a Canon of New Testament Scripture, a collection of sacred books venerated by all the churches, such as we find already in Irenaeus (c. A.D. 180).<sup>1</sup> Moreover, there are few actual quotations from New Testament books. The tendency, especially in Ignatius, is far more to refer to Christian writings of an earlier date, to

that highly negative form which ultimately led to its disappearance. If Baur was right, large parts of the New Testament were written subsequently to A.D. 130. The letters we are studying give no support whatever to this view, and at certain points emphatically contradict it. It is true that neither writer gives the impression of being aware of the existence of anything like a Canon of New Testament Scripture, a collection of sacred books venerated by all the churches, such as we find already in Irenaeus (c. A.D. 180).<sup>1</sup> Moreover, there are few actual quotations from New Testament books. The tendency, especially in Ignatius, is far more to refer to Christian writings of an earlier date, to

<sup>1</sup> In Ignatius, ἡρώδης, 'it is written', is used to introduce quotations from the Old Testament only

**Black contract labourers**  
 How many Black contract labourers were working in the Cape Peninsula in each of the past three years.

1976	1977	1978
19 290	19 443	18 710

**Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ** asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

201

Heartbreak and suffering are inflicted on many black families by the systems of influx control and migratory labour. The following is the story of a woman in the Llinge resettlement township in Transkei, recorded by Janet Graaf, a field worker of the Institute of Race Relations. 201  
Shel

Llinge, which is near Queenstown, is populated by people evicted from white-owned farms, people resettled from towns in the Eastern Cape and endorsed out of towns in the Western Cape. Local employment is almost nil and most men are migrant workers. 22/1/79

# Tragedy of migrant 'widows'

"Marriage is not worthwhile for black women. It traps us. Men are having it all right in town with their girl friends and the money, while we must keep home on empty pockets and empty promises.

"We feel deserted. We feel lonely in this desolate place where so many of our husbands must leave to find work, and stay away all year, sometimes many years. We have pity for our husbands. We know why they must take town girls — and men are men — and we also know why they want us to stay here, to keep home for him and to make a place for his children because we have no rights for a place in the cities. Our husbands must sweat their lives away in Cape Town, but there is no security for them there.

## HURTFUL

"We will tell you what sometimes happens to us — we do not want to hear about it, we do not want to talk about it, because it is wrong, and it is hurtful, very hurtful — how we are forced to give our husbands to other women, sometimes our very own sisters.

"This is how it happens. I do not hear from my husband for many months. The money has stopped coming, even when I cry for it it does

not come. My children are hungry. I am hungry. No food. No money. My neighbours lend me money to go to Cape Town to look for my husband. It is a long way. I am tired. I am hungry. I am shown the way to the place where my husband lives. It is a men's hostel, a big grey building. Many, many men, but also many women and children.

"I hold my children close to me. I search for my husband. His brother comes to me. My husband is living elsewhere, I am told, but he comes sometimes. His clothes are still here, but his bed is taken by others.

## DOMESTIC

"I sleep on the floor until my husband arrives. He is not pleased to see me. He is angry, embarrassed, he looks away but eventually he tells me about this other woman. She is a domestic servant who 'lives in'. She has a room in her madam's house. She has 'rights' in Cape Town.

"I can sense that it is this woman who has been eating the money that my husband should have been sending to me and our children. She is now fat and attractive. I am starved and ugly in my husband's eyes. I have become a burden to my very own husband. I am weak and he could pick me up, but he doesn't. He leaves.

"He goes back to this

other woman. This is so painful. So cruel. And I cannot go back home and face everyone. I have nothing. I came to town because I needed money for my husband's home and now I have no money, no home. His brother and other 'home-boys' must help me.

"They give me his bed. It is in the same room with them. They lend me R10 to buy food. If I can sell it, for more, I can keep the extra. But this is very little. I need support. I am forced to take boy friends who will give me R5 now and then.

## WIVES

"And so I become the town woman for my husband's brothers. But they are married. I know their wives. I cannot bear to think about what they would say at home. It is all so very painful. And so we women in Llinge do not want to hear about what happens with our husbands in the city.

"The hostels are always being raided at night by the police and the government inspectors. Women like myself are arrested — unless we have money at our sides to pay up, or maybe if I have a baby on my back I am safe.

"And so I need to have a baby at my breast, or in my womb. But when this happens I know I have no more chance with my husband. This is the final break."

Hansard Q. 458

201

16/3/79

Influx control/identity documents

Q458 16/3/79  
\*5 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(65) (534) (206)  
What amount was derived by the Cape Peninsula Administration Board during 1978 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

R397 914 which includes fines paid by employers as separate details are not available



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

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

## 2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

### 2.1 Programme Budgeting

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

This is necessary:

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

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

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

**Religion Reporter**  
 THE Government has declined to grant black Western Cape migrant workers the right to live with their families, to provide boarding establishments for black high school children in the area, or to allow black teachers to be trained here.

This emerges from a report to the Cape Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk on approaches to the Government following its discussion of black grievances in the Western Cape at the church's 1975 synod.

Regarding 'migrant labour', the church report quotes an official statement that it is 'policy that families should, as far as possible, remain in the homelands, and that the breadwinner in white areas should be transported daily or weekly to his family, as far as possible'.

The Ned Geref Kerk at its previous synod held that the migrant labour system was destructive of black family life

# Migrant family ban stays, NGK is told

*201 argues 18/10/79*

Regarding the shortage of higher education facilities in the Western Cape, the Ned Geref Kerk was told it was Government policy to provide boarding establishments in the homelands for the children of blacks living in 'white areas.'

By Government definition this includes all blacks in the Western Cape.

The Ned Geref Kerk report revealed that the Government proposed to create the needed high schools and boarding establishments for children from the Western

Cape in Fort Beaufort - about 1 000 km away

A teacher training college for 600 students was planned at Fort Beaufort.

Regarding the Theron Commission report on matters affecting the coloured community, the synod noted that the Ned Geref Sendingkerk rejected 'the traditional theological foundation for a constitutional system based on separate development'

The Sendingkerk has rejected apartheid as unscriptural, and called for an end to racial discrimination in South Africa.

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# Week to register workers

EAST LONDON — With seven days left to register illegal black workers, the response has been slow in the Eastern Cape

This was confirmed by the East Cape Administration Board here yesterday

Only 735 workers have been registered since the amnesty was announced three months ago by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Koornhof

After October 31, employees will face fines of up to R500 for employing illegal workers. Workers are illegally in an urban area if they do not qualify under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act.

The breakdown for the East Cape for those who have registered is: Port Elizabeth 518, East London 116 and Queenstown 101

Workers wanting to register must go to the labour bureau with their reference books, a letter from their employees and a letter to prove they have suitable housing.

If the worker does not have a reference book, he must go to the commissioner's office to get one. He will then be given a temporary identity card which will be accepted in place of a reference book. But he will have to fetch his reference book from the commissioner's office when it is ready.

If a worker has worked for one employer for a full year up to July 13, 1979, he must show a letter from his employer. The letter must state that he has a job and also how long he had worked there.

If a worker worked in the same area for three years up to July 31, 1979, he may be registered, but he must get letters from all the people he worked for in those three years.

The worker must have proof that he has a suitable place to live in either in the township or in servants' quarters.

Employers also have to pay monthly tax for black workers

combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, soya sauce to salad;

## STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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## GERMAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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## EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

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## CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

## SPRING GREEN SALAD

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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## CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions

- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder

- 1 heaped T flour
- 1/2 bottle vinegar

Max the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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## APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, soya sauce to salad;

# MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - CAPE

22 Nov. 1979 — 15 Dec. 1981

(201) (206)  
**ABOUT 300** black workers were arrested at Mitchells Plain early yesterday under various pass offences in a massive raid by Administration Board inspectors.

Roadblocks were erected at all the main entrances to the housing complex.

Transport trucks of building contractors carrying workers to the building sites were stopped and all workers,

# 300 arrested in 'normal' pass raid

mainly contract labourers from the Eastern Cape, whose reference books were not in order, were arrested.

Mr A A Louw, the chief director of the Administrative Board (Western Cape) said an "inspection" at Mitchells Plain was arranged after numerous complaints were received about "illegal" blacks in the area.

"It was a normal inspection and a number of workers were arrested.

"They and some employers are being charged with various offences and will appear in court," he said.

### SPOKESMAN

A spokesman for Besterecta, one of the building contractors at Mitchells Plain, confirmed that a number of the firm's employees were arrested.

"It was mainly for not being in possession of reference books and most of them will be released by today," he said.

A spokesman for the commissioner's court in Langa said charges against about 300 workers were being processed and they would appear in court on Thursday.

# Employers to probe living conditions

Chief Reporter

SEVERAL employers in the Peninsula of black contract workers living in hostel dormitories at Langa said yesterday they were looking into the living conditions of their employees, which in an article in the latest edition of the Financial Mail were described as "uniformly squalid"

A detailed inspection of the dormitories, referred to by some of their occupants as "stables" and as "pigsties" was started on Monday by the City Health Department

The Financial Mail said certain companies in the building and construction industry — Steeledale Reinforcing, Hugh Tyler, Joseph Rubbi, Railway Construction, Slingsby and De Jager, Roy Beamish and Dura Construction — accommodated their men in some of the worst units

## Schemes

Heads of these firms who were contactable yesterday either said they had already embarked on schemes to upgrade their employees accommodation at Langa or that they were looking into their workers living conditions with a view to improving them

They also pointed out the difficulties under which they said they had to operate in this matter

Mr C H de Jager, a director of Slingsby and De Jager, said "The single building we erected at Langa for our workers in 1971 was a solid steel-and-concrete structure, to take 45 to 50 men in one dormitory

"We will certainly be looking into the present situation there and will be getting in touch with the board (Peninsula Administration Board), which we wish to remind about the agreement entered into in September 1974 in terms of which employ-

ers were required to erect their own hostel accommodation at Langa and then cede it to the board

In terms of this agreement the board accepted responsibility for maintenance and insurance of the hostels, as though the board had itself erected the buildings. Also in terms of the agreement, employers must pay R6 a month to the board, as a form of rental

## 'Attention'

"Since 1975 we have because of this agreement referred to the board all complaints we have received from time to time from our employees living at Langa, and have on each occasion been assured by the board that these were receiving attention"

Mr Roy Svenson, Cape Town managing director of Steeledale Reinforcing and Trading, said "We are investigating what we can do to improve conditions at Langa and are taking the matter up with the board. This is a course we were already embarked on before the Financial Mail article appeared"

Mr H Stuart, managing director of Dura Construction Cape, said his company had already upgraded two of its five hostels at Langa and that the upgrading of the other three would be completed by the end of the year

"The upgrading includes the provision of ceilings, vinyl flooring, hot and cold running water, a good standard of lighting and construction of cubicles to take four men each, to provide more privacy

"Where we had 40 workers in one unit before, we are putting only 24 to 28 men in the upgraded units, which are being brought up to a standard we feel is a reasonable one

selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely ethical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not provide an indicator of the relative importance of various disease causes to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Negligible Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig. 6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

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Rates in South Africa

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# Hostels called pigsties

23/1/80  
201

CAPE TOWN — The City Health Department began an inspection of hostels provided by employers for workers at Langa township yesterday.

The dormitory-type hostels have been referred to by some of their occupants as "stables" and as "pigsties".

The Financial Mail, in its latest edition quotes a senior official of the Peninsula Administration Board as saying the dormitories are "unfit for human habitation".

And the South African Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldu) at the University of Cape Town says the dormitories look "more like a temporary relief disaster area than a permanent home for anyone".

The City Medical Officer of Health, Dr R. J. Coogan, said yesterday he had ordered an immediate inspection of living conditions at the hostels and that any reported defects would be followed up.

	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL
1	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.24	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
2	0.81	0.26	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.45	0.03	0.43	0.25	0.05	0.14	0.45	0.03
3	2.95	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.33	0.02	2.52	0.13	0.01	0.02	2.95	0.02
4	3.89	0.29	0.03	0.11	0.74	7.40	0.05	3.59	0.33	0.03	0.05	3.89	0.05
5	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.98	8.12	40.52	0.51	4.17	0.00	0.01	0.05	4.17	0.51
6	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.39	2.78	14.31	0.45	1.51	0.09	0.13	0.05	1.51	0.45
7	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.17	0.82	2.70	0.08	0.37	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.37	0.08
8	0.08	0.09	0.40	0.55	0.58	1.41	0.12	0.43	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.43	0.12
9	0.58	0.33	0.40	0.87	0.88	1.57	0.16	0.68	0.41	0.23	0.10	0.68	0.16
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.10
11	20.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	16.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	7.17	0.52	0.12	0.39	1.56	11.70	0.30	1.34	4.52	0.30	0.14	1.56	0.30
ALL	35.88	1.77	1.19	3.57	15.92	80.16	1.85	27.94	1.52	0.57	1.85	27.94	1.85

WHITES

1960

	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL
1	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.32	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.09
2	0.64	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.31	0.06	0.31	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.24
3	1.74	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.07	1.48	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.31	0.07
4	2.15	0.18	0.05	0.17	1.72	12.64	0.83	1.67	0.18	0.04	0.20	0.86	7.15
5	0.23	0.05	0.07	1.14	10.65	48.58	3.92	0.19	0.02	0.04	0.55	4.71	37.49
6	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.31	3.40	13.64	1.25	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.34	2.55	8.55
7	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.87	2.21	0.27	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.51	1.81	0.27
8	0.18	0.21	0.66	0.74	0.73	0.33	0.24	0.10	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.29	0.42
9	0.48	0.31	0.37	0.77	0.85	1.59	0.22	0.38	0.19	0.07	0.17	0.25	1.01
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.13
11	14.73	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	11.14	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	4.85	0.30	0.07	0.21	1.05	5.70	0.69	4.40	0.21	0.08	0.18	0.77	4.59
ALL	25.06	1.32	1.33	3.53	19.48	86.11	7.82	19.76	1.05	0.55	1.87	10.05	61.67

WHITES

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# Housing

CT. 24/1/80  
taken up  
with govt

## Chief Reporter

THE ENTIRE question of housing in the Peninsula for black migrant workers, regarded by industrialists as essential to the economy of the Western Cape, is being taken up with the Department of Co-operation and Development by the Building Industries Federation of South Africa.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr David Allan, past president of the BIF and also of the Master Builders' Association, when he was asked to comment on an assertion by the Financial Mail that the living conditions of building industry and other contract workers at Langa were "uniformly squalid"

Mr Allan said there could be no doubt that employers were anxious to remedy the situation, but government co-operation would be essential to any move to improve and upgrade living conditions for black employees

"We have already been in touch with the department in this matter and are hoping for further discussions. One of the points we make is that the smaller contractor should not be called on to provide housing for a relatively small number of employees

"This is not economically viable, and we feel the State should be responsible for such housing"

Employers of contract labour mentioned in the Financial Mail article said when approached yesterday that they were investigating the living conditions of their employees, with a view to improving them.

One of the employer companies mentioned by the FM, Fraser and Chalmers, has through its British-owned parent company, Mitchell Cotts, subscribed to the European Economic Community's code of fair employment practice

## Not unaware of living conditions

Mr Ivan Soll, managing director of Mitchell Cotts, said from his Johannesburg office yesterday that the company was not unaware of the living conditions of contract workers at Langa, and he conceded that, although the Fraser and Chalmers living quarters had been upgraded from time to time, "we do need to improve on present conditions"

"I have asked for a full report on the situation at Langa, so far as Fraser and Chalmers are concerned, with a view to ensuring that what we are providing in the way of accommodation for contract workers conforms with the EEC code of practice"

Mr Soll said Fraser and Chalmers had tended to cut back on its black labour force and where it had originally had two dormitories at Langa with a capacity of 40 men each, the company now had only 20 contract workers in one dormitory and had allowed an associated contracting company to use the other unit.

Mr D H Devine, managing director of Candac Construction (Pty) (Ltd), a member of the Murray and Roberts group, said the company was examining its labour requirements for future planning, and if it was decided that its present dormitory accommodation at Langa should be retained, this would be improved and upgraded

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Permits are paper deep

The National Party government's racial policies have always been grotesque and offensive. But now with government trying to give the appearance of backtracking, without actually doing so, we are, as the saying goes, entering a new ball game.

Once upon a time, all we had to worry about was discriminatory legislation — that is to say laws made by parliament, inside parliament.

Now a whole new man-made ideological industry is being built up outside parliament. A kind of extra-mural army is being entrusted with the power to grant rights and privileges which statutory law prohibits.

This catch-as-catch-can system of government must be unique. Inside parliament, Nationalist MPs pass the harshest discriminatory laws, outside parliament another band of happy men chisel away at these harsh laws, negating them and apparently trying to soften their impact.

This may bring benefits to some people, but plastering discriminatory laws with exemptions is not the answer. The exemptions are at best a face-saving palliative. The only valid solution is the removal of apartheid laws. Tear them out of the Statute Book, roll them up, dump them, throw them away, and replace them with a rational set of laws that will (a) make the Prime Minister's new verligte line a little more credible, and (b) do away with the "exemptions and concessions industry".

Unfortunately, government still believes it can get the best of both worlds. It clings to discriminatory laws in order to reassure and placate its fiery verkrampde followers. At the same time, it seems to think it can appease the world and allay foreign hostility by softening the impact of statutory discrimination with extra-parliamentary concessions.

Government needs to be reminded again of the incontrovertible truth enunciated last year by Mr Justice Didcott, of the Natal Bench, who said: "The only way parliament can ever make legislation is by making just legislation."

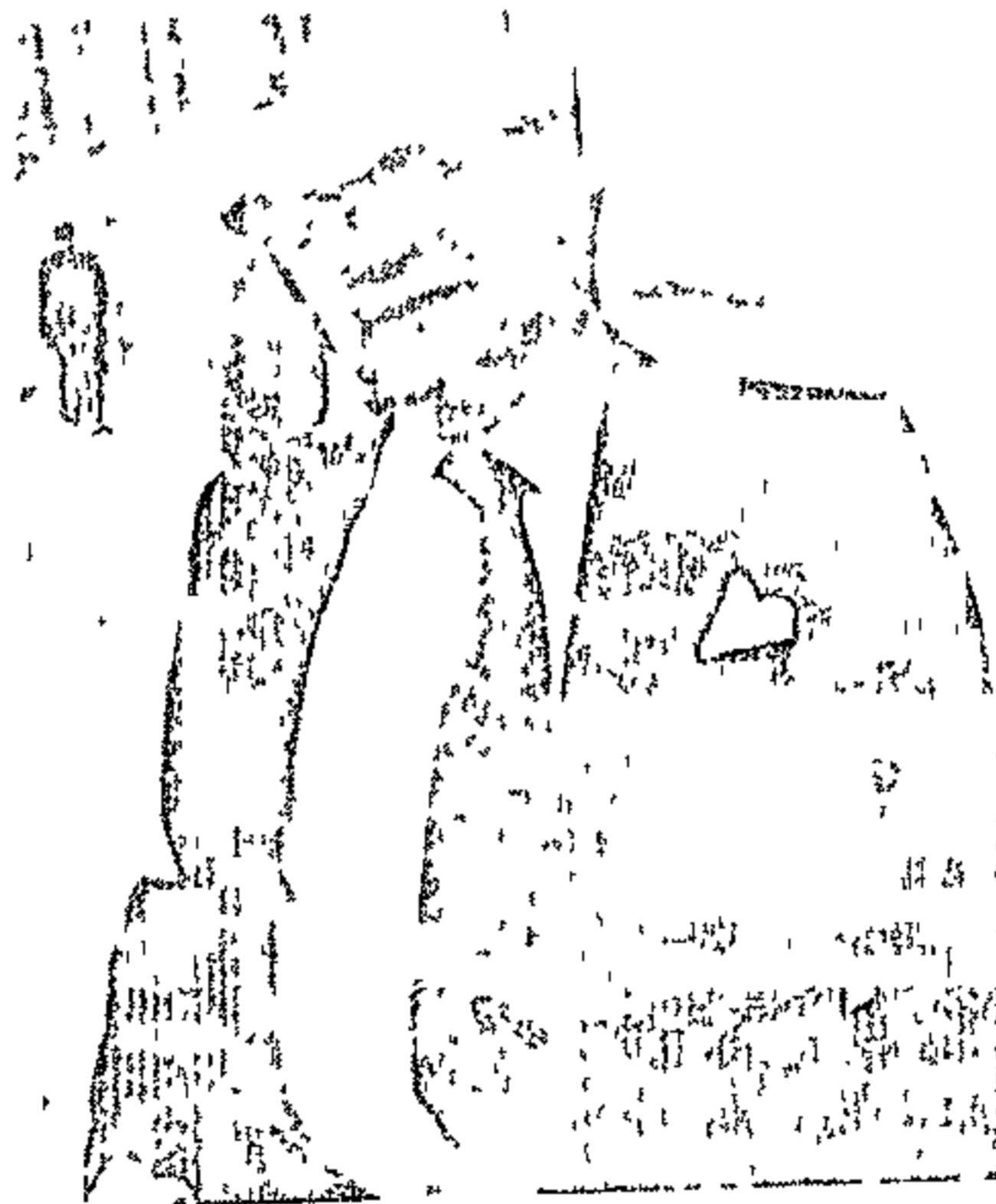
That dictum, as we suggest, is unanswerable. Nobody will be fooled by an attempt to disguise unjust legislation with a patchwork of exemptions. All we are doing is building up a stop-go paradox. Parliament lays down the law and says you must not, you cannot and you dare not, but Mr Marais Steyn or the Liquor Board or some other official, comes along and says in effect: "Forget about parliament and the law — you can and you may — go ahead and do it."

The exemptions system is not roses all the way. It cancels the law for some people, but not for others — a further

form of discrimination. It gives wide discretion and powers to a multitude of officials who can exercise that discretion as the mood takes them. In that way a person disqualified by parliament on racial grounds may suddenly acquire rights and privileges at the whim of an official who is a law unto himself. Yet another disqualified person may be refused or denied the same privilege.

The system of exemptions for restaurants and hotels has led to anomalies and absurdities, and this is not surprising.

When a black man arrives at a restaurant which does not have a permit, he will not be allowed in. Mindful of this embarrassing possibility, the State has thoughtfully provided the restaurateur



Marais Steyn exemptions galore

with a "hot line" to the Liquor Board, where an official can give an instant reply "Yes" or "no" as the fancy takes him, and no power can save the black man if the official's decision is "no" — he is a law unto himself.

It does not seem to have occurred to an insensitive government that the very act of telephoning for a permit to live is of itself an affront to human dignity and a humiliation for the black man waiting there on sufferance.

The permit system is hardly less offensive than the statute which spawned it, as is exemplified by the experience of Western Province cricketer Omar Henry.

It will be recalled that he was refused admission to a restaurant because the owner did not have a permit.

Just how crazy has the system become? If the owner did have a permit, Mr Henry was in, if not Mr Henry was out. What if

the owner consistently refused to apply for a permit? Then at his restaurant, in perpetuity there would be a scene a conflict and somewhere a front-page splash story. But at the restaurant next door, which did have a permit, Mr Henry would always be welcome. The whole thing simply doesn't make sense.

The Group Areas Act provides its own examples of the law's harshness being compounded or ameliorated by bureaucrats outside parliament armed with power to give, or not to give.

A coloured man convicted recently of living in a white area in contravention of the Group Areas Act received a suspended sentence. The judge was merciful because the man had nowhere else to go.

But warned the judge: you must apply as soon as possible to the Department of Community Development for a permit to live in a white area.

Once again a permit. Once again, an official entrusted with the task of nullifying the effect of the Act. It sounds like a move towards greater tolerance. What the judge in his innocence did not realise was that at the moment he was urging the accused to apply for a permit, the department itself had embarked on a campaign to move more Indians and coloureds out of white Johannesburg. Permits one day, evictions the next. It all sounds like a gold mine for a reporter from *Mad Magazine*.

Job reservation provided for in the Industrial Conciliation Act is a splendid example of the stop-go yes-no dichotomy that marks the new pragmatism behind apartheid. In some industries "reserved" for whites the labour force is almost 100% black. The law should not only be scrapped — it should never have been introduced — and even government appears to be thoroughly ashamed of it. Cabinet Ministers now go out of their way to 'explain' that less than 1% of SA's total manpower is affected by the two job reservation determinations still in existence.

But even though exemptions have virtually destroyed the job reservation law in other fields (such as the Group Areas Act) the concessions often tend to make things worse rather than better.

The two serious objections to the exemptions system are first that exemptions cannot unmake unjust laws and, second, that the system is creating an extra-parliamentary bureaucracy that is acquiring dangerous powers of discretion.

Wriggle, exempt and concede as it will, government will not get off the apartheid hook until it takes the only step that counts — and that is to scourge racial discrimination from the Statute Book.



Hansard  
4(244)  
29/2/80

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Black contract workers  
4(244) Dr A L BORNER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

How many Black contract workers were working in the Cape Peninsula in 1979?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

17,525

# Let my wife stay <sup>201</sup> —Guguletu man <sup>206</sup>

ARCUS 6/3/80

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mr Vlei Willie Komani today appealed to the Appellate Division against the dismissal by the Cape Town Supreme Court of his claim that his wife was entitled to remain in the Cape Peninsula

Mr Komani, of Guguletu, brought the appeal as husband and guardian of Mrs Nonceba Mercy Meriba Komani

In the Cape Town Supreme Court on November 8 1978, Mr Justice Schock found that Mrs Komani did not have the legal right to live in Guguletu

Mrs Komani lawfully entered the prescribed area in May 1974, and was granted permission to remain until May 31 1974. The permission was exten-

ded on three occasions, but was not extended after January 31 1975

Mr A Chaskalson SC, with him M F Kentridge, for M Komani, said it was common cause that Mr Komani was lawfully entitled to live at NY 28 - 32, Guguletu and that his wife entered Guguletu lawfully and thereafter lived with him at NY 28 - 32

The implementation of the residential regulations interfered radically with the right of people referred to in section 10(1) (A) and (B) to enjoy a normal married life and to live together with their dependants as a family

This was destructive of the fabric of society and

inimical to public policy, Mr Chaskalson said

He submitted the regulations involved oppressive interference with the right of those subject to them, and reasonable men could find no justification for them

Mr G D van Schalkwyk, with him Mr J J Gauntlett, for the Administration Board, said while it might be accepted that implementation of the residential regulations may, in certain instances, be disruptive of family life, this did not mean the regulations were necessarily unreasonable. Such disruption was in fact contemplated by the legislature — Sapa

(Proceeding)

C.T. 6/3/80  
Pass law  
arrests up

A BLITZ on pass law offenders in the Western Cape has led to a sudden increase in the numbers of people appearing in the Langa Commissioner's Court.

Official reports indicate that the average number of cases daily has increased from 25 to 40.

The Peninsula Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, Mr F Bezuidenhout explained that the inspectors were only resuming their usual duties.

There are thousands of offenders and our inspectors have recently been busy with other things. But they will be carrying out their duties as usual now, he said.

It's been quiet here in Langa since December but now the vans are all over again. I said one woman, Miss Junita Yikhe, whose sister was found guilty and was fined R60 (or 60 days) this week.

# 'Dehumanized routine in pass law cases

Cape Times 12/3/80

201

206

Staff Reporter

ONE of the successes the Athlone Advice Office had in the past year was having a judgment set aside in the Supreme Court and a R10 fine repaid to a woman convicted for contempt of court for allowing her baby to cry.

The office's annual report outlines problems encountered in its attempts to help Western Cape blacks who run foul of the various Acts which control their lives.

The bulk of court hearings in which the office assists deal with influx control.

In its report the office thanked legal firms which provided representation in the Langa Commissioner's Court but said that the 17 appearances by lawyers is a drop in the ocean compared to the number of people who appeared unrepresented.

The vast majority (of the accused) plead guilty, the case is whisked through and the standard sentence with little regard to the livelihood of the defendant is R50 (or 50 days).

## People 'hounded' by inspectors, police

The report said it was believed that the presence of lawyer is improved what had become a dehumanized routine - the churning out of sentences to people who have been hounded by inspector or police often jailed and made to appear in a court in which a strange language is used for the crime of seeking work and shelter as a means to live.

In its section on domestic workers the report says it is violent to hunt a woman down to have the right to search suit her out to put her in a van, keep her in cells and put her in court then fine her and keep her in jail for working.

This violence has far-reaching effects not only on the women but on her employers too who often love and admire her. One senior government official told of the horror he felt at the treatment meted out to his maid.

"I have learned so much from her and think so highly of her he commented, how can she be treated so?"

The office has appealed to the public to visit the Langa Court but found it ironic that many overseas visitors went there but few South Africans.

We must know the inhumanity of our laws and see them in operation. Ultimately we are responsible. The men who execute these laws need commiseration. It is a dehumanizing process.

The press was thanked for publicizing certain court appearances for influx control violations.

The response has been tremendous. Their stories have caught the attention of the public and sparked off public debate and a public display of conscience such as in the Kohlakala case.

**Sick**

ARGUS  
13/3/80

**woman**

**in Cape**

**illegally**

A TRANSKEI woman, Mrs Elsie Mntuyedwa, 40, who was referred to Groote Schuur Hospital for medical treatment by her doctor in Cala was convicted in the Somerset West Magistrate's Court today of being in the Western Cape illegally.

Appearing with her was her husband, Mr Optel Mntuyedwa, 47, who was charged with assisting his wife to remain in the area illegally and contempt of court.

The charges were in connection with contraventions of section 10(4) and 11(1) of the Black urban Areas Consolidation Act.

Both pleaded guilty.

The magistrate, Mr J J Stander, rejected Mrs Mntuyedwa's reason for being in the area and said medical facilities in Transkei were 'on a par' with those in Cape Town.

'She knew she mustn't

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

## Pass case

(Continued from Page 1)

be here but in spite of that she came. The court cannot except her excuse,' he said.

Mr Stander fined Mr Mntuyedwa R75 (or 75 days) but later withdrew the sentence when the defending attorney, Mr E Potgieter, argued he should take into consideration the widely-publicised Kohlakala case.

Mr Potgieter told the court Mr Vulindlela Kohlakala successfully appealed against a sentence of R50 (or 50 days) imposed by a Langa magistrate last year.

### REDUCED

Mr Kohlakala had the sentence reduced to a caution and discharge by the Supreme Court, Cape Town, after he allowed his wife to stay with him to enable her to visit their sick child in hospital.

'The circumstances in the Kohlakala case and this case are almost similar,' Mr Potgieter said.

### ON A FARM

The court heard Mrs Mntuyedwa came to Cape Town in June last year for medical treatment and was arrested in October on a farm in the Paarl valley where her husband worked as a labourer.

Mr Mntuyedwa was charged with contempt of court for failing to appear in court in November.

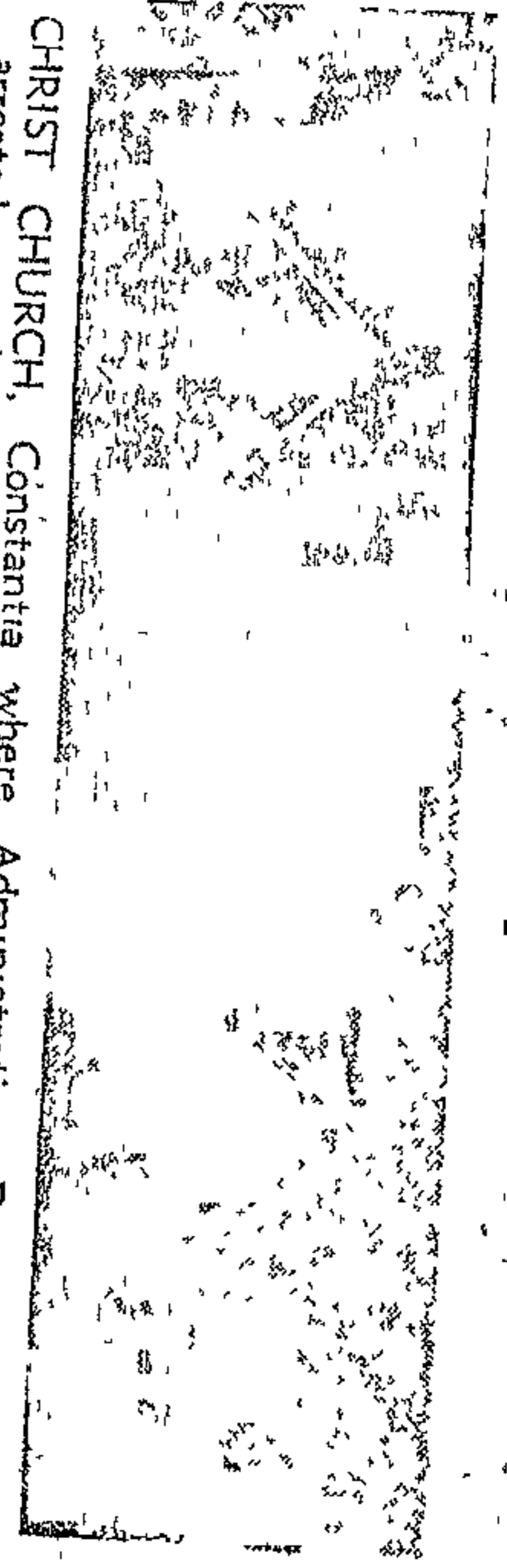
The trial was postponed to April 15 to allow the defence to present the record of the Kohlakala case to the court.

# WELLY WOMEN'S UNION RAIDS

201

# RAIDS

W/ C AGAS 22/3/80 2140 201 206



CHRIST CHURCH, Constantia where Administration Board officials arrested a number of women as they left a church service this week.

# RAIDS

**ADMINISTRATION board officials rounded up a large group of black women as they were leaving a church service in Constantia this week and arrested about 20 of them for not having the correct documents.**

By Miles Clarke

The women, most of whom work in the select suburb, were attending a weekly Mothers' Union prayer meeting.

Officials, who had conducted a number of raids in Constantia during the week, entered the church grounds and demanded to see the passes of the women as they left the service.

A resident, Mrs Judy Sturrock, who arrived at the church to fetch her maid, described the raid as 'a disgrace'.

**'Terrified'**

Mrs Sturrock said she found 13 terrified women loaded into a van.

'I blocked the way with my car and demanded that the officials get another vehicle, which they did, an irate Mrs Sturrock said today.

She said the officials had not acted harshly while they made their arrests, but that they had acted with enthusiasm for their work.

The head of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said that he had ordered a top-level investigation into the incident. He said officials had been wrong to enter church grounds.

'I am most upset about the affair. The men acted outside their line of duty. They were not instructed to enter the church grounds, but only to act on specific complaints, he

Raided of 201 Church 206  
(Continued from Page 1)

ferred not to comment because he wished to 'take the matter further'.

The Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town, Bishop George Swartz, said he was horrified that 'in a Christian country worshippers can be harassed in church grounds'.

'Once again the evils of the pass-law system have been highlighted,' he said.

In a letter to the Archbishop of Cape Town last year the administrative secretary of the Department of Co-operation and Development said 'The Administration Board of the Western Cape never instructed its inspectors to approach black persons outside churches, neither did members of the public complain that inspectors abused the principle of right of worship by waiting outside churches in order to check reference books'.

Bishop Swartz said it was obvious the officials of the Administration Board had exceeded their authority on Thursday when they arrested the women.

The MPC for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley, said he regarded the raid as 'provocatively stoking discontent'.

Several residents of Constantia said they were outraged at the activities of the officials who this week carried out a number of raids in the area, allegedly after a complaint by one resident about the number of blacks in the area.

## ASSURANCE

The officers were in direct contact with an associate agent to the Archbishop of Cape Town last week, that inspectors could never have the 'primarily or right to worship by waiting outside churches in order to check reference books'.

The rector of Christ Church, Canon John Hodgson, confirmed he had seen the raid, but pre-

(Continued on Page 2 col 10)

FILE NO	DESCRIPTION	DATE	STATUS
600202	WOMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE 100	1	( 52 )
600201	ROTARY HUTCH LAW 1	1	ASS
1577066		1	( 52 )
1577065		1	( 52 )

WELLY PRINTS YEAR : 2 AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

Several residents of Constantia said they were outraged at the activities of the officials who this week carried out a number of raids in the area, allegedly after a complaint by one resident about the number of blacks in the area.



(201)

# R40m for Escom training centre

**JOHANNESBURG** — Escom will spend an estimated R40 million in the next five years on a sprawling university campus style employee training college here

The centre, aimed at centralising Escom's training schemes and running courses for about 8 000

employees a year, will be situated on a 120 ha site will be built in three stages and be completed in 1985. It will start operations next year.

The centre will cost even more than the planned R32 million expansion of Escom's controversial Sandton headquarters.

## Megawatt Park

Escom announced nationwide electricity tariff increases last week, but said the cost of building the training college and the erection of a replica of Megawatt Park would have a negligible effect on tariffs — DDC

202

### Joint, Team Production

We described specialization in the preceding chapter, and we examine another source of enhanced output, team work. People work with other people or with other people's resources to jointly produce something. Two of us, navigator and pilot, operate an airplane. Two of us operate a steam train, the conductor and the engine operator, you as rolling mill control. Three of us operate a fishing boat, as helmsman, engine operator, and handler of the nets. Four people perform surgery on a patient: a surgeon, anaesthetist, surgical aide, and attending nurse. Five lawyers work together on a law case and create a legal strategy. The magic of teamwork is that people combine physical or mental effort to do things that need not be explained. We need not explain, for example, why two people pushing a car can push it farther than one person could push it for twice as long. Instead we examine how people are guided to team work, on a team that is known as a *business firm*. We also inquire into what influences how those firms are organized and internally controlled, and how each member's reward (pay) is determined. We next examine a few control techniques: we assume temporarily that all possible participants are identical in ability.

In exploring these basic issues, we can ignore features such as whether the enterprises are small or large, unionized or nonunionized, conglomerate or single-product, local or multinational, new or old, retailing or manufacturing, corporation or proprietorship. We pass over administrative problems like how to select personnel, to plan production schedules, to arrange for

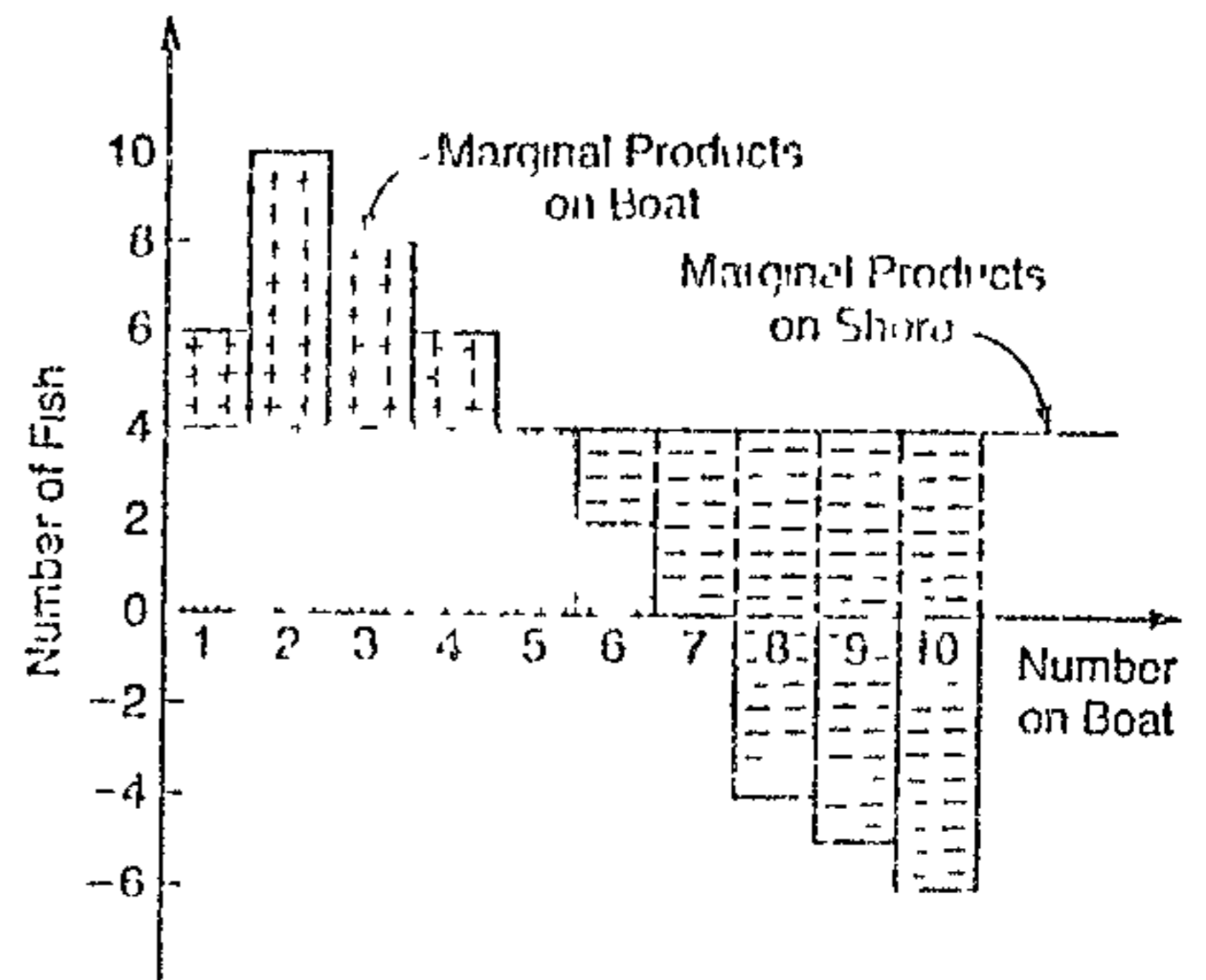


Figure 9-1 Marginal Products on Boat

The vertical bars represent the marginal product (in fish) on board the boat. The horizontal line at 4 fish is the marginal product (in units of fish) on the shore. The areas occupied by plus signs denote the gain by having fishermen on the boat, while the areas marked with minus signs are the losses of having too many people fish on the boat.

purchases, storage, keeping tax and accounting records, to persuade politicians on proposed legislation or regulation, and an incredible array of varied tasks that occupies a businessman's time.

To isolate essentials, assume that 1000 similar people in a community do nothing but fish from the shore, each always catching four fish daily no matter how many people fish. A boat is found, some can now fish out on the ocean. Everyone is interested only in how many fish are caught, fishing from shore or a boat is equally pleasant or arduous. Table 9-1 summarizes the details. The discoverer and sole user of the boat catches



Aug 13/80  
Matie call  
to scrap

## coloured job policy

### Tygerberg Bureau

THE Department of Sociology at the University of Stellenbosch has called on the Government to scrap its policy that coloured job seekers should enjoy preference over blacks in the Western Cape

A lengthy report, compiled by Professor S P Cilliers and Professor S B Bekkers after a two-year investigation, said the policy did not hold advantages for the coloured people as was originally intended.

### THE REQUEST

The report was compiled at the request of the Department of Co-operation and Development in 1978 to investigate the labour situation of blacks in the Western Cape, and particularly in the Peninsula.

According to the report, the policy could hamper the economic progress of the Peninsula and cause increasing frustration among trained black job-seekers in the area.

### RESTRICT FLOW

There was no reason to believe that open competition with skilled blacks would be detrimental to coloured people.

The report said the Government started applying the policy in 1962. The object of this was systematically to restrict the flow of blacks to the Western Cape and to replace black workers with coloured.

However, the vast majority of employers in Cape Town agreed that a restriction on black workers would hamper economic progress

# Rescue station

Black Sash the South African Institute Race Relations in close contact with ban black people, especially those facing prosecution cause of trouble to pass laws. Their Athlone Advice Office in Mowbray is regarded as a rescue station.



One of the most publicised cases is that of a Transkeian, Mrs Alice Kohlakala and her dying 11-month-old son, Lungisane, whose husband Dickson, a contract labourer, was fined R50 (or 50 days' imprisonment) after he was found guilty of harbouring her illegally when she sought medical help for their son.

It was a pathetic case which reverberated across the country and triggered off vehement criticism of the pass laws. Mrs Kohlakala was eventually given a three-month visitor's permit to stay on in Cape Town.

In a similar case the Athlone Advice Office successfully helped Mrs Miriam Mpondo to obtain a residence permit after her appearance at the Langa Commissioner's Court.

Mrs Mpondo had been 'illegally' living with her family in Cape Town for the past 18 years. After the owner of their house had been evicted and the house re-allocated, she was ordered to return to the Transkei if she did not find accommodation within a month.

She was arrested when her husband applied for permission for her to stay in the area legally and was fined R50 (or 50 days), suspended for 14 days. Previously she had been granted three-month temporary residence permits but they were stopped seven years ago.

These are two of hundreds of cases the Athlone office has handled and there has been a sharp increase since the maximum fine for employers of illegal workers went up to R500.

The bulk of the advisory work has been in the Langa Commissioner's Court.

Last year the Athlone Advice Office's lawyers appeared 117 times on behalf of black people appearing in the Langa Commissioner's Court with the majority of the cases involving influx control and charges against people being unlawfully in the area.

Legal representation has

been described by the advisers at the office as 'a drop in the ocean' of the two court rooms at Langa. The majority of the accused plead guilty, the case is whisked through and the standard sentence 'with little regard to the livelihood of the defendant', is R50 or 50 days.

Mrs Sue Philcox, a former organiser at the Athlone Advice Office, said. 'The presence of our lawyers improved what had become a dehumanised routine; churning out of sentences to people who have been hounded by inspectors or police, often jailed, made to appear in court in a strange language, for the crime of seeking work and shelter as a means to live.

'As the pressures to survive increase in the Ciskei and Transkei, people come to the Western Cape and some get jobs. Sometimes they have lived and worked illegally for many years and want desperately to establish a right. They come to us, particularly now, as a huge fine (R500) has been introduced. There is nothing we can do, except hope that the change in the air everywhere else comes to the Western Cape. The rest of the country has been able to register their employees of one year or more, enabling them to live and work for that employer.'

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office said people have become much more sympathetic with what the advisers are doing and understood their objectives.

'We can do something for most of the people seeking our advice and the fact that we are concerned, listen and sympathise helps defuse their anger and fortunately we have enough success to keep us peckered up.'

'Other cases often deal with are domestic mothers who have been short paid or dismissed without notice and through our advice we help them establish their rights so that they can go about matters through the right channels.'

The Advice Office has a full time organiser, Mrs Val West, three interpreters and 15 voluntary workers, including a former magistrate. The office itself was started in 1963 but gained recognition when the Crossroads squatter camp came into existence in 1975.

The Administration Board at the time arrested squatters in the camp and the Advice Office arranged for their defence throughout 1975 at a tremendous cost.

Cape Town lawyers then stepped forward to offer voluntary legal help. The Advice Office now has a panel of 19 firms of attorneys who defend pass law cases pro Deo.

The squatter issue erupted when the Divisional Council ordered the demolition of squatter shacks and in desperation a crowd of 246 people en masse flocked to the Advice Office then housed at the Christian Institute.

'I don't think we have ever been so busy as that morning but fortunately luck stood us in good stead and the right to demolish was refused by the Chief Magistrate at Wynberg.'

'Our work saved Crossroads, which later was declared an emergency camp, but unfortunately its recent deproclamation has instigated a lot of nervousness once again,' said Mrs Robb.

Last year 3480 cases passed through the hands of the advisers, an average of 20 cases a day.

'We would like to provide defence for more people, especially those who have to appear in Langa on pass law offences. It's so distressing to see the number of women with small babies who are given heavy fines or prison sentences because, mostly being non-Cape Townians, they don't know about us and the service we render.'

'Recently on a trip to the Langa court I saw a woman in the dock with a small child breaking down in tears because a R90 sentence had been imposed for 'illegally' living with her husband and not possessing up-to-date documents.

'It's these people who are victims of unjust laws we make an all-out effort to assist with all the

means at our disposal,'

said Mrs Robb. Mrs Philcox believes that the hundreds of pleas from desperate wives wanting to live with their husbands was a problem which stemmed from the appalling lack of housing.

She said there has been no significant building of homes for the black people in the Western Cape since 1968.

'Squatter camps are therefore the spontaneous solutions to pressures of accommodation and the desire of men to live with their wives and families.'

● The Athlone Advice Office is at 5 Long Street, Mowbray. No charges are made and it is open every weekday from 9 am to 1 pm. The telephone number is 69-3150.

24/7/80 AKUS

# Hostel bar on strikers

CB - Muzaf

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STRIKING workers of the Table Bay Cold Storage Company have been ordered to move out of the firm's Guguletu hostel.

The Western Cape Administration Board's chief superintendent of housing, Mr P U Schelhase, said the workers had been given until today to vacate.

Table Bay Cold Storage required the accommodation in order to bring in new contract workers, he said

A spokesman for the Western Province General Workers' Union said 44 workers had still been staying in the hostel.

Last month, 42 contract workers were arrested there by police in an early morning raid and endorsed out of the Peninsula

The managing director of Table Bay Cold Storage, Mr R L Seizer, was not available for comment.

The strike began more than two months ago.

# Man on corruption charges

CAPE TOWN 11/6/80  
Staff Reporter

201 205  
alleged to have been made on a monthly basis since 1963 and individual amounts allegedly paid by stevedores to Mr Tshangana over the years range from R25 to R4 000. He also faces alternative charges of fraud and theft.

AN EMPLOYEE of a Cape Town stevedoring company, Mr Farrell Tshangana, appeared in the Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of corruption involving R25 000.

Mr Tshangana, 49, of Block E, Langa, is alleged to have been paid money by stevedores to obtain documents to work in Cape Town.

He is alleged to have used the names and documents of legally-registered people. Some of the payments are

Mr Tshangana was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The case was postponed till July 17.

Mr B Carroll was the magistrate. Mr N Jones prosecuted. Mr L Wiener of Snitcher, Cohen and Snitcher, appeared for Mr Tshangana.

# Instrument for splitting families removed—Olivier

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20/8/80 ARGUS 2351

YESTERDAY'S Appeal Court decision in which a Guguletu resident, Mr Veli Willie Komani, successfully appealed against a Supreme Court judgment denying his wife the right to live in an urban black residential area, has removed an instrument long used by Administration Boards to split families, Professor Nic Olivier, the Progressive Reform Party's director of research, said today.

He said the judgment would have far-reaching implications.

In terms of Section 10 (1) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945 four 'categories' of blacks were allowed to reside in urban areas.

The first three were exempt from obtaining permits if they respectively.

- Were born in the area and had lived there continuously, or

- Had been in the urban area for 15 years or employed by the same employer for 10 years without having been sentenced

to a fine not exceeding R500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or

- Were the wives, unmarried daughters and sons under 18 who had entered the area lawfully.

The fourth category comprised wives who were granted permits in terms of Section 10 (1)d to remain in the urban area for longer than 72 hours.

As far as the provisions of the last category were concerned, Professor Olivier said it had long been the practice of the Admini-

stration Boards to circumvent the legislature by withdrawing the permits when in fact the wife was entitled to residence as she had 'entered lawfully.'

The problem that families affected by influx control now faced was the possibility that the Government would introduce the provisions of the Riekert Commission which suggested the scrapping of influx control except if there was a lack of employment or accommodation.

Administration Board officials would then be hesitant to grant permits for more than 72 hours as they would run the risk of falling foul of the law as interpreted in the Appeal Court decision.

Professor Olivier said that this decision had shown that the regulations which governed Section 10 of the law were in fact an incorrect interpretation.

# Court rulings on black residents delights advisers

280/8/80 AR9.

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MANU

THE 54-year struggle by the Athlone Advice Office in Mowbray to get permission for Mr Veli Willie Komani's wife to live with him legally in Cape Town where he has worked for the past 22 years, makes the work of the office well worthwhile, the director, Mrs R N Robb, said today.

The Athlone Advice Office, which is under the auspices of the Black Sash and the Institute of Race Relations, has been in existence since 1958.

## AUTOMATIC

'Since regulation 20 (1) of the Urban Areas Act was introduced in 1968 it has made our work so much more difficult,' Mrs Robb said.

Before that a woman who was living in an urban area with her 'qualified' husband automatic-

ally qualified to live with him permanently. Since 1968, the Athlone Advice Office has handled 258 similar cases to Mrs Komani's — some of them successfully settled, most of them still pending, she said.

'We are delighted that Mr Komani's appeal has been successful.'

Mr and Mrs Komani first came to the Athlone Advice Office in February 1975. They had been married in Willowvale in 1953 and had lived together in Doordrecht location until he came to Cape Town in 1958.

## LAST VISIT

She came on legal visits to him from 1962 onwards, but could not get permission to stay permanently. Her last legal visit was between May 1974 and January 31 1975, when her lodging permit

was cancelled and she was told to leave.

After several attempts to persuade the authorities to allow Mrs Komani to remain with her husband, the Advice Office asked their legal representatives Fuller and Moore, to obtain a declaration of rights from the Supreme Court.

In April 1975 they challenged the Administration Board to declare Mr Komani's rights concerning his wife, which they refused to do.

A summons was then issued and the case was set down to be heard in the Supreme Court.

## POSTPONED

This was later postponed until the results of another case were known, and was finally heard on August 15 1978.

The Supreme Court decided against Mr Komani

and in December 1978 the Black Sash asked Fuller and Moore to lodge a notice of appeal at the Bloemfontein Appellate Division.

This meant depositing R2 500 before the case could proceed. This appeal was heard in March and the judgment handed down yesterday.

'The judgment confirms our belief that the law never intended that the rights conferred by Section 10 (1) C of the Urban Areas Act be overruled by regulation 20 (1) which really makes nonsense of those rights,' Mrs Robb said.

## DELIGHTED

'Our reaction is one of delight that blacks qualify Under Section 10 (1) (c) to live permanently with their husbands in the place where they work, and will now be able to exercise their rights.'

'Up to now a wife has not been allowed to live with her qualified husband without being in possession of a lodger's permit unless her husband rented a house of his own.'

'As a man cannot rent houses or even be put on the waiting list unless his legal wife is already legally living in the area a complete stalemate results.'

## NEW LIVES

'We are hoping that this judgment will make a great difference to the lives of thousands of blacks all over the country.'

Mrs Robb believes that the costs of the case in excess of R3 000, would have been much higher if the appeal had not been handled by the Legal Resources Centre, which is a non-profitmaking public interest law association.

BLOEMFONTEIN —

The Appeal Court yesterday upheld

the appeal of Mr Veli Willie Komani

against the dismissal by the Cape

Supreme Court of his claim that his

wife was qualified and entitled to remain in the prescribed area of the

Cape Peninsula.

The appeal was brought by Mr Komani, of Gugulethu, in his capacity as husband and guardian of Mrs Nanceba Mercy Meriba Komani (born Mjekula).

When Mr Justice Schock dismissed his claim against the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Peninsula area, on November 8, 1978, he found that as Mrs Komani did not have the legal right to live in the black residential area where her husband was entitled to live and, in fact, resid-

# Section 10 appeal

## — wife can remain

ed, she could not be said to be "ordinarily resident" in the relevant prescribed area within the meaning of these words in Section 10 (1) (C) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945.

Mrs Komani lawfully entered the prescribed area in May 1974, and was granted permission to remain in the area until May 31, 1974. The permission was extended on three occasions, but was not renewed or extended after January 31, 1975.

On March 17, 1975, the Administration Board was called on to concede that Mrs Komani was entitled to remain within the prescribed area by virtue of the provisions of Section 10 (1) (C).

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, ordered that the appeal be upheld with costs.

In the appeal court the issue was raised that Regulation 20 (1) of the residential regulations was "ultra vires" because of unreasonableness and vagueness.

The Chief Justice said that to ascertain whether any of the arguments were valid, Act 25 of 1945 and the regulations had to be analysed.

Local authorities had from time to time acquired the right to control blacks within their jurisdiction. The Natives (Urban Areas) Act 21 of 1923 imposed the statutory duty on municipal bodies to provide housing for all blacks in their areas and to control the ingress of blacks into their areas.

The Chief Justice said that the legislature must have known that at the time the 1923 Act was passed, thousands of blacks had been born, and had been living continuously thereafter, in locations.

In the Act there is a provision entitling the authorities to deal suitably with "habitually unemployed" and those who lead "idle, dissolute or disorderly life," but there are no specific provisions to deny a black, who was born in a location and who had continuously lived there, a right of residence.

required certain blacks to depart from the proclaimed area and prohibited "any male native who is not under a contract of service from remaining in the urban area.

"The judge stated that both sub-sections contained the additional provision "that natives born and permanently residing in such area shall be exempt from such requirements."

The judgment said the effect of Section 10(1) (A) of Act 25 of 1945 was that a black born in a prescribed area who has since birth continuously resided in such area, may remain in that area. Continuous residence by such a person in the area since birth therein is expressly required by the section as the qualification for the right to remain in the area. It followed that such a person, born and continuously resident since birth of the act, lawfully resided therein, irrespective of being employed or not. — Sapa

The Chief Justice said by Act 46 of 1937 important amendments to the 1923 Act were introduced, obviously to balance labour supply with labour demand. Sub-sections 12 (1) (E) and 12 (1) (H),

do not serve for probing in members of the organization. The question is subsequently dis-

organizational members serve as a basis of an "attitudes questionnaire".

questionnaires. Personal interviews of the organization, and we therefore say possible, however, to interview all members of the organization.

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organizational members serve as a basis of an "attitudes questionnaire".

Many heads of organizations often disregard these fact that the interviewer is from out of the and attitudes towards problems and people. The them alone, but to the organization as a whole too

helps the interviewee to express his primarily because he is not afraid of of the interviewer and of the possible catharsis

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# JOHN KANE BERMAN in Johannesburg on the South African system that turns second class citizens into illegal aliens

**THE APARTHEID** system has crossed an important threshold in its handling of the Nyanga squatters. After the violent, but not unprecedented, destruction of their shelters had failed to drive them out, the new weapons of summary deportation were used. The significance is not that they were physically transported and dumped on a "homeland"—that too has plenty of precedent—but that they were treated as aliens under a law controlling foreign immigration.

South Africa has always treated its indigenous people as second-class citizens, or worse. But transporting them same far as would be used against illegal Russian immigrants or Vietnamese just people is new. It is also a sign of the government's deterioration.

Indeed there is deterioration on both sides. The so-called squatters are but a fraction of the growing number of black people desperate to escape poverty in the overcrowded "homelands," while the government is equally desperate to keep them out of the 20 per cent of the country under white occupation. One has only to look at the demographers' profession, or an index of 10-20 million blacks to the "whites" are in the next 25 years to realise how catastrophic is the job that faces the apartheid engineers.

Most of these people, South Africans in every sense except legal definition, are no more wanted as permanent residents of the "white" areas than the boat people were wanted anywhere. The erection of police roadblocks to keep out 1,500,000 deported squatters is but a foretaste of what is to come for millions.

In their quiet way, the squatters were engaged in passive resistance—something South Africa has not seen for a long time. Miraculously, nobody was shot. But violent confrontation between the authorities and "illegal" people of these people, South Africans in every sense except legal definition, are no more wanted as permanent residents of the "white" areas than the boat people were wanted anywhere. The erection of police roadblocks to keep out 1,500,000 deported squatters is but a foretaste of what is to come for millions.

people must come sooner or later. One does not require much imagination to see that official efforts to get rid of "illegal" people will be one of the major points of conflict in South Africa in the coming years.

There is of course something grotesque about legislating millions of your own countrymen into illegality. But there is no doubt that war has been declared. Although the government is cranking out a number of myths to justify its outrages against the squatters, they are easily dispelled. Having given people two years' notice to get out of the places they are living in is no excuse if they are neither provided with alternative housing nor accommodation allowed to rig up their own shacks from their townships. The squatters had a choice. They disappeared to the "homelands" or sought refuge on the sandhills between Nyanga and Crossroads shantytown.

They chose the latter and built shacks against the Cape wind out of poles, even from the bushes, covered with black plastic of the kind used to make car take-aways. They stuck to that choice even though the men from Dr Pieter Koorhof's Ministry of Co-operation and Development burnt and ripped down their shacks, and, according to some reports, confiscated their firewood and set it ablaze. When these tactics turned out to be too soft, the police went in, rounded up the people, tossed some of them into jail and passed the others off to the Transkei.

The main myth being put about is that there are no jobs for the squatters in the Cape peninsula. But some do have regular employment, while many more have casual jobs as chaffers or gardeners. The going rate appears to be 5 rand a day. One 28-year-old "illegal" said he looked for work every day, and was

lucky about three days a week. Another, 27, who gave his address as "the bush," said that although he was unemployed at the moment, he found the occasional job and sent money home to his father, who was entirely dependent on him. There was no work at all in the "homeland," whereas in Cape Town, he could always get some odd job if he went back to the Transkei, his wife and child would starve.

The theme "If I went to the Transkei I and my children would starve" appears over and over again among the squatters. The government's professed concern about unemployment is wholly disingenuous. Around the fringes and in the plush white suburbs of a big city like Cape Town, people can get all sorts of jobs in the so-called informal sector, whose importance is only now being recognised by economists in South Africa.

Explosive wages, no doubt—especially if the employees are "illegal"—but jobs nonetheless. The government's vigilantes against the "illegal" people in Cape Town ends destroying the informal sector. Denying the people's who work in it will not transplant it to the Transkei or Ciskei, since these kinds of jobs cannot exist in a rural area.

Legally disingenuous is the government's professed anxiety about misery in squatter settlements. Despite its claims, the government is not exposed to squatter settlements if just doesn't want them to cool the "white" areas. It has itself created slums all over South Africa by dumping millions of black people into "settlements".

It has also in effect forced black people into the position where they have no choice but to "squatter" in the "white" areas because it has built no houses for them there.

Why is the government so brutally hostile to the Nyanga squatters when only

a few years ago it bowed to pressures not to ship the Crossroads squatter off to the "homelands"?

Partly, the Nyanga people are paying for the Crossroads deal, whose small print price laws against all other "illegals." But there are also certain peculiarities about Cape Town. Firstly, its African population is relatively small, so that any increase is immediately visible—unlike Soviet, say, whose huge population can (and does) conceal scores of thousands of "illegal" people. Secondly, it has no "homeland" on its doorstep where blacks looking for urban work can congregate—unlike Pretoria for example, where blacks can daily commute from the vast squatter ghettos in neighbouring Bophuthatswana.

Thirdly, it had in 1976 an abnormally high unemployment rate. 2.3 males to 100 females. This has now dropped to 158 to 100, which is closer to the national average for the "white" area. The figures mean that women had been kept out of the Cape peninsula much more strictly than elsewhere and many of the squatters are women who moved in because they could no longer tolerate separation from their husbands.

But it would be misleading to see Dr Koorhof's total onslaught against the squatters as explicable only in terms of these social factors. It could be equally fallacious to follow the red herring that it is a sop to the right wing of the Nationalist Party caucus. The squatters are not merely pawns in the active game of causing bitterness however severely comforting a view that may be with its implications on that their fate is not (and therefore not indicative of) where apartheid is going. They are victims of the strategy of apartheid that has been mapped out for the foreseeable future.

The strategy was spelled out a few years ago in the report of a commission written by Dr Piet Riekert, a former economic adviser to the Prime Minister, John Vorster. Its essential recommendation accepted in a government white paper, was very much tougher pass laws. As overlord of the blacks, Dr Koorhof is the chief executor of the Riekert blueprint. He has already quipped the fines for pass violations and when the Ciskei became a constitutionally separate state later this year he will no doubt deport Ciskeian "foreigners" just as he has deported Transkeian "illegals".

The Matanzima brothers' complaints about the deportation of the squatters, like their "D rats" to return some of them to Cape Town, are nothing more than cynical posturing. Had they not acquiesced in stripping so-called "Transkeian" Xhosa of their South African citizenship in the first place, the aliens laws would not have been invoked against them. When Kenny Sebela takes the Ciskei into "independence" in December, he will by that act render "Ciskeian" Xhosa deportable aliens.

Dr Koorhof and Prime Minister P. W. Botha have both recently begun to assert that whites have a right to protect themselves against "swamping" by blacks. The term has not been used in political circles for some years, but the fact that it has now been openly resurrected indicates that the government fears the crunch is about to come. Mr Charles Simons, a leading demographer, believes that a huge wave of urbanisation is a out to hit the town.

Unemployment in the Transkei has reached such critical proportions that the only rational thing to do is to get out as soon as possible. Forced population relo-

cation schemes have caused so much overcrowding in the Ciskei that one researcher in the area said there would be standing room only by the end of the decade.

Pretoria's dumping and deportation programmes only exacerbates the very problem it is designed finally to solve. Illegal urbanisation packing more and more people into the "homelands" they have in the way of resources that the gap between what a person can earn there and in the forbidden cities even creates marginal appeal, leading to more illegal influx, more deportations and dumping more homeland dependents, more illegal influx, and so the vicious circle progresses.

Historically, the "homelands" have served the main strategy of apartheid as buffer zones. It is now clear that structural changes in the economy are in the making. Part of a couple of years ago the country (including Cape Town) had real growth last year labour recruitment in the "homelands" appears to have been drying up.

One of the by products of the Riekert Commission was that there was enough black labour excess to supply the needs of the Ciskeian economy. This was to be achieved by the government's "white" labour force. The Riekert Commission was that there was enough black labour excess to supply the needs of the Ciskeian economy. This was to be achieved by the government's "white" labour force.

status of illegal aliens is the corollary of cutting them off from access to the central economy. The Foreign Minister Mr P. W. Botha, now goes around justifying the deportation of the squatters by comparing them to Africans in the United States—the implication being that they have no more claim on the country and its resources.

Even on the race question, the South African economy cannot afford a sustained rate of growth high enough to provide an increase in black income. The fact of a high job rate was to remove the social balance-of-payments constraint on foreign growth, which would otherwise force the high inflation target and high inflation would force the high inflation target and high inflation would force the high inflation target.

Given the numbers involved in the black population, the fact that the government is now trying to keep them out of the country is a desperate measure. It is likely to be a costly one, and make the government's budgetary position even more precarious.

Over time it seems likely that the "homelands" will become less and less of a dumping ground for the government's "white" labour force. The government's "white" labour force will be a dumping ground for the government's "white" labour force.

Now the government's "white" labour force will be a dumping ground for the government's "white" labour force. The government's "white" labour force will be a dumping ground for the government's "white" labour force.



CAPL TIME 10/9/80

# Eviction notices at Langa 'a mistake'

Staff Reporter

THE eviction notices sent to the residents of the Langa Barracks in July were a "mistake", the acting director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr F Gunter, said yesterday.

People living at the barracks were housed there after the Hout Bay squatter camp was demolished in July.

The WCAB promised them alternative accommodation, and work permits for the men. Women needing medical attention were allowed to stay.

Later in July the WCAB issued notices that they should vacate the place within eight days - failing which they would face prosecution

After eight days, the WCAB did not take any action against the people. It also did not announce what their fate would be.

Mr Gunter said the notices were intended for barrack dwellers who were in the Peninsula without medical reasons or similar problems

530 which follows.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Further- more depreciation in this context includes the invest- ment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

# Ciskei deportees appeal to Koornhof

EAST LONDON — Two men deported by the Ciskei Government last year have appealed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koornhof, to allow them to settle in Duncan Village

Mr J Z Kobo and Mr L Malotana, both former members of the Ciskei National Independence Party, said in the letter to the Minister

That on January 19, 1979 they were falsely accused of having participated in an unlawful bus strike

That on April 20, 1979 they were served with deportation orders in terms of Proclamation R252 of 1977 and given 48 hours' notice to leave the Ciskei

That they decided to seek temporary accommodation in Duncan Village with relatives while making representation to the Ciskei authorities through members of the CLA, Cabinet Ministers and

finally the East London City Council, through its Mayor, Mr Donald Card

That when these failed they sought alternative accommodation in Duncan Village through the Community Council and Eastern Cape Administration Board officials, and

That all efforts had been unsuccessful

Mr Kobo and Mr Malotana claimed they had been arrested and detained in connection with the bus strike, had been charged but that the charges were withdrawn later

All this had happened although they had not been bus drivers and did not possess drivers' licences, they said

"We don't know where to go because we have seen everybody in authority except you, and this has been going on for over a year and a half," they state in the letter to Dr Koornhof --DDR



# Monumental folly?

Nineteenth century prisons are hardly noted for their hospitality. But right in the heart of Cape Town's dockyards, a prison designed for 320 white males in 1896 is now being used by the SAR & H to house up to 1 100 of its contract workers. The fortress-like building is on a ridge overlooking the Alfred Basin and is easily visible from the windows of the affluent Green Point and Sea Point white homes on Signal Hill.

Construction of the Breakwater prison was started by convicts in 1896 and completed in 1901. Although some minor alterations have been made, no major structural changes have been undertaken. In 1970 it was declared a national monument. Used as a military prison during the Boer War, it has been used by SAR & H as a compound for migrant labour since 1927.

Security is tight. The original jail wall, topped with broken bottles and bearing inscriptions from Boer War prisoners, still surrounds the building. A watchman guards the wire entrance gates night and day and women are not allowed inside. The only crime inmates have committed is to be prisoners of a system that condemns them to a permanent lifestyle of being "single". Although contracts are renewed annually, a "long-life sentence" is not unusual. One resident told the *FM* that he had been living in the jail for over 20 years.

The iniquities of the migrant labour system are compounded by a lack of attention to the physical comforts of the workers. There are eight dormitories each for up to 48 men on the upper level and 33 cells on the lower level. The cells accommodate up to 12 men each and are still in their original form. This only accounts for 780 inmates, but SAR officials say they can accommodate 1 100 — which suggests tight packing at times. The migrants are employed in seasonal labour in the docks and as a result the number living in Breakwater fluctuates.

The dormitories are stark and sterile and have no furniture, fixtures or fittings, save for wire mesh lockers and long rows

of steel double-bunks with thin foam mattresses. There are no partitions and no privacy. The cells are similarly furnished.

All windows are located on the interior walls and overlook the central courtyard. Some of the original barred prison windows still remain. They do not open, but cast adequate light into the living areas during the day. At night a few inadequate, but centrally placed bare bulbs illuminate the space. In the dormitories viewed by the *FM*, only three windows opened partially. These windows and the door supplied the only ventilation for the needs of 48 men. The lack of ventilation is compounded by asbestos roofing, which makes the living spaces extremely unpleasant in summer. The cells are not much better. One window opening partially and the door were the only sources of fresh air for 12 men.

The *FM* was told that "the dormitories are cold and draughty in winter. As a result the men tend to huddle towards the extremities of the room to avoid sleeping opposite the centrally placed inward opening doors through which rain is driven."

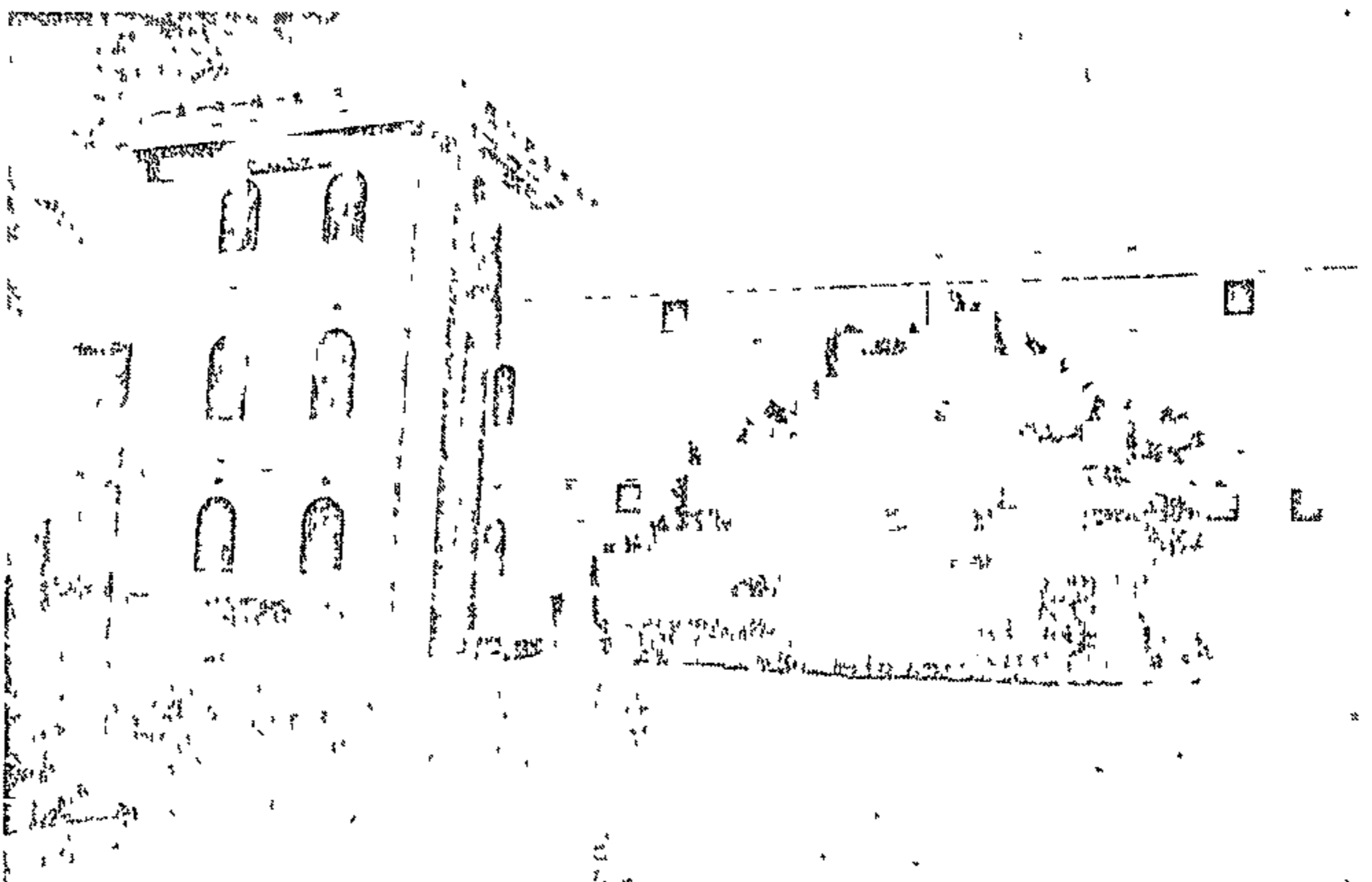
There are no cooking facilities and food

is supplied from a kitchen just outside the jail walls.

Some attempts at modernisation have been made by SAR. Tiles have been laid on the dormitory floors. An ablution block with hot water showers, a recreation hall and a beerhall have been built in the centre of the courtyard.

Railway officials contend that their plans for improvements are continually thwarted by the fact that the building is a national monument and the SA Monuments Council is not amenable to major changes. However, Brian Bisset, chief professional officer of the SA National Monuments Council denies. Railways has ever asked for changes. "In fact we encourage the upgrading of buildings," he says.

The need to find acceptable solutions to SA's housing problem is urgent. Government has increasingly stressed the role that the private sector and employers should and could play in finding solutions. It is time for the state as a large employer to put its money where its mouth is and set an example to the private sector of what can be done.



Breakwater prison (above) houses up to 1 100 migrants in bleak discomfort

# 11 die as train falls into river

STAR  
29/1/81

~~267~~ ~~244~~  
201

## Transport Reporter

At least 11 people were killed and 45 injured when three SAR passenger coaches derailed near a bridge and fell into a tributary of the Kei River on the Transkei Cape border early this morning.

According to a spokesman for the Railways in Johannesburg, the accident happened at 2 am when the train was travelling between Umtata and Queenstown.

He said it was possible more bodies might be discovered in the tributary, where the coaches lay on their sides only partly submerged in water. The passengers were understood to be mineworkers on their way to the Reef.

Injured passengers were taken to hospitals in Konga and Butterworth in Transkei.

A board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate. The spokesman could not say when the line would re-open to rail traffic.

S A Read

For the best final year student.  
General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of  
Architecture (or Quantity  
Surveying) in the subject  
of Professional Practice.

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Fredgold

For the best woman student  
in third year.  
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has  
satisfactorily completed  
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.  
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Duncley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-  
of Architects' Prize  
Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

## Questions in the House

### 17 591 contract workers in Peninsula

A TOTAL of 17 591 black contract labourers worked in the Cape Peninsula last year. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, gave this information yesterday in reply to a question from Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands)

## FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

## ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute  
of Architects' Prize  
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

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David Haddon Prize

For the best student of

Architecture (or Quantity

Surveying) in the subject

of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

the coloured labour preference policy which limits the number of Africans in the Western Cape to 10% of the population. Now employers are allegedly invoking the housing restrictions of the policy to terminate contracts — particularly where workers are being unionised.

Late last year contracts of some 100 workers, many of whom who had been employed for well over 10 years by Irvin & Johnson, were not renewed. They have all been replaced by coloured workers. The workers claim the retrenchments resulted from their involvement with the unregistered African Food and Canning Workers Union and the subsequent presentation of a set of grievances and demands for better working conditions.

Management has countered union allegations of victimisation by saying that permission to employ blacks in the Western Cape is only granted by special government exemption — depending, among other things, on the availability of housing.

Says Hein Ehlers, I&J group personnel manager: "We have to prove we cannot find coloured people to do the job and since the 'single quarters in Langa are being converted to married accommoda-

FM 6/2/81  
MIGRANTS  
**Contracted out**

More than ever, migrant workers in the Western Cape are getting a raw deal. Already, African workers are subject to

tion there is no other accommodation available."

However, the union contends that a memo was circulated at I & J last year stating that "it was now the policy of the trawling division to employ coloured labour as opposed to Bantu labour." The memo went on to say that if departments wanted to employ African workers, they would have to get the permission of the personnel manager.

Allegations of victimisation are difficult to prove as there is no obligation on behalf of employers to renew contracts. But other unions in the Western Cape endorse the claims.

Unionists point to the meat workers' strike last year when migrant workers were dismissed after they had gone on strike. This left them with the mandatory 72 hours to leave the Cape and return to their "homelands." "Management clearly used the precarious position of migrants to get rid of what they called 'trouble-makers.' They continue to resort to this measure by terminating contracts where they previously renewed them," claims one unionist.

The I & J workers also point to the fact that management introduced a representa-

tive of the Trawler and Line Fisherman's Union to them once they had expressed interest in joining the African Food and Allied Workers Union. The Trawler and Line Fisherman's Union is affiliated to the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa).

Says one unionist: "By its actions, management was clearly trying to oust a representative union and replace it with one that was more acceptable to it."

But management contends that it will talk to any "representative" union, despite the fact that it continually refused to meet with the African Food and Canning Workers Union throughout the year.

Western Cape employment of Black Labour

339 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the  
Minister of Manpower Utilization

(1) How many applications for employ-

FEBRUARY 1980

330

ment of Black workers in the Western  
Cape were refused in 1980,

(2) how many Black workers  
were affected by such refusals?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTI-  
LIZATION

(1) 633

(2) 2 866

EAST LONDON — Two Transkei-born former Mdantsane men — Mr Joseph Kobo and Mr Livingstone Malotana — deported by the Ciskei Government in terms of Proclamation R252 in 1979, are still battling to get permission to live in Duncan Village legally

The latest move in the battle, which started in April, 1979 after they were served with deportation orders following detention for 90 days for alleged involvement in a bus drivers' strike, is a second letter to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asking for a personal interview with him on their plight

This move follows an unsuccessful bid earlier to get Mr Botha to use his influence on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Koornhof, to authorise them to live in Duncan Village

When the two men were deported from Mdantsane they approached officials of the East Cape Administration Board in Duncan Village, the Commissioner for Co-operation in East London and the chief commissioner in Port Elizabeth for permission to live in Duncan Village

# Deported men ask to see P. W. Botha

DALEY DEP  
12/5/81  
201

They also appealed to the Ciskei Government through members of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly in Mdantsane to have the orders withdrawn

Both appeals were unsuccessful. Officials of the ECAB and the commissioners said the matter was above their jurisdiction as it cut across government policy which was that all people living in Duncan Village would be moved to Mdantsane ultimately

Since the two men had been settled in Mdantsane already it would go against policy and create a precedent if they were resettled in Duncan Village

When the two men were deported they did not return to Transkei because they said they were Ciskei citizens

The then Transkei Secretary for the Interior, M B G Madabane, said

since the two men had taken out Ciskeian citizenship they were no longer Transkeians

He said he could not understand how a government could banish its people

He added that if the men were Transkeians the normal procedure on deportations would have been followed. Transkei had had no information from the Ciskei Government about the two men

Mr Kobo came to Mdantsane in 1976 from Transkei while Mr Malotana lived in Duncan Village and Mdantsane for more than 20 years

Both were staunch members of the Ciskei National Independence Party and Mr Malotana was also a member of the Mdantsane Township Council elected on a CNIP ticket

After living in Duncan Village for a few weeks after officials of the

ECAB had said they could not help, the men wrote to Dr Koornhof and got a reply only after the matter had been taken up by their lawyers

A letter from the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, informed them the deputy minister could not see his way clear to granting them permission to live in Duncan Village

The men then appealed to the Prime Minister who replied he had referred the matter to the Department of Co-operation and Development. Again the men were informed permission could not be granted. No reasons were given

"We have now, by letter dated May 6, again written to the Prime Minister asking to see him and put our case to him on our own," Mr Kobo said

"We have nowhere to stay and we are only living in Duncan Village while the matter is still pending. We do not know where we will end when it is finalised

While the negotiations with officials were going on, Mr Kobo was detained in Transkei for more than a year when he went there to see Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima in 1979 — DDR



# Call for action on Langa eviction victims

19/5/81

206

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THE South African Institute of Race Relations has urged the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to see for himself the plight of more than 100 people who were evicted from the Langa main barracks in Cape Town in March.

The chairman of the institute, Mrs Daphne Wilson said yesterday Dr Koornhof's pragmatic decision to build a new Crossroads had been his answer to a former squatter crisis.

Another such immediate step was required, she said.

The men of these families in this homeless plight have jobs and many have one employer and a long service record.

The Government accept that they and their families are entitled to shelter that after all, should be an indispensable corollary of any job.

She said these people should at least have the security of a site and ser-

vice scheme on land allocated for the purpose.

The refusal to accept that blacks were an integral part of the Western Cape economy and that they would inevitably increase in numbers as the regions develop was totally illogical, short sighted and inhuman, said Mrs Wilson.

Where is the sincerity of the Manpower 2000 brochure that talks of the

rights of all South Africans the right to work and the right to security if these simple human rights are denied to people in the Western Cape?

Mrs Wilson said it was morally wrong to cut people off from the economy that they and their families had helped to create and expect them to disappear and starve in the so-called homelands.

# Migrants down tools

Tabel 15 Uiteenset arbeidste

1 op die

ALTOGETHER 217 migrant workers are said to have given up their work at a large sawmill in the Tsitsikama area after about 600 workers downed tools over salary demands this week.

The managing director of Boskor (Pty) Ltd, Mr F Roth, yesterday refused to comment about the labour situation at the plant, but a police spokesman at the district headquarters in Uitenhage said the plant was back in operation.

He said at least 600 workers, comprising local coloureds and migrant workers from Ciskei downed tools on Monday after demanding wage increases.

The sawmill was closed and in subsequent negotiations management did not budge, resulting in the returning to work of all but 217, apparently all Ciskei migrant workers.

The rest started work again yesterday afternoon. The Boskor sawmill is on at Kleinbos on the Garden Route near Storms River.

Boere wat arbeidste-korte ondervind het

41

21,5

Aantal gevalle  
Persentasie van di

Item			
1	Gemiddelde aantal betaalde vakansiedae per jaar	dae	14,8
2	Gemiddelde aantal Saterdag wat arbeiders werk per jaar	dae	17,7
3	Gemiddelde aantal werksure per dag	ure	10,1
4	Persentasie boere in betrokke groep wat arbeiders vergoed volgens bonusstelsel	%	76,7
5	Persentasie boere in betrokke groep wat georganiseerde vermaak aanbied	%	28,7
6	Gemiddelde afstand vanaf naaste dorp of stad	Km.	18,4
7	Gemiddelde belegging in arbeidsbehuising per permanente volwasse manlike arbeider	R	656
8	Weeklikse loon per gereelde arbeider	R	11,14

Met die Tabel onder beskouing is dit met die eerste cogopslag duidelik dat daar nie 'n ernstige arbeidstekort in die ondersoek gebied was nie.

Verder kan afgelei word, veral as daar gekyk word na die sosiale faktore (1 tot 3), dat arbeiders van boere wat nie tekorte ondervind het nie, effens beter byvoordele geniet.

Die gegewens van die boere is toe verder verwerk deur gebruikmaking van 'n reglynige regressiefunksie ( $Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + \dots + b_nX_n$ ) om meer spesifiek die betekenisvolheid en korrelasie te bepaal tussen die afhanklike veranderlike en die onafhanklike veranderlikes. In hierdie geval was die afhanklike veranderlike (Y) gelyk aan arbeidstekort en faktore 1 tot 8 soos in die tabel, gelyk aan die onafhanklike faktore in die regressiefunksie.

STAR 2/15/81

201 206 208

# The world of the illegals

## Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A woman from Transkei yesterday told the Langa Commissioner's Court that she had come to the Cape to conceive a baby.

Mrs Beauty Sisoyoyo (20) pleaded guilty to being in the Cape illegally for more than 72 hours and failing to produce identity documents.

The magistrate, Mr L van Wyk, asked her how long it would take to conceive the baby. She replied about a year.

"You can conceive a hundred times in that time," Mr van Wyk said. She was fined R60 (or 60 days) on the first charge and R10 (or 10 days) on the second charge.

The aid centre at the Langa court recommended that a Transkei woman charged with being in the Cape illegally for more than 72 hours be given the opportunity to obtain a medical certificate.

Mrs Princess Mgoaozi (60) told Mr van Wyk that she had come to the Cape for "boils all over her body."

"They have hospitals, doctors, everything in Transkei, why must you come here?" Mr van Wyk asked.

"They failed to cure me," she replied. Mrs Mgoaozi was fined R60 (or 60 days) suspended on condition that she obtains a medical certificate within seven days.

Mrs Nombulelo Vabaza (19) told the court that she had come to Cape Town in December last year to fetch school fees from her uncle.

Mr van Wyk asked her why it took her six months to collect the fees. She replied that she had become ill since she arrived and was still waiting for the money.

"You will wait until doomsday, man. Next you will get married and settle in Cape Town and look for a house," Mr van Wyk said and fined her R60 (or 60 days) for being in the Cape illegally for more than 72 hours and R10 (or 10 days) for not producing identity documents.

Mrs Nowathuzen Goniwe (40), told the court that she had come to Cape Town to see her husband who lived in Zone 17 single quarters for men.

She said she had been there for three years.

Mr van Wyk asked where she found accommodation in single quarters.

"Do you sleep on top of each other?" he asked.

She did not reply and was fined R60 (or 60 days) for being in the Cape illegally for more than 72 hours and cautioned and discharged for not producing identity documents.

Mrs Nomombe Makholiso (23) appeared in the

court with a baby on her back and four toddlers in tow.

She said she had come to the Cape to see her sick brother.

Mr van Wyk commented "Next time she will come down with the whole family."

She said the mother of two of the children with her had died. Mr van Wyk fined her R60 (or 60 days) on condition she left the area immediately.

"If not, she will go to jail and all the children to a place of safety," he said.

## STARVING

Mrs Eugenia Guzula (25) told the court she had come to the Cape to look for work.

She said she had been looking for work since January but had not found anything.

Mr van Wyk, asked her why she did not go home.

"We are starving in the homelands," she replied.

Mr van Wyk said "We are starving in Cape Town. You can rather starve at home," and fined her R60 (or 60 days) for being in the Cape illegally for more than 72 hours and R10 (or 10 days) for not producing identity documents.

The court adjourned at about 3 pm.

could be classified as "pre-addictive drinkers"

With regard to excessive drinking or liquor abuse the situation for both population groups change dramatically. Gillis

white male alcoholics between the ages of 15 and 65 years.

These figures are calculated on the above-mentioned assumption that 6% of the economically active population (between 15-65 years) can be classified as alcoholics. This figure of 6% was developed by an American epidemiologist who undertook numerous national surveys including different social classes, ethnic and minority groups and sub-cultures (Cahalan, D, et. al., 1967, p. 125).

Whether this figure of 6% is applicable to South Africa in general, and the Coloured population group in particular, is debatable.

In view of the widespread misuse of liquor in the Coloured communities, some authorities estimate that the percentage of "addictive" alcoholics for this group is rather in the order of 6 - 8% (SANCA, 1978).

Although there may be merits in because of the established relation of liquor consumed and the inflated percentage is a misconception and definition of alcohol. To substantiate my viewpoint I conducted from 1963 to 1965 by Prof. Gillis (Gillis, 1967, p. 4) into psychiatric disturbance and alcoholism among Coloured people in Cape Town, it was found that 4% of the sample was "addictive alcoholics", of which 85% were male. In addition to this the survey revealed another 3.2% that could

**FOUR ARRESTS**  
Murder and Robbery Squad detectives led by Warrant Officer Kalie Bothma arrested four men and a woman in Mitchells Plain and took possession of firearms, ammunition, mandrax tablets, dagga and cash. During a crime swoop in Elsie's River in which 90 people were arrested on charges ranging from murder and rape to assault, police also arrested three youths aged 14 in connection with a fire at the Elswood Primary School in Elsie's River on May 12.

# DEPORTEES BACK IN CROSSROADS

# Women return in defiance

ABOUT 30 women deported to Transkei last weekend made a defiant return to Cape Town on Wednesday with their children. They arrived at Crossroads squatter camp in a hired bus from Queenstown. The women carrying babies scattered into the maze of shanties off Lansdowne Road as police and administration board inspectors attempted to surround the bus.

They were not pursued by inspectors into Crossroads but the driver of the bus and three men believed to be husbands of some of the women were trapped in the bus when police sealed the door.

Rush-hour traffic was halted as men, women and children ran from the bus, across a vlei into Crossroads.

## SOWETAN REPORTER

The women were among 55 people deported to Transkei and the Ciskei last Friday.

They were found guilty by the Langa Commissioners Court of being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission. They were cautioned, discharged, referred to a commissioner and were then deported to Transkei. The women and children were put into railway buses and taken to Queenstown

and then Komga station where some were given rail warrants.

The women claimed they had walked more than 50 kilometres back to Queenstown where they hired a bus back to Cape Town.

Meanwhile, on the eve of the Republic festival long weekend, Cape Town police have launched a crackdown on crime in the Peninsula and have arrested more than 150 people on various charges.

## FOUR ARRESTS

Murder and Robbery Squad detectives led by Warrant Officer Kalie Bothma arrested four men and a woman in Mitchells Plain and took possession of firearms, ammunition, mandrax tablets, dagga and cash. During a crime swoop in Elsie's River in which 90 people were arrested on charges ranging from murder and rape to assault, police also arrested three youths aged 14 in connection with a fire at the Elswood Primary School in Elsie's River on May 12.

2) A very large proportion of the wives, especially the lower working classes, must assume the role of the head of the household, simply because the drinking husband becomes unable to perform his social and economical

# Farm worker tells of 'Cape escape'

By Themba Khumalo

A Vereeniging man yesterday claimed that he and three others escaped from a farm in Worcester, Western Cape, after being abducted last month.

Mr Aaron Lehola, of Residensia township, alleged that a farmer employed them under false pretences at the Vereeniging labour bureau.

"All that we knew was that he was from Meyerton and that we were to work on his farm," he said.

But instead of driving to Meyerton, about 15 kilometres from Vereeniging, the farmer drove for about 28 hours to Worcester, with the men in the back of his truck.

Mr Lehohla claimed they could not see the places they were passing because the truck had no windows.

"We thought about jumping from the moving truck but decided it was too risky," he said.

On arriving at the farm, Mr Lehohla alleged, the farmer told his foremen to guard them day and night.

"There were seven of us employed from Vereeniging. It would not be easy for us to overpower our guards, to escape. They were tough men and there was nothing we could do," he said.

They worked on grapevines from 5.30 am to 6.30 pm from Monday to Friday. At weekends they were locked in their quarters and were guarded like prisoners, he said.

## ESCAPE

He said he and three others escaped when their guard fell asleep one evening.

He said after escaping from the farm they were employed by another farmer who paid them enough money to buy single train tickets from Worcester to Vereeniging.

His arrival home coincided with the funeral of his younger brother.

He said his family would report the matter to the police and the local labour bureau after consulting other family members. His family had thought he was dead when they could not find him after a long search.

2014/3/16  
Argus 16/3/14

# 'Abducted to work on W. Cape farm'

Argus Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — A Vereeniging man who was allegedly abducted with his colleagues by a farmer from Worcester under false pretences last month vowed to help reporters to 'track down' the farm in a bid to free four colleagues who were also abducted.

Mr Aaron Lehohla, 28, of Residensia township, said today he would not rest until the farmer has been found and his colleagues who work as abducted 'farm labourers' were released.

He was among the four abducted men who escaped from the farm where they were guarded day and night by the farm's foremen.

They were abducted from Vereeniging through the

local labour bureau after the farmer had submitted false credentials to the authorities.

The farmer claimed to be from nearby Meyerton and wanted contract labourers for building in the area.

But when the family of Mr Lehohla sought him to inform him about the death of his younger brother, they could not find him at the false address.

Mr Lehohla made a dramatic turn-up at the funeral service of his brother and told of his abduction by the farmer and his escape.

'I'll devote this week to an intensive search of this farmer until he is found. I've been having sleepless nights since we escaped because my other colleagues are still in captivity,' he said.

# Row over workers who took hot water

12/6/81 Argus

201  
~~155~~  
~~11~~

THREE Transkei contract workers claim they were sacked from a Durbanville dairy farm after an argument about a R5 fine for 'stealing' hot water to wash themselves.

The workers, Mr Alvert Njani, Mr Simon Ngxongxela and Mr Leonard Lenwisa, also claimed they worked 84 hours a week without getting a day off for about R14 a week.

They said their first shift began at 4 am to noon with a 30-minute break, and then from 3 pm to 7 pm.

## ARGUED

Now, they say the farmer refuses to pay them their full wage of R70 for May although they worked the whole month.

About R5 was deducted from their pay as a 'fine' for an alleged theft of hot water. When they argued about the deduction, they

were told to leave if they wanted to make a 'scene'.

They said they took hot water usually used to wash the milk cans. Normally, workers saved the 'dirty' hot water left over after cleaning the cans, to wash themselves.

There was only cold water in the farm's change rooms.

The dairy manager, Mr D Hunter, of Diemeisdal, Durbanville, denied that the workers had been sacked. He said they had walked off the job.

'I admit there is a problem about their pay but they must use the correct procedure. They should go to the person who drew up the contract and if he comes with them to the farm, we'll be prepared to discuss the matter,' he said.

'But they don't want to use this procedure because

they know they are in the wrong'.

About the hot water incident, Mr Hunter said 'Instead of telling us the truth that they took the hot water to wash themselves, they said they took the water to wash the cans'.

'The hot water cylinder is kept in my office and in the first place they are not allowed into my office and secondly it's not their job to wash the milk cans'.

About having penalised them R5, he said 'You tell me what other action we can take'.

He denied that the men worked 12 hours a day, saying they worked only 10 hours.

He admitted they worked Sunday to Sunday saying their contracts

allowed for this 'Dairies don't close, they stay open every day of the year,' Mr Hunter said.

'This farm has been running for generations and we have Bantus who have been working for 27 years and coloured who have been with us even longer'.

## UNHAPPY

'We look after our workers, they get good wages, food, clothes, a place to sleep and even meat when it's available'.

The Argus spoke to several other contract labourers working on the farm. They said they were unhappy with the long hours of work, which they also claimed were 12 hours a day for seven days a week with no off days.

Their living conditions were primitive and in most cases the mattresses were made of old sacks and straw.



TRANSKEI contract workers Mr Alvert Njani, Mr Leonard Lenwisa and Mr Simon Ngxongxela, claim they were sacked for 'stealing' hot water to wash themselves.

Ev. Post 2/7/81

# Most are living in EL's black township by choice

Post Reporter

MOST people moved to East London's Mdantsane township from choice, with less than 30% being forced to settle there, according to Mr Kirk Hellker of Rhodes University. He was delivering a paper on the relocation of urban townships to the homelands at the ASSA Congress in Grahamstown.

He said the forced or "voluntary" movement of Africans to fully fledged towns in the homelands served the labour needs of the manufacturing industry in the Border areas irrespective of whether such areas were decentralisation points or not.

The scale on which black workers were becoming "frontier commuters" living in homeland towns just outside the white industrial areas and commuting daily to work was increasing rapidly, he said.

In 1970 there were 290 800 "frontier commuters", while in 1979 this had risen to 718 900.

Of the 36 900 Ciskeian frontier commuters in 1976, 29 400 lived in Mdantsane, 28 900 of whom worked in the East London area and 500 more in Berlin. That year there were only 7 060 job opportunities in Mdantsane.

Mr Hellker said 73% of the African work force in East London lived in Mdantsane. Research showed that most Africans in East London had chosen to live there, where better services existed and where they could buy a house.



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continuation of the migrant labour system should be reformed to enable it to make a worthwhile contribution to the economy and productivity. To achieve this those factors which differentiate the system from an orderly system of settled labour must be removed.

Black contract workers should also be entitled to work continuously for the same firm, enabling them to move upward in the skill hierarchy and earn increased wages.

The report questions the validity of maintaining the western Cape as a coloured labour preference area and whether it is still necessary to protect coloured workers from competition from black workers. Manpower surveys by the Department of Labour show that the majority of coloured workers are presently employed in skilled and semi-skilled jobs. Black migrants will only be filling vacancies at the lower skilled levels avoided by the brown labour force.

Ultimately, the report suggests, the migrant worker should be treated as a citizen in all but legal definition, adding that a restriction on migrant workers is only to prevent their accumulation, and to ship all that is necessary for their return to their homelands for a limited short holiday.

Such a system is planned and is interested in changing the system in the country.

tional sense simply in an economic sense? Is this either-legal or moral?

PASS LAWS — 2 7m 24/7/81

## Berlin Wall needed

At mid-week the toll of pass law arrests in the Cape Peninsula was approaching 1 200. For all that it seems clear that nothing short of a Berlin Wall will keep blacks from streaming to Cape Town some to seek work others to be united with their families.

Pass laws and the migratory labour system remain central pillars of apartheid. Without them parliament could in fact pursue its major economic objectives on the one hand to drive for economic growth to raise living standards and create jobs for a growing population, on the other pursue the objective of a commonwealth constellation of politically independent economically viable black states. The problem is that, taken together, these goals require blacks to be in two places at the same time.

Former Co-operation and Development commissioner Vic Lubbandt has said that "no amount of influx control legislation has succeeded in keeping Africans

from seeking work in the cities." He has also stated that about a third of the population of most of the major urban townships are people who have slipped through the net.

Annually, more than 250 000 people are arrested for pass offences. The fact that the figure remains high indicates that influx control is not working. In the Cape Peninsula there is mounting suspicion that it is used not to keep men out, but to prevent their families from living with them.

It implies that influx control has become an instrument for the extension of the migrant labour system. Thus the labour pool of metropolitan Cape Town remains well supplied at low cost because the absence of families obviates the necessity to build houses. The effect of this is that as the migrant labour system expands, subjecting an increasing proportion of the country's black labour force to a mechanism of oscillating migration ever more black families will be broken up.

Black migrant workers in Western Cape  
 16 Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG  
 asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether he has received any recommendations for restrictions on Black migrant workers in the Western Cape to be lifted; if so, (a) from which (i) organizations and (ii) persons, (b) what was the purport of the recommendations and (c) (i) which recommendations does he intend to (aa) accept and (bb) reject and (ii) for what reasons;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) Yes.
- (a)(i) and (ii) Various persons and bodies have made representations in this regard over a period of time, amongst others, the Black Sash and the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.
- (b) That influx control restrictions be lifted
- (c) (i) (aa) There is no intention to lift influx control as such, but serious attention is being given to fashion influx control in the best possible and most acceptable way

(bb) Falls away

5 AUGUST 1981

14

(ii) Apart from the fact that the Western Cape is a Coloured Labour Preferential Area, Blacks legally here experience a high degree of unemployment and there is also a housing shortage.

(2) No

The Slim machine has the higher present value

Tax has been ignored.

Year	P.V. Factor	Present	Slim	Slam	No Machine
Y0	1,0	120 000	120 000	120 000	120 000 +
Y0	1,0	cost	185 000	240 000	120 000
Y1-5	3,65	40 000 +	61 000 +	70 000 +	70 000 +
Y1-5	3,65	146 000	222 650	255 500	255 500
Y5	6	10 000 +	35 000 +	45 000 +	45 000 +
Y5	6	6 000	21 000	27 000	27 000
		+152 000	+178 650	+162 500	+120 000

201 ~~57~~ Western Cape: Black labour

\*4 D. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower

(a) How many applications for employment of Black labour in the Western Cape were refused in the first six months of 1981 and (b) how many potential Black workers were affected by such refusals?

Hans S. Q.C. 236  
The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) 224

(b) 858 2/9/81

Chris van Rensburg Publications

\*5 Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether Chris van Rensburg Publications was removed from any list of approved tenderers, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the reasons for the removal;

(2) whether any tenders submitted by such publisher were approved by any Government department subsequent to such removal, if so, (a) what tenders and (b) what was the reason for accepting each such tender,

(3) whether such publisher has been replaced on the said list, if so, (a) why and (b) by whom?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE.

(1) No list of approved publishers is kept. The State Tender Board can

however in terms of its conditions and procedures applicable to tenders and contracts in certain circumstances decide not to consider any tenders from a person for such period as it may determine

(a) Such a decision was taken on 14 February 1980 in respect of Chris van Rensburg Publications

(b) The conduct in regard to matters concerning the former Department of Information as indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2(b) of the Second Report of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, 1979

(2) No tenders from the publisher have been considered or approved by the State Tender Board since 14 February 1980. I cannot reply on behalf of State departments which may make certain purchases under delegation of the Board. All State departments were however informed of the decision.

(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) Falls away

Mr H. H. SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister, will he tell us whether he thinks it is in South Africa's interest that our Year Book should be circulating around the world bearing the name of this firm, while it is known that the people concerned took R30 000 in cash from the bottom drawer of the [Interjections]

Mr SPEAKER Order!

# State 'is basically an organ of labour control'

RDM 13/9/81  
Mail Correspondent

THE South African State is basically an organ of labour control, according to a study by the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town

The researcher of the 58-page report, Mr Gerald Kraak, said the migrant labour system had developed as the predominant form of labour supply in South Africa embodying a specific form of labour exploitation

Wages paid to a migrant worker were equivalent only to his own personal needs, excluding those of his family resident elsewhere. At the same time the system undermined the ability of the working class to organise opposition.

The allocation of the labour supply hinged on the homelands which acted as sources of labour supply during shortages and dumping grounds in times of economic crisis

## Defined

The State had created a web of legislation which ensured conditions of labour exploitation. Crucial among these were the system of regional and tribal labour bureaux established in the late 1960s to monitor and rationalise the supply of labour to the urban areas.

"The nature and historical development of labour exploitation under these conditions has defined the South African state as chiefly an organ of labour control."

The supply of migrant labour, which formed the largest proportion of the workforce in the Peninsula, was regulated not only according to fluctuation of demand but also confined to the lowest categories of work.

In contrast to workers born in the area or who had lived there legally for 15 years or worked there for 10 years with one employer (and who are known as "Section Tanners" after the clause which applies to them), accommodation for migrants exceeded demand

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belong to the proprietor himself,  
iders had been met. A defining  
ary theory is that the shareholders  
from the creditor group.

The migrants were housed en masse in hostels, barracks, flats or dormitories, each worker occupying a bunk for the period of his contract.  
Accommodation rights of "Section Tanners" in the Peninsula were particularly limited. Only married couples were eligible for family housing, and both husband and wife had to have Section 10 rights.

## No choice

"Men who qualify in terms of Section 10 but are single or whose wives are not Section Tanners, are forced to live in hostels ... or as lodgers of married tenants.

"Single women do not have the choice of hostel accommodation. They can either become lodgers or live in domestic servants' quarters ... These conditions had, to some degree, the effect of forcing single women into domestic service," it found

Leases on the homes of married couples with Section 10 rights were renewed on a monthly basis and no tenant of a family house was allowed to remain unemployed for more than 30 days without notifying the authorities.

The study found that physical planning of black townships was overtly designed to facilitate political repression in crisis situations

Forms of control over the townships by Government authorities had caused the growth of large bureaucracies run by highly paid officials. Since the township residents were responsible for most of the cost of their accommodation, they were effectively "subsidising the inflated wages of some officials at the cost of services".

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HANS 8  
QC 503 24/7/81 Ciskei 201  
362 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) 21 307
- (b) Migrant Workers 47 000  
Commuters 37 100
- (2) (a) Gross Domestic Product R69 243 000.  
Gross National Product R159 601 000
- (b) Gross Domestic Income *per capita* R132  
Gross National Income *per capita* R308

The above-mentioned figures have been furnished by BENSO

Blacks employed in Western Cape  
 332 Mr P A MYBURGH  
 Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many Black persons are employed in (i) agriculture, (ii) industry and (iii) domestic service in each specified magisterial district in the Western Cape and (b) how many such persons are (i) migrant workers and (ii) permanent residents in terms of section 10 (1) (a) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.
- (2) What are the estimated average figures in respect of each such category for the preceding period of 10 years?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a)(i) to (iii) Figures are only available on a regional basis which are as follows

Region	Agriculture	Industry	Domestic
Ashton	591	521	32
Cape Town	2 160	10 875	5 686
Ceres	1 172	696	33
Hermanus	3 620	616	313
Malmesbury	2 199	1 715	28
Paarl	420	2 673	66
Springbok	33	5	—
Stellenbosch	1 961	5 716	514
Worcester	780	84	—

(b)(i) Transkei: Figures are only available in respect of migrant workers from the Transkei which are as follows:

Region	Agriculture	Industry	Domestic
Ashton	160	224	9
Cape Town	2 149	3 384	366
Ceres	609	365	—
Hermanus	2 854	453	187
Malmesbury	1 717	1 410	4
Paarl	210	1 037	3
Springbok	20	4	—
Stellenbosch	1 651	4 829	224
Worcester	656	64	—

(1)(b)(i) (Ciskei), (ii) and (2) Figures are not readily available as it has not as yet been computerized and will take a considerable time to obtain if still needed

Hans 10 6/6/81 Ciskei  
423 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

The required information is not being  
kept in the form of a special register and  
the Ciskei Government is not desirous to  
disclose particulars in respect of the num-  
ber of workseekers within the Ciskei. The  
figures given below reflect the number of  
registered workseekers outside the Ciskei

Males	Females
7 177	5 006



# Poverty, <sup>Argus 12/10/81</sup> squattling <sup>(201)</sup> <sup>(227)</sup> & <sup>(208)</sup> blamed on State policy

## Education Reporter

MORE than a million Africans have been forcibly relocated, and the Government plans to move another million.

In spite of this, a Human Sciences Research Council survey estimates that 75 percent of the African population will be urbanised by 2000.

This means that 21-million Africans will need housing in urban areas within 20 years.

## UCT PAPER

These are figures in a paper produced by the University of Cape Town Centre for Intergroup Studies in response to the squatter crisis in the Western Cape this year.

The paper, which will be publicly available next Monday, outlines the history of squatting and legislations about influx control.

It analyses the reasons for the crisis and suggests policy guidelines.

A large section of the paper, by Mr Graham Howe, deals with the economic non-viability of the homelands which led to the crisis.

## INCREASES

'From 1960 to 1980, the number of homeland migrant labourers in the common (white) area increased from 651 000 to between 1,4 and two million 'Commuters' tripled between 1970 and 1979 to 750 000.

'In 1975, average per capita income from sources within the homelands was R73, while that of the common area was R1 546.'

The South African Government contribution to homeland public spending was about 88 percent between 1975 and 1980.

In 1980 the homeland Gross National Product was less than 5 percent of the total South African GNP.

'Estimates have put homeland unemployment between 20 and 30 percent, higher than both the overall unemployment rate and the African unemploy-

ment rate in the common area.'

Any long term programme to create employment would require extensive private and/or Government investment.

'Such a programme — based upon the ideology of apartheid — would require economically inefficient investment (which could yield a better return if used in a more developed area).

'Producing one job in the homelands is vastly more expensive than producing an equivalent job in the common area.'

## COMPOUNDED

The fact that the average population density of the homelands was four times that in the common area compounds the effects of the lack of financial resources. Erosion and overgrazing is encouraged.

The paper says the policies of influx control and large-scale relocation have led to 'a unique situation of under-urbanisation'.

The imbalance in urban and rural populations has been estimated at three million.

## 500 000 EACH

If urbanisation took its natural course, the six existing industrial complexes, including Cape Town, would each need to absorb an extra 500 000 rural migrants immediately.

The section concludes that Government policy is responsible for homeland deterioration under the strain of 'massive overpopulation' and excessive demand on natural resources. It has devastated family life because of increasing dependency on migrant labour.

## BIRTHRATE

'These effects are exacerbated by the fact that policies promoting underdevelopment indirectly act as a booster to the country's population explosion.'

'The change from a rural to modern culture, accompanied by a shift in values and traditions, tends to retard population growth.'

# Plight of women left to rear families alone



On the way home at the end of a workday, laden with whatever could be of use for the home or the children... the plight of so many black women who are the sole support of their families. When this woman gets home she virtually starts all over again, caring for her home and family on her own.

By YVONNE STEYNBERG  
Woman's Editor

THE number of black women who have to rear their families on their own is increasing steadily in the Port Elizabeth area, and at present about 4 000 support claims are paid out every third Thursday to women who have won support from husbands who have absconded

They are the ones who were lucky enough to have traced their husbands and won the fight to make them pay something towards the upkeep of the family

In addition R36 000 is paid out in maintenance claims each month — some women are not so successful in tracing their wayward husbands. Support claims are paid by the husband, maintenance claims are a Government grant

In my quest to find out what help is available to the poor women who slave to support themselves and their families, I went to visit Mr F J Fourie, Commissioner, Co-operation and Development, Port Elizabeth, at Africa House

"There is help available here for the women and their families, but because of the large numbers we have to process it will help tremendously if the women concerned, as well as their employers, know what procedures are available and where to go for help," Mr Fourie said

Firstly, there is free legal aid available for black women who want to claim support for themselves, and particularly for their children

"If the woman works and the man can be traced to some work in Port Elizabeth, the chances for maintenance support are not so good," Mr Fourie explained

Maintenance for unsupported

Maintenance and support for abandoned wives

20/10/81 Ev Post 22/10/81

The second of two articles on the problems facing black women and their families deserted by the man of the house.

children, which is a Government grant, could vary from about R8 to R10 a child

Naturally, if the mother is earning a fair wage, and the father is traceable, such families would not qualify as easily as those who are completely left to their own devices

If the woman, legally married according to common-law acceptance, wants to claim support, it helps to know where the husband works

"She must then come to Africa House and put her case at Room 46, where a black legal adviser will explain various points to her," Mr Fourie said

The woman will put her side of the case, stating the number of her children, their ages, and her income and expenditures

The husband will then be summonsed to appear in the support case court at Africa House

Through an interpreter — the presiding officer is white, but black interpreters are fluent in all languages — the husband can state his case

"If an order is made for him to pay some of his wages

— and most men these days earn good money — we prefer to have a voluntary garnishee order rather than a personal undertaking by the husband to pay the money in," Mr Fourie said

If the department has a signed garnishee order, the money is paid direct to the support court at Africa House

Every third Thursday the monies are paid out to the women concerned

"It is understandable that there are long queues but if they come early, or if their white employers bring them, there is usually not too much delay," Mr Fourie said

Through this method the support court notices immediately when the payments are not coming through regularly and a warrant of arrest can be issued against the husband

"The defaulting man must appear in the criminal court and explain why he has not been paying," Mr Fourie said

If he is unemployed a suspended sentence is usual because this gives him a chance to find employment and, so, still help to support his family

If, however, he is working

and not paying, a stern warning, a suspended sentence or even periodic imprisonment — arranged with his employers so that he does not lose his job — is part of his punishment

"In cases where the support court picks up a defaulter the woman does not even have to appear," Mr Fourie said

Should the man wish to divorce the woman he abandoned, he can call at the divorce court section of Africa House, pay R10 — which will be used to pay the messenger of the court — plus R1,10c in revenue stamps, and the summons will be served on the woman

The divorce action, if it succeeds, does not do away with the fact that the man must still face a support charge for his children, or continue to pay any support costs already awarded against him

If the woman wishes to divorce a man whom she cannot trace, she must deposit R45 for advertisements and action to be taken to try and trace him — it seems the woman is again at the shortest end here

However, divorces or the dissolution of a customary tribal wedding takes time, and Mr Fourie suggested that any woman who has problems like some of the cases I quoted to him, would be best advised to go initially to the support court

This will be by far the quickest way to ensure that the husband starts paying something, even if he does intend to divorce her and take another wife in the future — the liability to his family remains

"It helps a lot if employers are interested in their domestic workers' problems and find out and explain to them which procedure to follow," Mr Fourie said

# 'Strict attitude on illegal migrants'

Angus 10/11/61

(201) (101) (111)

A CONSISTENTLY strict attitude had been adopted against people entering the Cape illegally, the chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said today.

He said that as far as the Administration Board was concerned there were no identified squatter areas for blacks.

People were sent back to the homelands in terms of the Immigration Act. This was done by the Department of Co-operation and Development and the police although in residential areas the board assisted as far as identifying unauthorised people was concerned.

## CONTROL

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday that the authorities had the squatter problem in the Peninsula under control and that there was no identifiable squatting in Cape Town and surrounding areas.

The favourable conditions in the Peninsula were because of the consistent efforts of the Administration Board, the spokesman said.

The influx of illegal squatters in October which was serious and which led to camps being erected in virtually an hour on the Cape Flats had been limited to manageable and controllable proportions.

## RECOGNISED

This influx was a recognised problem which went hand in hand with urbanisation which, according to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria, was a good indication of the level of development which the country had achieved.

About a busload of illegal people were being sent back to the homeland each week. They were being handled fairly but firmly and those who had fixed employment were treated sympathetically.

Crossroads was the only squatter camp remaining legally after camps in Elsie's River, Philippi, Kraaifontein, Kensington, Retreat, Vrygrond, Lotus River, Hout Bay, Kommetjie, Philadelphia, Kuils River and near D F Malan Airport in the Cape Town municipal area were mopped up.

The operation required the removal of more than 24 000 shacks.

# Strikers

Argus 13/11/81

## told: Quit

## hostel

~~152~~ ~~124~~  
~~187~~  
201

Labour Reporter

CONTRACT workers among the 80 striking workers at Cape Foundries in Paarden Eiland have been given notice by the company to vacate its Langa hostel by Sunday.

The General Workers' Union, to which the workers belong, has accused Cape Foundries and its parent company Murray and Roberts of hiding behind the contract labour laws.

'They are using the laws against workers who have no option about where to stay,' a union spokesman said.

'It doesn't help for top management to talk about reform if middle management carry on like this.'

Mr Brian Rosenbloom, general manager of Cape Foundries Holdings, said he thought about 31 contract workers had been given notice to leave the company's hostel.

### PROSECUTION

'They are not employed by us any more. As far as I know, they have to vacate within 72 hours or we might be prosecuted for breaking the law.'

Mr Barry Beckley, group human resources manager of Murray and Roberts in Johannesburg, said questions on the dispute should be referred to Mr Rosenbloom.

Asked whether Murray and Roberts was prepared to take responsibility for what happened at one of its factories, Mr Beckley said the company was 'concerned about anything that affects our workforce, at any of our subsidiaries.'

Workers at Cape Foundries downed tools on Wednesday after a union member was dismissed for arriving late at work.

**Man fined over illegal workers** <sup>201</sup> ~~240~~

Staff Reporter

A TELEVISION engineer told a Cape Town magistrate yesterday that he had "suffered enough and will pack up and leave the country" after being convicted and fined R100 (or 50 days) for employing unregistered workers.

Gerald Brace, 37, of Blouberg Road, Tableview, pleaded guilty to contravening the Black Urban Areas Consolidated Act.

Brace told the court he had emigrated from Wales in 1974.

He later set up his own company. He employed and trained David Gqala, but was not aware black employees needed permits. Two

years ago he became aware of this requirement and visited the Western Cape Administration Board in Observatory, who referred him to Langa.

The Langa office referred him back to Observatory, where he was told Mr Gqala had to go to the Ciskei to sort out the matter. The Ciskeian authorities referred Mr Gqala back to Observatory.

He tried for two years to get a permit for two of his employees, Mr Gqala and Mr Speedy Ntsamba, Brace said.

Mr F A H Johl was on the Bench. Mrs L van Rensburg appeared for the State. Mr J Krige instructed by Walker, Malherbe, Godley and Field appeared for Brace.

Temporary files.  
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Source Language Statements

EXAMPLE 9

The above example shows a run stream in which the user desires a dump to be taken if his program terminates in error. The @PMD statement calls the Post Mortem Dump processor which will format the image of the users core at the time of program termination and places print images into the users print file (PRINT\$). The E option specifies that the dump will be taken only if an error occurs in the execution of the user's program.

@FIN  
@PMD, E  
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...  
@XQT  
...  
...  
@ASM, IL  
@RUN  
RUNID, 184708, PROJFLD

Source Language Statement

Data Images

EXAMPLE 8

This run stream shows a user compiling and assembling into a program file which has been acquired by the user. The user submitted an @ASG statement specifying that the file (FILEA) be catalogued if the run terminates normally (C option). The language processors will place three source (EL1, EL3, EL5) and three relocatable binary (EL2, EL4, EL6) elements into the program file (FILEA). The user has also assigned a previously catalogued file (FILEB) to his run. The collector is then called with the @MAP statement. The @MAP specifies that the source element (SYM) and the absolute element (ABS) produced by the collector are to be inserted into the run temporary program file TPF\$. The IN statements following the @MAP direct the collector to include the relocatable binary elements produced within the run by the language processors and an element (EL2) from FILEB. The absolute element produced by collection (TPF\$.ABS) is then executed by the system as specified by the @XQT.

# Bar at court on observers, press

CAPE TIMES 20/11/81 ~~302~~ 201

## Staff Reporter

OBSERVERS from the Athlone Advice Office and the press were barred from attending proceedings in the Langa Commissioners' Court yesterday morning when 18 men appeared on charges of being prohibited immigrants.

The director of the AAO Mrs Val West, her husband, Professor Martin West, an AAO interpreter Mr David Viti, and a Cape Times reporter were refused admission by a court orderly who said that the court room was "full".

## Seats taken

All seats in the room had been taken, but there was standing room at the back. The observers and the journalist were later allowed in when other people left the court room.

Yesterday's hearings were a sequel to the arrest of 18 men and 15 women in a pre-dawn raid by police at Nyanga on November 19.

All the women were deported while the men were brought to trial charged under Section 40 (5) of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act. Conviction under the act carries a maximum sentence of six months without the option of a fine.

Four of the 18 men who appeared yesterday pleaded not guilty to a charge of being prohibited immigrants. The commissioner, Mr L van Wyk, refused an application for bail for the first accused, Mr Milford Yamile. Mr Yamile and the other 17 men were all remanded in custody until November 26.

## Deported

The court heard that Mr Yamile had been deported to Transkei on August 26, but returned to Cape Town and was arrested on November 16.

The prosecutor, Mr J J Fourie, opposed the application for bail and said bail

could not be granted to prohibited immigrants.

Mr Lee Bozalek, for Mr Yamile said Mr Yamile was married with three children. The family lived in Guguletu and Mr Yamile worked illegally for a construction company in Cape Town. He had been working in Cape Town since 1969.

## In custody

Mr Fourie asked that Mr Yamile remain in custody to facilitate deportation proceedings. Mr Bozalek said his client could not be deprived of his liberty. He said the State had chosen to prosecute Mr Yamile on a serious offence and he remained innocent till proved guilty.

After a lengthy adjournment, the commissioner refused bail and ruled that Mr Yamile remain in custody at Pollsmoor prison till November 26.

Mr I I Bozalek, Mr J J Hendry and Mr S Bean appeared for the 18 men.

1-11 10/1/80  
MEMORANDUM  
FROM [redacted]

Cape Town's only industrial zone has been condemned as a health hazard for years. The area, which was previously a dumping ground for refuse, has been used for many years as a temporary accommodation for thousands of workers. The area was condemned as a health hazard in 1974. In 1975, the area was declared a health hazard. The area was used by the Provincial Administration (P.A.) to house colored squatters whose numbers were swollen by "gatecrashers". All had to go.

Employers can no longer afford to provide inferior housing for migrants. Cape Town's industrial relations manager says that E.T.A. is committed to upgrading and improving its hostel accommodation nationally. The group has set aside R3m for this purpose.

One of the most significant factors in improving the quality of workers' lives is privacy. Previously, the barracks accommodated about 10 men per room and they slept on concrete slabs. Individual double and single rooms have now been provided and the number catered for reduced from 2,000 to 300 - with a maximum of 16 men per flat unit.

Single rooms are allocated on the basis of seniority and all rooms are provided with single beds, mattresses and lockers. A

and well-equipped recreation room has been provided for each block.  
A major shortcoming in the availability of permanent housing in the Western Cape is a shortage of land. The issue, but it seems short sighted to build accommodation that is not convertible to family housing at a later date.

# Better housing for black employees

AR645 5/12/81

201

**DURING** the past six months LTA Building (Cape) has spent more than R500 000 on upgrading accommodation for its black employees in the Western Cape.

Two large blocks in Langa Barracks have been converted from multiperson, large dormitories into two man bedrooms

Each block comprises 10 units consisting of eight two man bedrooms, a unit for VISITORS of three rooms, a recreation room and a central messing and kitchen area

The bedrooms, each designed to accommodate

two men have vinyl floor tiles and are provided with electric light. They are equipped with two single beds with foam mattresses and fitted out with curtains, a locker and chair for each occupant

The central messing area, also with vinyl floor tiles, is equipped with a four plate electric stove, and has two stainless steel

tables each seating eight men

The visitors area has three rooms attached kitchen and toilet facilities with an enclosed courtyard

The two blocks which can now accommodate 280 persons was taken over from the Cape Town Administration Board in April this year and the work completed this month



# Labour law: Commerce, govt differ

CAPE TIMES 8/12/81

201

Political Correspondent

GOVERNMENT officials and the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce continued to differ yesterday on whether there had been a change in the coloured labour preference policy for the Western Cape.

The issue could affect thousands of black workers who although they are allowed to live in the area face legal limitations on the jobs they can take.

The Chamber is standing by its interpretation that an altered regulation now allows unhindered employment of black people with residential rights in the area.

On the other hand two government departments involved in the policy is unchanged and that no black person may be employed in the Western Cape without a certificate that a coloured person could not be found for the job.

The dispute might yet have to be resolved by the courts. Lawyers would welcome a test case to determine the effect of a change gazetted last year to the complex regulations affecting black labour in white urban areas.

The current Chamber of Commerce newsletter advises members that this has the effect of freeing black people with permanent residential rights in the Western Cape from the region's coloured labour preference policy.

It says black people with these rights in terms of section 10 (1) (a) (b) or (c) of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act can be employed with

out having to satisfy a labour officer that 'suitable non-black labour is unavailable'.

This was disputed yesterday by officials from the Departments of Co-operation and Development and of Manpower. They said the policy was unchanged and they would continue to apply it until advised officially from their head offices in Pretoria of a change in the law.

Mr Brian McCord, director of the Chamber of Commerce, said the Chamber stood by its interpretation and its advice to employers here.

'We have told our members what the law is. They are free to act on our interpretation which we believe to be correct or to seek legal opinion of their own.'

The Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape said responsibility for all labour matters had been taken over by the Department of Manpower from December 1.

But as far as I am concerned until the contrary is proved to me in writing the coloured preference policy still stands.

This attitude was confirmed by Mr Nic Hechter, a senior regional official of the Department of Manpower.

I have had no instructions from my head office whatsoever that the coloured labour preference policy has been changed, he said.

Before any employer in the Western Cape employs a black person he must have a certificate to the effect that coloured labour is not available.

# 'Coloured preference affected'

ARGUS 2/12/81

(20)

Political Correspondent  
AN Opposition expert on black labour legislation yesterday agreed with the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce that the easing of regulations affecting some black workers in urban areas affected the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape.

Mr Nic Olivier, the Opposition's nominated MP, who is a former professor of African law and government at the University of Stellenbosch, also dismissed statements by officials of the Department of Manpower in Cape Town that they had not been instructed about this.

It was not necessary for officials to be instructed on these matters.

## BREAKING LAW

He said that if the officials did not apply the black labour regulations as they were changed in June of last year they would be breaking the law, not the black Section 10 workers affected or their employers.

In its latest information circular the Chamber of Commerce tells its members that the altered regulations now allow the unhindered employment of black people with residential rights in the area.

Blacks who were born in the area, who have worked for one employer for 10 years, or who have worked in the area continuously for 15 years and their children who are under age qualify for rights in terms of Section 10 (1) (a), (b) or (c) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

Previously employers of black labour in the Western Cape had to obtain a certificate from a labour bureau stating that suitable 'non-black' labour was not available.

In terms of the changed regulations a labour officer may not refuse to register black people who

qualify in terms of Section 10.

Mr Olivier pointed out that in their case employers would, therefore, not have to obtain a certificate.

He said that a fairly large number of blacks in the Western Cape could be affected by this.

The changed regulations were in line with recommendations of the Riekert Commission, namely that, where black people had satisfactory accommodation and employment they should, generally speaking, be free to be in urban areas without influx control harassment.

Mr Brian McLeod, director of the Chamber, said today that the coloured labour preference policy still applied insofar as the introduction of new black labour into the area was concerned.

All the changed regulations did was to make an exception in the case of blacks who were qualified to be here permanently.

The Chamber was now leaving it to its members to employ blacks in terms of a legal interpretation it had obtained of the changed regulations.

# Woman allowed to stay

C. 71065 u/12/31

The Supreme Court yesterday upheld the appeal of a Nymeria woman who was convicted of homicide by the Comm. with her husband and two children.

Mrs Nymeria Yano, 37, was found guilty in the Family Commissioner's Court on February 9 of committing the murder of her husband in the Penitentiary without the necessary permission.

The woman's counsel argued that her husband, Mr Gilbert Yano, was a person of color and that she was a white woman. The Penitentiary Act, Section 10, forbids a white woman from committing a crime in the Penitentiary.

Mr Justice Burrell said that the law was intended to prevent a white woman from committing a crime in the Penitentiary with the element in the law of a white woman. In the case of the execution of a part of the execution updates by specifying the user may reference from the standard system, however, he need set the number of update cycles by different copies of the update by this update cycle of the element. This element is updated, the indicate in which cycle which cycle it belongs, each cycle it belongs, each cycle it belongs, each cycle it belongs.

The judge said this conclusion was only concerned the removal of black people from the prescribed area and commented that it prevented the enforced separation of families so that they are not compelled to reside apart at great distances.

Mr Justice Burrell said black people would still have to comply with the law that their occupation of any particular site should be lawful.

Mr P. van der Merwe, for the State, Mr D. G. Scott, for the Nymeria woman, and Mr J. L. B. Burrell, for the Nymeria woman, appeared for Mr Yano. Mr Justice Burrell and Mr Justice van der Merwe presided.

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the cycle parameter applies only to source elements. For different-  
 tation among symbolic elements, an integer parameter called C-CYCLE  
 is associated with each element. This allows several 'copies' of an  
 element to be retained within a program file. C-Cycles are produced  
 by the use of the B option on the processor call statement.

2.0.1.2 C-CYCLE PARAMETER

Both an element name and an element version may be from one to twelve  
 characters in length, and these two parameters, together must uniquely  
 identify one element among all elements of any particular type.  
 Elements of different types (e.g., source language vs. relocatable  
 binary vs. absolute) may, however, have the same name and version.  
 An element name is required for all elements within a program file.  
 A name (NAME) is supplied automatically by the Operating System  
 in many cases; however, the specification of an element version is not  
 required.

# Right to stay in city after 14-year fight

ARBUS 11/12/81 201

## Staff Reporter

THE wife of a Constantia Nek chef, who was convicted in February this year of being in the Western Cape illegally after fighting for 14 years to obtain the necessary residence permit, has won an appeal to the Supreme Court, Cape Town, setting aside her conviction.

The decision to set aside Mrs Yapi's conviction, handed down in the Langa Commissioner's Court, was arrived at by Mr Justice Burger with Mr Justice van Heerden concurring.

## Appeal

In March Mr L van Wyk found Mrs Yapi guilty of being in the Western Cape for more than 72 hours without a permit. He postponed sentence for a month, and then indefinitely, pending the outcome of an appeal Mrs Yapi originally pleaded not guilty to the charge.

In yesterday's judgment, Mr Justice Burger said: 'It is agreed by all concerned that the husband of the appellant, being black, qualifies to remain in the magisterial district of Cape Town by virtue of

Section 10 (b) of Act 25 of 1945, that is, continuous employment for the prescribed period.

'On behalf of the appellant (Mrs Yapi) it is therefore contended that she as the lawful wife qualifies in terms of Section 10(I) (c) to remain in the magisterial area. The State agrees that she meets all the requirements of this section except that it is disputed that she is ordinarily resident with her husband in the Cape.'

## Restaurant

Mr Justice Burger said evidence at the trial was that Mrs Yapi's husband was employed at the Constantia Nek restaurant where he was provided with single accommodation. When off duty, he stayed with his wife and five children (all of whom were born in the Cape according to trial evidence) in a house in Nyanga with another family.

The judge said: 'Neither the appellant nor her husband had permission to stay in this house either as grantee, lessee or lodger. Blacks entitled to

occupy the house in Nyanga could not lawfully authorise the appellant or her husband to stay there. It is therefore clear that neither the appellant nor her husband could lawfully occupy that house.'

The judge added that it was to be noted that the authorities were quite prepared to allocate a house to the appellant when one became available in which case she would qualify to remain in the area. Counsel for the State contended that until a house became available her residence was unlawful and she was not entitled to remain in the Western Cape.

## House

In his judgment, Mr Justice Burger said that counsel for the State argued that as the appellant was unable to prove that neither she nor her husband were lawfully entitled to occupy or reside at any house the appeal must fail.

The judge referred to a recent judgment in the case of N O Komani vs Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Peninsula Area,

on which defence counsel placed much reliance. In that case the husband had also qualified to remain in the area by virtue of the provisions of Section 10 (1) (b) and that the wife succeeded in terms of 1 C of the same section although it was clear from the judgment that she had no house or other accommodation which she could legally occupy. The only aspect of distinction, the judge said, between the Yapi case and that of Komani was that Mr Yapi did not have a lodger's permit.

## 'Elastic'

'I do not think that this is a satisfactory basis of distinction or that it is sound,' the judge said. 'Firstly if a lodger's permit is so elastic as to apply equally to a single person or a family then it may well lead to serious problems of overcrowding.'

Secondly the judgment itself rather suggests that the lodger's permit was not the ratio for the decision and was only incidentally mentioned, the judge added.

## Resident

From statements in the Komani case, Mr Justice Burger said that he concluded that for the purposes of Section 10 a black must be accepted as lawfully resident in an area even though he is in fact not lawfully occupying any site in the area.

The judge said that blacks qualifying for permits in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) or (a) should be placed on the same footing. There was no logical reason why on the same basis residence referred to under Section 10 (1) (c) should not be deemed lawfully resident in the prescribed area even though the black concerned cannot prove lawful residence at any particular site. Hence, said the judge, when blacks qualify in terms of (1) (a) and (1) (b) and they are deemed to be legally resident within the prescribed area then likewise their wives and dependants are deemed as being legally resident.

Mr D Scott appeared for Mrs Yapi. He was instructed by Syrett, Goddolphin, Fuller, Moore & Mr P van Zyl appeared for the State.

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Cobol Sources Statements

The COBOL program file inserted in comprehensive machine code generated

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CAPE TIMES 12/12/81 (201)

# Poor site conditions improved, says LTA

## Industrial Reporter

THE LTA construction group has accepted blame for certain defects in conditions at one of its sites in the Eastern Cape, but the company says it has attended to most of the shortcomings.

The shortcomings were noted in a memorandum made public by one of its managers at the site, Mr Laurence Platt, who resigned from LTA's Nature's Valley contract site and alleged that the group had shown a lack of concern over the working conditions of its black employees.

Mr Platt had alleged poor conditions including a serious shortage of water, no recreation facilities, inadequate heating and an insensitivity on the part of

the company to those attempting to improve matters.

In a report ordered by LTA's chairman, Dr Zach de Beer, following publication of the allegations in the Cape Times, a company official said "criticism could be levelled at LTA as the time of setting up the accommodation and the facilities from the start of the contract some time in May, was just over three months as the approval of the Divisional Council of Outeniqua and the local Administration Board had only been given the first week of September."

The Medical Officer of Health had yet to approve facilities at the site at the time of the report but he was scheduled to visit the site soon afterwards and Dr De Beer said he understood approval had since been granted.

"One has to accept that in the construction business you're always housing people in temporary accommodation but this site didn't seem too bad in my experience," he said in an interview from Johannesburg.

NOTE: Do not execute more than one implied collection in a run. The second and subsequent @XQT statements will always execute the absolute element created on the first implied collection.

core and executed.

# Glash looms

ARSA  
14/12/81

## between Sebe

## trade union



tic of an area with a history of black militancy.

Though seeing its primary task as improving conditions for its member SAAWU stood for a non-racial democracy for all the races of South Africa.

It is opposed to the republic's homeland policy and sees it as dividing black and depriving them of their South African citizenship.

But it is not just opposition to an independent Ciskei homeland which has brought SAAWU into conflict with the Ciskeian authorities.

Desperately poor and devoid of natural resources, Ciskei has only one export — its people, two thirds of whom live as contract labourers.

Many of those who re- and work in the Republic main in Ciskei commute daily to work in the fu-

tures of 'white' East London in the absence of job opportunities in the home land.

The wages of these two groups of workers constitute more than 60 percent of Ciskei's gross national product.

Mindful of Ciskei's status as a reservoir of cheap labour for South Africa, the Sebe government has developed a policy of 'marketing' Ciskeian labour to employers. It sees worker militancy, as embodied by SAAWU, as a threat to the success of this programme.

Mr Gaveta is convinced that the Sebe government will soon ban the union in Ciskei.

'They have said in no uncertain terms that after independence SAAWU will be doomed,' he said. — Sapa Renter

This example shows in ELINAME-3 the same program file and element name. Since a program file may contain only one element by the same element/version and type (source in this case), the original source element ELIA (with possibly several C-cycles) will be completely re- placed with the new source element ELIA specified in ELINAME-3. There is now no way to reference any previous C-cycles because this new element contains only valid statements from the last update. Any previously deleted statements have disappeared and all statements have been flagged with the initial C-cycle number (0).

(correction statements may or may not be present)

PFA.ELIA,PFB.ELIB,PFA.ELTA

h. @CUB,S

The corrections are applied to the source element ELIA in program file PFA to create the new relocatable binary element ELTB in program file PFB and also to create an updated source element ELTA in PFA. The C-cycle number for ELIA has been increased by 1. At least 2 or more C-cycles are maintained in ELIA. The presence of ELINAME-3 in this statement causes a completely new source element to be created and placed in program file PFA as source element ELTC. This element is created as though it were an initial creation with the 1 option.

Work out your reading rates for your prescribed books - You will then know, in advance whether to schedule a whole weekend for a chapter, or whether to read it on the train on the way home. Try to do the same for test preparation essay planning and writing, etc.

(3) The second suggestion is that it is crucial for you to do, in time to do it, and how do you do it? Studies on study areas suggest that a good place to study is:

- (i) Is free from interruption (noise, social distraction, friends, people constantly all in fact)
- (ii) Is out of sight of a telephone!
- (iii) Has a firm, comfortable chair, but not one in which you can fall asleep.
- (iv) Has good, even lighting.
- (v) Is cool and comfortable.
- (vi) Is available to you on a regular basis

Good lighting is essential for your eyes and your room should be well lit. The lighting should be adjustable. The study should be a quiet place. It should be a place where you can study for hours. It should be a place where you can study for hours. It should be a place where you can study for hours. It should be a place where you can study for hours.

constitutes one of the major study aids in the faculties of Arts and Social Sciences. It is a good idea to read it on the train on the way home.

14 Concluding Assurances

This includes some long papers which will be done during the year.

The following are some of the subjects of the course which will be done during the year. It is a good idea to read it on the train on the way home.

Handwritten notes and stamps at the top of the page, including a circular stamp and some illegible text.

Source: University of Cambridge

# Influx control in the Western Cape to be stepped up says Dr K

past 21/3/80  
20/8/80

**INFLUX** control in the Western Cape is being more strictly applied than in the past and more stringent controls will continue, according to the Minister of Co-

operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof said

in an interview in Die Burger yesterday that the effectiveness of the maximum fine of R500 for illegally employing blacks was one of the reasons for reduction last year in the number of influx control prosecutions.

Another reason was that inspectors of the administration board were used in the survey of the Crossroads satellite cam

policy that Western Cape is a preference area for white and coloured people. The 99 year leasehold scheme for Africans did not apply in the Western Cape.

Claims that the num-

ber of Crossroads residents had risen by tens of thousands in the past year were described by Dr Koornhof as "gossip."

A survey in July and August found 23 465 people and there had been no significant increase

He said there had been a decline in the number of migrant labourers in the Western Cape from 133 308 to 98 395. The decline was largely attributable to firmer action and the co-operation of the black states.

Dr Koornhof said the influx control system was "scientifically applied". It was being reviewed, however, to see if it could be made still more efficient and more humane

Dr P J Koornhof

## WOMEN

Dr Koornhof said 3 614 men and women were charged in the Langa Commissioner's court last year for contraventions concerning influx control and identity documents. Of these 2 814 men and 2 970 women were convicted. An average of 32 cases a day were heard in the court.

"We will continue with the stricter controls. In fact this week an instruction was given that strict action must still be taken against people here illegally," Dr Koornhof said.

Dr Koornhof said a solution to the problem of illegal influx into the Western Cape would not be found until sufficient job opportunities and accommodation were provided in the black states.

"People must stop complaining that too much is done for blacks," he said.

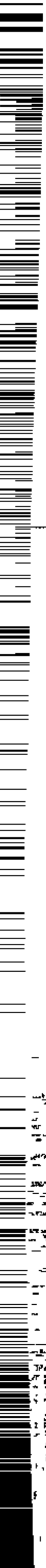
## POLICY

"What we spend on the development of the black states must be seen primarily as an insurance policy for our future."

Dr Koornhof said one of the problems in the efficient application of influx control was that the fines introduced to discourage influx were not imposed.

An employer who was prosecuted could pay an admission of guilt fine of R100. If he went to court the fine was usually reduced to R30 and R40.

Dr Koornhof confirmed it was still Government





(201)

# Black Sash warns of civil war in SA

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG - If the government failed to act on black grievances about influx control as revealed in the Cillie Commission report the Zimbabwean experience of civil war and terror would be unavoidable in South Africa the Black Sash has warned.

The warning has come in a report released at the organization's annual conference yesterday.

The document the annual report of the Black Sash Advice Office in Johannesburg claimed that conditions for blacks had become immeasurably worse since promises of change had begun to be made.

It also found that the pass laws had never been more rigidly enforced and had never been more efficient.

It said the Cillie Commission

had reported something of the way in which black people regarded influx control the West Rand Administration Board the taking away of their citizenship and the discrimination which was fundamentally the basis of the pass laws in fact the whole structure of oppression.

It continued Black people have been saying these things for decades. If the government does not hear and act this time there will be no avoiding the horror of the Zimbabwean experience of civil war and terror.

As a minimum starting point for reconstruction, the government could demonstrate its intention to negotiate by stopping all resettlements allowing anyone who had a job to keep it and by putting all available energy and resources into massive site and service housing schemes in urban areas.

If they were to respond to this we might just be able to begin to hope again it said.

## 8 000 families to lose breadwinners

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG - Up to 8 000 families in the Ciskei and Transkei may lose breadwinners in the Western Cape through the higher fines for illegal employment of blacks according to a report released at the Black Sash annual conference yesterday.

In a report on the activities of its Athlone Advice Office the Cape Western region of the organization said permit problems had increased to 100 in February this year compared to 20 during February last year.

### Employers had appealed

This was due to the 500 percent increase in the fine for illegal employers of blacks who had not applied in the Western Cape. The report said many employers had appealed for registrations citing special reasons.

A few had been successful but the rest had been refused permission and many felt they had no option but to dismiss employees of many years standing.

During an interview with Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, a figure of 8 000 illegal female domestics in Cape Town had been quoted.

## Sash congratulates Mugabe on victory

JOHANNESBURG - The overwhelming election victory of the new Zimbabwe prime minister designate, Mr Robert Mugabe, has relit the lamp of hope in the hearts of the majority of South Africans says one of three resolutions passed at the Black Sash's 25th annual conference here yesterday.

The second resolution called on the South African Government to return the passport of the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches Bishop Desmond Tutu, while the third protested against the government's arbitrary refusal to open all restaurants to all races.

The national conference congratulated Mr Mugabe for winning the elections and sent best wishes for the future of Zimbabwe Sapa

### Doubled

According to the report the number of people the advice office had dealt with from June to October last year had doubled in relation to the previous year. Interviews with people seeking help had increased from 7 936 to 11 811 for the same period.

This increase is a measure of the way in which conditions have become immeasurably worse since promises of change and relaxation began to be made it said.

The report also noted a dramatic increase in the number of people for whom lives were not opened because there was no point in doing so.

Among the reasons were the continuing excessive obstinateness of officials of the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) and the fact that many people now had no hope of registration because of the increased rigidity of influx control.

The report, compiled by Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the advice office, criticized in detail operators at WRAB labour bureaux and influx control offices and contains numerous case histories.

### Riekert report

Dealing with the Riekert report on the utilization of manpower and its consequences including sharply increased penalties on employers of non-registered workers - the report

said it had recommended greater freedom of movement for qualified urban people.

But this group was a small proportion of the whole black population and for others its recommendations had been disastrous.

Dr Riekert had found the system of influx control was inefficient and made recommendations to make it more efficient.

He has succeeded in doing so. It is now so efficient that thousands of people have lost their only means of survival, the report said.

# Eviction: <sup>CAPE TIMES 14/11/81</sup> GWU takes ~~145~~ ~~157~~ ~~189~~ ~~194~~ <sup>201</sup> legal advice

By TONY WEAVER

**THE** General Workers' Union (GWU) has taken urgent legal advice on the 34 eviction notices served by the management of Cape Foundries Holdings on striking contract workers currently living in the company's Langa Hostel

The workers — part of 80 GWU members currently on strike at Cape Foundries' Paarden Eiland factory — were told yesterday they had to vacate their rooms by Sunday

The orders were unsigned but were accompanied by a slip which read "with compliments — Cape Foundries Holdings"

The general manager of the factory, Mr Brian Rosenbloom, said yesterday that whatever questions were asked of him, the reply would be "no comment"

A spokesman for Cape Foundries' parent company, Murray and Roberts, said from Johannesburg that while M&R was "naturally concerned about its corporate image", the strike was being viewed as an internal matter at the Paarden Eiland factory

All M&R subsidiaries had full autonomy and internal disputes were dealt with by local management, he said

## Test case

A spokesman for the unregistered, independent General Workers' Union said yesterday that the 34 workers had paid their rent at the hostel until the end of the month, and union lawyers were also examining the judgment of a recent "test

case" where striking workers had won their right of hostel occupancy

Although Cape Foundries said the workers had "dismissed themselves", they had not collected their outstanding wages or dismissal notices and had not been provided with train fares to their point of recruitment

They refused to collect the wages and were thus still on the company's pay-roll she said

The union said yesterday that "in the present political and labour situation, it is really quite appalling that Cape Foundries, a Murray and Roberts subsidiary, should hide behind the contract labour laws

"They are using the hostel eviction threat when there is no alternative accommodation for the workers"

## 'Foisted'

Meanwhile, the general secretary of the Tucs-affiliated Engineering Industrial Workers' Union (EIWU) has objected strongly to a GWU statement that his union was "foisted" on the workers by management in an attempt to break the strength of the GWU

Mr Archie Poole said yesterday that "about 60 workers at Cape Foundries have voluntarily signed stop orders and EIWU membership forms

# Labour

policy

relaxed

C. TIMES

5/12/81

201

## Political Correspondent

THE Cape Town Chamber of Commerce believes thousands of black people with residential rights in the Western Cape have been freed from the restrictions of the coloured labour preference area policy.

These people may now be employed whether or not coloured workers are available for their posts, the chamber advises members in its weekly newsletter issued yesterday.

The chamber says it has consistently sought the removal of a provision which unnecessarily restricts the employment of black people who live and work in the area.

Its strict application to the employment of blacks in the Western Cape has prevented them from acquiring jobs commensurate with their skills and has also impacted detrimentally on the economy of the area.

Their advice on the change, based on interpretation of a regulation promulgated in June last year, follows a detailed analysis of the complex web of regulations affecting blacks in terms of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

The June regulation has puzzled other organizations concerned with black labour, but the chamber is satisfied provisions have been relaxed. It criticizes the Western Cape Administration Board for ignoring the new regulation and calls for provisions to be simplified so all concerned can understand them.

Their interpretation was backed by a legal source who said the new provisions had been ignored deliberately or by omission.

But the Regional Labour Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mi G de Reuck, said yesterday he did not believe there had been a

change in the situation as there had been no instruction to this effect from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

He still applied the coloured labour preference area policy to black people with residential rights here and would continue to do so until advised officially of a change in the situation.

The chamber's newsletter says the June regulation means employers no longer have to satisfy a labour office that suitable non-black labour is unavailable when they wish to employ black people qualified to be in the Western Cape in terms of Section 10 (1) (a) (b) or (c) of the Urban Areas Act.

These are the sections stipulating legal residence for black people who have lived here since birth who have worked continuously for one employer for 10 years or continuously in the area for 15 years or the wives, unmarried daughters or sons under 18 of people who qualify.

Although it had been known the regulation improved the mobility of urban black people, the chamber said, its investigation showed the relaxations also applied to black people in the Western Cape coloured labour preference area.

It hailed the amendment as an important step affecting the employment prospects of thousands of black people legally entitled to live in the Western Cape.

The June regulation also allows free employment of black pupils or students outside study hours with the permission of with the permission from parents and headmasters and registered black workers who wish to take up a second job with the approval of the first employer.

# MIGRANT LABOUR - SA-CAPE

1982

JAN. — DEC

# Judgment reserved in squatter 'test' case

Staff Reporter

JUDGMENT was reserved in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday in a case against a woman charged with being illegally in the area.

Mrs Margaret Hlomela, 44, was arrested at 6am on Tuesday at a squatter camp at Nyanga.

She pleaded not guilty to being in the area for more than 72 hours without permission on the grounds of necessity and the fact that she believed a document given to her by Transkeian officials after her deportation in October entitled her to return to the Cape and reside here.

In evidence, Mrs Hlomela said that she had work in Cape Town as a char and had been in the Peninsula since 1968. Her

two youngest children, aged nine and 12 were with her.

## Aged mother

Mrs Hlomela said she had four children living with her aged mother in Lady Frere, Transkei, and that without the money she sent to them they would starve.

Her husband was dead and the man who had fathered her two youngest children had deserted her a long time ago.

She was deported in October last year after her arrest at Crossroads and was given accommodation at Umtata Hospital. She said she had tried to find work in Umtata without success.

Mrs Hlomela, who is unable to read English, said she was given a piece of

paper and money by a Transkei Government official and told to return to the Cape.

Mr John Dickerson, appearing *pro amico* for her, asked her if she believed that this piece of paper entitled and authorized her to stay in the Cape. Mrs Hlomela replied that she did.

## Find work

In cross-examination, Mr S Georgala, for the State, asked Mrs Hlomela what attempts she had made to find work in other parts of the Transkei, other than Umtata.

She replied that before she left Transkei in 1964 she looked for work in Lady Frere and Butterworth among other places.

Summing-up, Mr Dickerson said the defence's case rested on two points.

The first was a plea of necessity based on evidence that Mrs Hlomela's minor children would starve if she did not have work. The second point was that she believed, by virtue of what she had been told, that the Transkeian Government had given her permission to return to and reside in the Cape.

Mrs Hlomela had acted reasonably. As she was unable to read English she could not assess the contents of the piece of paper for herself and was totally reliant on what the official had told her.

## 'Unsophisticated'

Mr Dickerson said Mrs Hlomela was an unsophisticated person who could not be expected to understand the finer points of international law. She would not realize that Transkei had no jurisdiction in the Cape. This was compounded by the fact that she had not passed through a border post between Transkei and South Africa.

The State argued that, on account of her history of involvement with the Peninsula, Mrs Hlomela should have realized that she needed permission from the South African authorities to be in the Peninsula.

The commissioner Mr L van Wyk, postponed the case till Monday for judgment, saying he wished to study the arguments carefully. As it was a test case, all the other cases involving squatters arrested this week were postponed to Monday.

An application for bail on behalf of Mrs Hlomela and the other squatters was refused after it was opposed by the State.

SECRET

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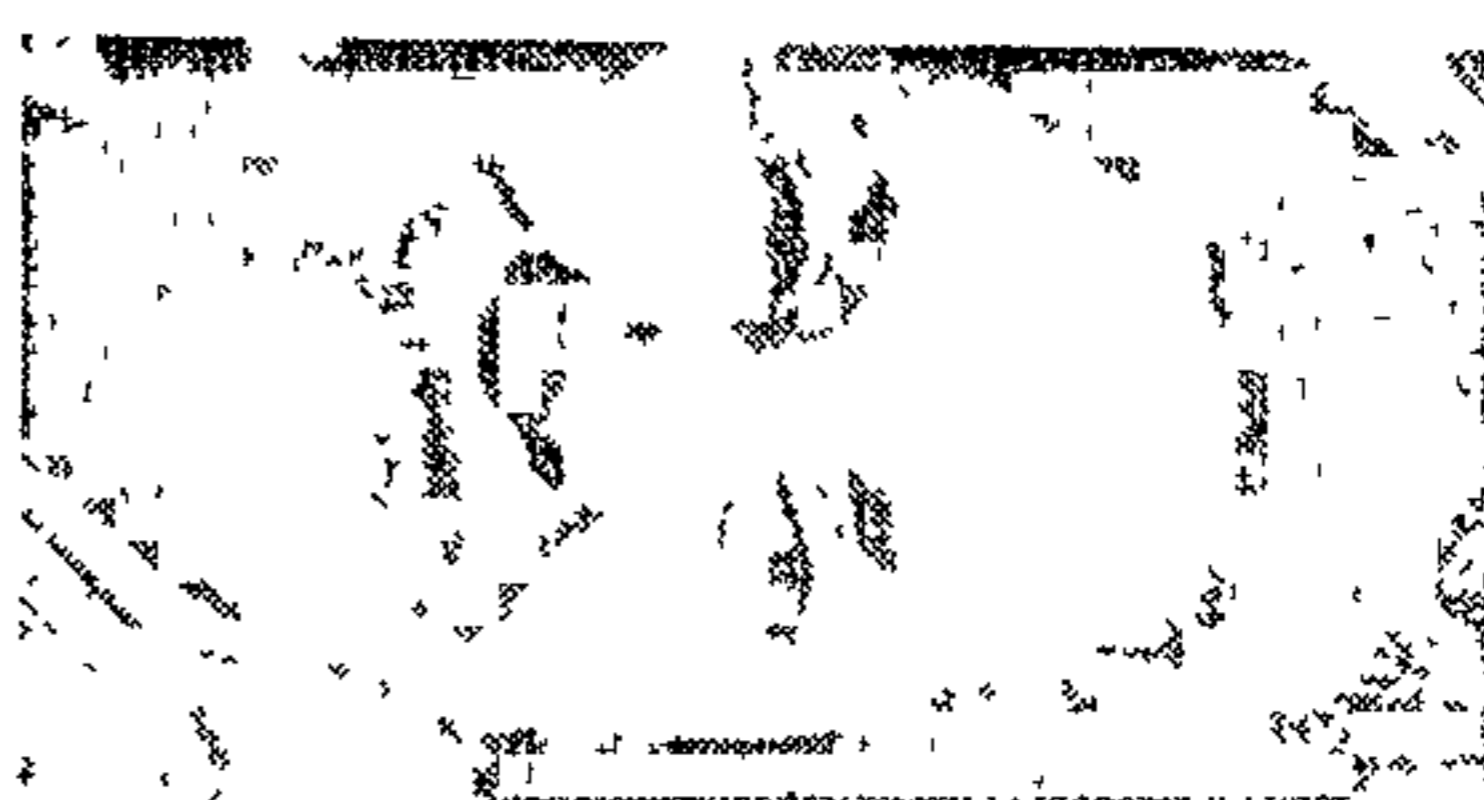
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# Settling back squatters no solution, says Suzman

AKGUS 11/2/82

221



MRS Helen Suzman  
squatters here  
only to find work

THE squatter situation in the Western Cape would remain an endless human problem unless the Government realised the solution did not lie in arrests and deportation. Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, said today.

She was reacting to the arrests and deportation yesterday of about 59 squatters following a raid on the sand dune site near Crossroads.

A spokesman for the office of the Chief Commissioner of Coopera-

tion and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, confirmed that the squatters had been sent back to Transkei by bus.

Jobs NEEDED

Mrs Suzman said the squatters came to the Western Cape for simple economic reasons — to find work which was not available in Transkei.

There's nothing sinister about these people being here and unless the Government first of all diagnoses it as a prob-

lem of human survival and treats it accordingly, we can expect ugly events to occur.

There is something disgusting about the spectacle of powerful police and Government officials taking action against these hapless people, she said.

ILLEGAL

The Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath said in a statement the Government had clearly stated

that illegal squatting in the Peninsula would not be tolerated.

He said since January this year about 100 squatters at the sand dune site had been warned several times about squatting.

Since January 28 the Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development had held four meetings with squatters representatives.

During discussions the commissioner made offers of jobs free from tickets and rations to the group. The Transkeian vice-consul also offered to mediate between squatters and employers who may be unwilling to register them, Mr Raath said.

These offers were refused by the squatters, he said.

The negative attitude of the illegal squatters left the authorities with no alternative but to take action against them yesterday, he said.

C Times 11/2/82 (201) (307) (104)

# 58 arrested squatters sent back to Transkei

Staff Reporter

FIFTY-EIGHT of the 62 squatters, including eight children, arrested in a raid on the Nyanga sand-dune site early yesterday morning have been sent back to Transkei by bus

This was confirmed by Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape

"All the squatters taken to Pollsmoor were screened, four were released and the rest sent back to Transkei after being provided with rations and nappies," Mr Bezuidenhoud said

He added that since the arrest of the squatters, other squatters had moved in to the site of the raid

"At this moment there are 20 people squatting on

the sand-dune again I will see if I can reason with them"

Mr Bezuidenhoud said if the squatting continued unabated, the situation would become chaotic and create health hazards

The squatting crisis had prompted him to call in the vice-consul of the Transkei, Mr D Sidwabe, who had offered to act as a mediator between employer and employee once jobs were found for the squatters

⊙ The Rev Syd Lockett, a priest who has been involved in the plight of the squatters, said last night "It is really depressing that there is still no sign of a more humane approach by the government to the problem of urban squatting, which is after all an inevitable sequence of extreme rural poverty"



201 ~~214~~ *Handwritten* A-61, 268-2E  
Trade Unions 5/3/82  
Mr B R BAMFORD *as'ed' one*  
Minister of Manpower

(1) Whether contract of migrant worker may join trade unions registered under the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956 if not what statutory provisions prohibit their joining such trade unions,

(2) whether an association applying for registration as a trade union under the said Act is required to have a secretary, if so,

(3) whether any requirements have been laid down in regard to the post of secretary of such an association, if so, what are they?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(3) No.

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(1) No 11. 201 265  
Black contract workers  
5/2/32

Dr A. J. DORRANCE, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Black contract workers were working on the Cape Peninsula in 1932?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

22 392

# Prosecutor from Langa moved

Staff Reporter

MR J J FOURIE, formerly a senior prosecutor at the Langa Commissioner's Court, has been transferred to an office in Observatory

Mr Fourie was criticized last year for remarks he allegedly made while trying people for pass offences

At the time, the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said if the allegation that Mr Fourie had made such remarks were true, he "deployed" the remarks and would inquire into the matter

## 'Baboons'

One of the remarks attributed to Mr Fourie was "All people, whether they are white, brown, black or pink, have to get identity documents when they are 16 years old. Only donkeys, cows and baboons don't need to

carry documents'

Asked yesterday if he had completed his inquiry, Mr Bezuidenhoud said he had, and that all relevant documents had been sent to Pretoria

'But I cannot comment further because it is a staff matter,' said Mr Bezuidenhoud

He said Mr Fourie was presently working at the Commissioner's office in Observatory doing "ordinary office work"

He could not comment on whether Mr Fourie's transfer was as a result of the inquiry into his alleged remarks, Mr Bezuidenhoud said

A senior information officer at the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, Mr J H-C Oosthuizen, said yesterday he was not familiar with the contents of Mr Bezuidenhoud's report but would attempt to find it and telephone the Cape Times back today

March 1982

APL-71015  
11/3/82  
201 202 203

# Worker loses wages claim

Staff Reporter

A CIVIL COURT yesterday gave judgment in favour of an employer whose former domestic servant had instituted a R60 claim against him for failing to pay her a month's salary

Mrs Lena Lende claimed the R60 from Mr David Goldberg for allegedly failing to pay her after she left his employment

At a previous hearing Mrs Lende told the court she was employed by Mr Goldberg and his wife, Zelda, from November 1, 1979 to February 5, 1980, and then gave notice. Three days later she was asked to leave because Mrs Goldberg had found another maid

Mrs Goldberg testified yesterday that she had employed Mrs Lende because of an "outstanding reference" from her previous employer

## 'Made excuses'

At that time Mrs Lende assured her she had a reference book. Mrs Goldberg said she asked Mrs Lende to produce it on numerous occasions but Mrs Lende had always made excuses

Under cross-examination by Mr D Mias, for Mrs Lende, Mrs Goldberg said she was "emotionally hard-pressed" at the time because her mother had suffered a stroke and her brother had to be admitted to Valkenberg Hospital

She said her husband abhorred the pass laws but would not deliberately break the law. She said she was aware that they broke the law by not endorsing Mrs Lende's reference book but added that Mrs Lende had a "very glib tongue"

## Reasonable notice

In his address to the court Mr Mias said the Goldbergs had to give Mrs Lende reasonable notice

Mr S Levitan, for Mr Goldberg, said Mrs Goldberg contracted Mrs Lende on condition that the reference book would be produced. "This did not occur and it was a breach of contract," Mr Levitan said. He asked that Mrs Lende's case be dismissed with costs

Passing judgment, the magistrate, Mr P L May, said the court took "a very grim view" of the fact that Mrs Lende did not produce her reference book and ordered her to bear the costs of the case

# 20 000 to be deported

ABOUT 4 000 Zimbabweans working in South Africa have been repatriated since early last year and about 16 000 more will have been repatriated by the middle of next year, according to a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J Oosthuizen.

By SAM MABE

In an interview with The SOWETAN this week, Mr Oosthuizen said the repatriation of Zimbabweans was due to the Zimbabwe Government's failure to renew a labour agreement which had been in force while Mr Ian Smith's Government was still in power.

He also confirmed that all Zimbabweans have been issued with letters informing them of their repatriation on the expiry of their contracts.

"This is not a decision taken by the South African Government, but the wish of the Zimbabwean Government. This means that when your contract to work in SA expires, the SA Government authorities are obliged, at the insistence of your Government, to send you back to Zimbabwe," the letter says.

According to sources close to the Salisbury Government, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, last year announced the Zimbabwean Government's non-renewal of a licence for The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba) to recruit Zimbabweans to work in the mines.

This, however, did not in any way affect workers in commerce, industry, farm workers and domestic servants.

The inclusion of other workers in the repatriation scheme is seen in Zimbabwe as an act of victimisation against Zimbabweans because

of the strained relationship existing between the two countries.

Minister Kangai is reported to have told newsmen in Salisbury that "This is part of the price we must be prepared to pay for the liberation of Africa. It is quite clear that the apartheid regime is taking unilateral action to abrogate legal contracts of workers.

"I hope that they will provide adequate compensation for the workers who appear to have been summarily dismissed.

"But," he said, "Zimbabweans who had chosen to seek work in South Africa on their own were allowed to do so. No impediment was placed in their way as

private individuals."

Mr Oosthuizen said besides the agreement for the recruitment of mine labourers, there was another labour agreement which permitted the recruitment of other workers to work in South Africa.

He said this agreement was also not renewed and that it was for that reason that other workers have to be repatriated at the completion of their contracts.

But, he said, those who want to take up jobs in South Africa as individuals will also have to leave South Africa first and make other arrangements to apply for permission to be allowed to work in the country.

## 19 HIT BY

THE NUMBER of people admitted to a Port Elizabeth plague at a small village has climbed to 19.

Defence Force personnel yesterday guarded the exits to Coega village, 32 kilometres from Port Elizabeth, preventing people from going to work from the quarantined area.

Health workers, including plague control staff from Pretoria, were examining Coega residents and scouring the area for rodents carrying the bubonic flea.

The superintendent of Empilweni Hospital in New Brighton, Dr L D Bok, said 19 people from Coega had been hospitalised with sus-

pected bubonic plague since Friday.

Three cases had been clinically confirmed, another five "most likely" had the disease and the others were under observation.

The plague fatality was Mr Henry Poela, who died shortly after

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## 'SA offere

MAPUTO A South African soldiers would take part in the National Resistance Movement here.

The Mozambique army captured the docu- le

Discover the magic of shining black hair with London Line's Jet-Black No 1 permanent hair dye. Jet-Black is beautiful. Jet-Black is powerful. Jet-Black is the best dye to

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THE squatters of Nyanga have been re-duced to a new level of fear they dare not erect even the flimsy plastic shelters which previously gave them a small amount of protection. They are too afraid to erect the shelters because they believe that to do so is to invite yet another police raid on them.

It is estimated that they have been subject to at least 50 raids since last July when they took to the bush at Nyanga, 20km from the centre of Cape Town.

So without shelters, a hard-core group of the squatters — perhaps 60 to 100 of them — have been living entirely in the open.

Not that the lack of shelters has actually ended the raids on them. The Government officials and police still roop, and the squatters cater into the bush if they can get away in time.

The squatters are found by dodging through the thick, centimetres-deep grey sand of the Cape Flats. There, in an open space, are the men, women and children.

Even a month-old baby is among them. She was born in the bush. Her first name is 'ushgirl'. To heighten the once humour, her second name is 'Bustiswe' — which means 'God's blessing'.

A couple of torn mattresses which look as though they have been retrieved from a large dump, are on the ground and serve as beds for a few. Three or four other people have a small 'wigwag' made from branches of the surrounding scrub-bush, lying on the ground, all their bodies are inside the structure.

On one side a 'wall' of ranches has been put up to try to reduce some of the force of the south-east wind. Because the squatters are

# In the grey dust of the

## Cape Flats,

### the bush

#### people cling

##### to life

16/3/82

SQUATTERS from Nyanga have been in Cape Town's St George's Cathedral since last Tuesday seeking through prayer and fasting to persuade the Government to allow them to live legally in the city. Other squatters are simply living in the bush. BENJAMIN POGGRUND visited the bush people last week and reports on what he found.



illegal, the only work they can hope for is an occasional job as a gardener or labourer. Mostly, however, they rely for food on the black people of nearby Crossroads, the shanty village whose residents were also once squatters who defied apartheid but who finally won legality.

The bush people get stamper meals, beans, bread and coffee, and do their cooking in an old tin over a fire of twigs. They get water from taps

at Crossroads. The bush serves for toilet purposes. The bush people — along with the group who are in Cape Town's St George's Cathedral — are the visible remnants of the squatters whose plight aroused widespread anger and concern from last July onwards.

Pushed out of the Langa single-sex 'barracks' where they were living illegally, the squatters took to the bush. Then followed a month-long confrontation between them and the authorities,

with repeated early-morning raids and arrests. As winter rains pelted down, the squatters erected primitive shelters by pushing thin branches into the ground and covering them with plastic sheeting. Each raid resulted in the destruction of the shelters — with new ones promptly put up again.

Even then, however, hundreds of squatters tried to make their way back to Cape Town, and some managed to evade the roadblocks set up by the police. No-one knows exactly how many of the original squatters are still hiding in Cape Town, using whatever floor-space they can manage to get in hostels and township houses.

Sidney Luckett, the Anglican priest who ministers to them, they cannot find accommodation in the nearby black ghetto areas, nor do they have any place in Transkei to which they can return even if they wished to do so. His view is borne out by speaking to the squatters.

There is for example, Violet V who looks older than the 53 years which she gives as her age. She is a quiet-spoken pleasant-faced woman, fluent in English. Her grey hair peeps through a knitted cap. She is dressed in a torn blouse the top of which is held together by a safety pin, a frayed grey skirt and battered shoes.

She is recognizable as the sort of woman who often works as a domestic in the homes of whites — which indeed is exactly what she says she did in Cape Town for seven years. But in 1963 she and took to selling vegetables in Langa. She has been a widow for 12 years, but has three children.

The family's experiences reflect the chaos often found in black lives, a product of apartheid and the social dis-organization caused by the drive to get to the cities. Her eldest son is 32, unmarried but with a young child. The son does not have the right to be in Cape Town so he ekes out a living in ways in fear of being arrested.

Her two other children, Violet and one still at Cape Town, were born in school. They are living somewhere in the ghetto areas. But for herself, she says she has nowhere to go. She has already been arrested and deported to Transkei but returned to Cape Town, because my long life is here. I know nothing about Transkei. I have no parents or place there.

Since moving into the bush last July, she has been through a teargas raid and has been arrested several times — four times, I think. She was again arrested recently, she says, because I was tired and could not run fast enough.

Much the same theme is heard from a man and woman married according to tribal custom and with young children with them. And from a woman with a child who says her husband has deserted her and from a man with a child who says his wife has deserted him.

Until last month the bush people were camping on a dune about 100m away. The advantage of being there was that it was slightly above the level of the flat ground and they could usually see when the police were coming.

But then the authorities moved in bulldozers and eliminated the dune. The explanation given was that the ground was cleared to provide a soccer field for the people of Crossroads. Certainly, sturdy wooden goal posts have been put up, in fact they are unusually sturdy and could not easily be pulled down.

Strangely however, roofs of bushes have been left in the ground so the field is effectively unusable. In any event, another rough soccer field already exists right alongside.

In an effort to resolve the squatter problem, the Government has offered to legalize those who can get work and obtain accommodation. But with accommodation at a premium, this is no easy task — and in any event, the offer seems to be dependent on the women and children quitting the city. Thus the squatters will not accept it. They want full rights.

The Government will not grant this. It is worried that if it again yields to the squatters it will face the same demands throughout the country. Thus breaching its ideology of racial separation, Mr Luckett himself confesses to a sense of hopelessness.

'The squatters should be legalised,' he says. 'But that knocks at the Government's policy of apartheid for the entire country and there has been tougher implementation of it since last year. There is nothing to be done until the apartheid laws are changed.'

Meanwhile, Mr Luckett takes religious services over weekends, and tries to get food for the squatters. He is helped by his wife, Kathy. Her work with the Nyanga squatters caused the Government to withdraw her residence rights in South Africa which would have resulted in her having to return to Zimbabwe, where she was born.

But as a result of representations, the Government has granted her a one-year reprieve.

But it does not seem that the same charity is in sight for the squatters. For the meantime, it is still summer in Cape Town and what the squatters are enduring is the heat and the strong winds which gust across the Cape Flats. But if they remain where they are, winter will soon be coming, and the rains will start again.

POSTSCRIPT On Friday, police and officials surrounded the spot where the bush people live. The people, it is said, tried to escape, but found their way blocked. Police and officials were hiding in the bush.

Nineteen people were arrested. Violet V was among them. Others did manage to escape, and are still living in the bush. But they have even less than the pitiful little they had before because their mattresses were ripped apart, and even their 'wigwag' was broken down.

# Harassing of blacks condemned

ARBUS 18/3/82



THE level of harassment of the local black population of Cape Town is already 'horrendous,' according to Professor Martin West, director of the Centre of African Studies and head of the department of anthropology at the University of Cape Town.

He was commenting on the use of a more stringent law against Nyanga squatters this week in the Langa Commissioner's Court.

Professor West said the use of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act of 1972, in deporting black people from the Western Cape, was a 'stark reminder of the implications for black people of the loss of South African citizenship under current Government policy.'

This week a section of the Act was used to prosecute people who had been deported and had returned to the Peninsula. They were jailed without an option of a fine.

## NO DEBATE

The legislation was passed in 1972. There was no debate and there were no objections during the committee stage.

The legislation was intended to coordinate various measures relating to the admission of foreigners to South Africa.

'Clearly no legislator saw this law as a potential instrument of influx control,' Professor West said.

The use of the legislation on the 'instant foreigner' created by the Bantustans policy sets a precedent for dealing with the domestic issue of black urbanisation, he said.

'It has been cynically used for a purpose for which it was never intended.'

## SERIOUS

Professor West said the implications were extremely serious for those people of Cape Town who became citizens of Transkei and Ciskei.

They could be deported without recourse to the law at the decision of a passport control officer if their papers were not in order, he said.

In 1979 nearly 11 000 people were arrested. They were fined a total of R250 000, and sentenced, at a conservative estimate, to about 175 000 days in jail — the equivalent of nearly 500 years.

## HIGHER

'Since then things have got worse. In 1980, 16 000 people were arrested and the 1981 figure will be even higher,' he said.

In November 1981, 18 men were prosecuted under the Admission of Persons Act for the first time. The penalties were much higher than under the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

The prosecution in November was stopped by the Attorney-General's office without reasons and the men were released, according to Professor West.

The law allowing for stiffer penalties against people who return after being deported to independent homelands was used yesterday on five squatters in the Tanga Commissioner's Court.

The squatters who were arrested along with 22 others on the Nyanga dump site last week were charged under Section 29 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act 53 of 1967.

The law allows for jail without the option of a fine and deportation. Mr Cassim Gwaile was jailed for two months, Mrs Cynthia Mwaiba was jailed for one month

Squatters

AR 6116 19/3/87

given

jail (2010 258)

sentences

conditional suspended for three years

She told the court she had come to Cape Town to attend the funeral of her first cousin

She knew she had over-taxed the 72-hour limit and was on her way to the Tanga offices to have her position legalised when she was arrested.

Mrs Rose Bonzi was released on R 10 bail. Her employer was intimated to take her to the relevant authorities to have her position legalised.

Mr Bonzi's case was postponed to April 1 pending the outcome of her application for legalisation.

Mr Mtham Dwathi was jailed for two months, conditional, suspended for three years and the case of Mrs Florence Ntshaba was postponed to today.



**253** *Howard* Life sentences *Q. Col. 527*  
 \*20 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many persons are at present serving life sentences for crimes against the State?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

If the purpose of the question is to determine the number of persons who are serving life sentences for offences against the security of the State, the answer is thirty-seven. (37)

**127** *Howard* Indian families evicted from Joubert Park, Johannesburg *3/3/82*  
*Q. Col. 527-528*  
 \*21 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Community Development

- (1) Whether his Department evicted Indian families from Joubert Park, Johannesburg, during March 1982, if so, how many families,
- (2) whether such families had been on his Department's waiting list for accommodation, if so, for how long,
- (3) whether such families were offered alternative accommodation, if not, why not?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

- (1) Yes, three families in execution of a court order,
- (2) only one of the families for 18 months,
- (3) no, as the families occupied unlawfully in Joubert Park and the allocation to them of alternative housing on a preferential basis would have been unfair to applicants on the waiting list, who have a preferential claim to housing assistance

Mr A B WIDMAN Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy

Minister, in view of the fact that two of the families involved submitted affidavits to him to the effect that they have been on the waiting list but have never been offered alternative accommodation, is he prepared to consider granting them temporary permits?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT I cannot grant permits on a preferential basis

\*Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG Do the people have to go and live under a bush?

\*An HON MEMBER Yes, with you [Interjections]

\*Mr SPEAKER Order!  
**252** *Howard* Extradition treaties *3/13/82*  
*Q. Col. 528*  
 \*22 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Justice

Whether South Africa has extradition treaties with any countries, if so, with which countries?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

For obvious reasons it is not customary to furnish this information, but if the hon member is interested in it, I shall gladly give him the information on a confidential basis in my office

**251** *Howard* Interpol *3/13/82*  
*Q. Col. 528-529*  
 \*23 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether South Africa is a member of Interpol, if so, for how long has it been a member, if not,
- (2) whether South Africa was a member of Interpol, if so, (a) when, (b) for how long and (c) (i) when and (ii) why was its membership terminated, if not,
- (3) whether South Africa has at any time applied for membership of Interpol, if not, why not, if so, what was the outcome of the application?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No
- (2) Yes

- (a) 1948 to 1955
- (b) 7 years
- (c) (i) 1955

(ii) Because the high membership fees did not justify the advantages attached thereto

(3) No, not since 1955 for the reason mentioned in (2)(c)(ii) and because sound co-operation exists between the South African Police and Interpol

**297** *Howard* Social workers *3/13/82*  
*Q. Col. 529-530*  
 \*25 Mr D W WATTERSON asked the Minister of State Administration

(1) Whether any progress has been made in regard to narrowing the salary gap relating to social workers in the various race groups in the Public Service, if so, what progress has been made in respect of Indian social workers

(2) whether the professional status applicable to Indian and White social workers in the Public Service differs in any respect, if so, in what respect?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS** (for the Minister of State Administration)

(1) Yes With effect from 1 April 1982 salary parity will exist between White and Indian social workers

(2) No

\*26. Mr. D W WATTERSON asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

Whether there is a shortage of Indian social workers in his Department, if so, what is the extent of the shortage?

**THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**

Yes, 11 posts  
**3** *Howard* Kalk Bay harbour gate *3/13/82*  
*Q. Col. 530*  
 \*27 Mr J W E WILEY asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

(1) Whether the (a) harbour master and (b) fisheries inspector at Kalk Bay has keys to the gate leading to the harbour, if so, who authorized the issue of keys to such (i) harbour master and (ii) fisheries inspector,

(2) whether the (a) harbour master and (b) fisheries inspector was asked to open the Kalk Bay harbour gate after hours at any time during February 1982, if so (i) on how many occasions, (ii) by whom and (iii) for what purposes?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES**

- (1) (a) Yes
- (b) No.

(i) Assistant Superintendent Operating of the South African Transport Services

- (ii) Falls away
- (2) (a) and (b) No

(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away  
**201** *Howard* Crossroads; residence permits *3/13/82*  
*Q. Col. 530-531*  
 \*28 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether any temporary residence permits issued to residents of Crossroads have been cancelled recently, if so, (a) on whose instructions (b) for

Western Cape: Coloured labour/Black  
migrant labour 14/4/82  
201 Thousands R 61.593

\*6 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism

Whether he or officials of his Department requested any organization in 1981 to submit a report on (a) the Western Cape as a Coloured labour preferential area and (b) the restrictions on Black migrant workers in this area, if so, (i) which organization was asked to undertake this project, (ii) what were its (aa) findings and (bb) recommendations and (iii) which recommendations does he intend to (aa) accept, (bb) reject and (cc) implement?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM

(a) and (b) No

# 'Immune' cathedral squatters arrested

AR 64 > 16/4/82  
201 301  
296

SEVERAL of the cathedral squatters granted immunity from arrest by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, were arrested this week.

One, Mrs Nomakwazi Jutuju, was arrested at the Nyanga single quarters.

She was convicted in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday of being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission and fined R60 or 60 days.

Members of the squatter committee yesterday met the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, to discuss the matter.

The chief labour officer of the Administration Board, Mr G N Lawrence, said today it was quite possible that some members of such a large group had been arrested.

'The Administration Board Inspectorate and the Aid Centre at Langa have been given the list of names of the group. Anyone arrested will be summarily released if they can identify themselves as being on the list,' he said.

The 54 cathedral squatters were given slips of paper by the Holy Cross church in Nyanga identifying them as the people granted immunity from arrest.

About 700 others do not have this identification but their names are on a list which has been supplied to the authorities.

Mr Lawrence said the problem of people being arrested had only come to the board's attention late yesterday afternoon.

If someone had already been prosecuted there was nothing he could do about it.

It was most unfortunate, but he doubted whether there was provision in the law to reverse the sentence.

# A tragic frustration of decent people

201

22/11/82  
D. Ripshel

Thus, in the case of Mrs Florence Silwana, it has taken 25 years of struggle since she married in 1955, for her to be able to live together legally with her husband

The suffering of the people who were illegally resident at Nyanga and who were deported to Transkei and Ciskei last year, has been reported before, but one case, recorded by the advice office, highlights the absurdity of the situation

Mr A N M was arrested at the Nyanga site and deported to Transkei in August last year. He spent seven weeks waiting for permission to return to Cape Town. He returned in October and immediately reported to his employer of two and a half years standing.

His employer, a small contractor, anxious to resume employing him, took him to Langa

He was told he could only employ Mr M on contract and no new contracts were being granted. Mr M was given 14 days to return to his local labour office in Transkei

And another statistic was dealt with in spite of the fact that he had a job to return to

The advice office also said that deportations to Transkei under the Admissions of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act "caused untold misery."

"Some of those deported were legally in Cape Town, others had left children and belongings behind and the advice office was besieged by people who claimed that relatives or

employees had disappeared

"Transkeians arrested in raids were held incommunicado at Pollsmoor prison until deportation. Only after the fact of deportation was it possible to confirm that individuals had been so dealt with."

Last year, a number of people who had been deported to Transkei returned with letters from the Transkeian Secretary for the Interior which many of the people concerned hoped would facilitate their residence in the Western Cape

But the Advice Office reported that "after three days of anxiety we established beyond question that there was to be no special treatment afforded the returnees

"No concessions regarding the registration of illegal employment had been negotiated between the Transkei and South African officials and normal registration procedures were to be followed"

The most jarring conclusion by the advice office was "Contract workers are doomed to a lifetime of separation from their families, or else the perpetual worry of 'harbouring' their families illegally

"They are forced to live in single sex hostels as labour units rather than men" the advice office said

The Athlone advice office is largely run by voluntary workers who are trying to help these people overcome the bureaucratic and legal hassles

Its annual report is a tribute to those workers — and an indictment of the system which can only be justified in terms of the grand apartheid ideology

## decent people

people trying against often insuperable odds to lead the sort of life that most people take for granted"

A man, identified as Mr F.M.D., for example, was born in Cape Town in 1955. His parents separated and he was sent to live with his paternal grandmother in Mount Fletcher when he was eight years old

His grandmother died in 1976 and the only way in which he was able to rejoin his father in Cape Town was to come down on contract. His father has remarried and now has a house of his own in Cape Town

Mr D has been refused permission to live officially in his father's house. He is supposed to live in the single quarters

He married a woman, qualified to live in Cape Town, in 1977, and they have two children, both born in Cape Town

His wife has thus far not been allowed to place her name on the waiting list for a house in Cape Town and he, as a contract worker, can never apply for a house

Mr D has no relatives left in Mount Fletcher, and told the advice office that when he goes up to renew his contract

annually, he stays in a hotel in Umtata

His official home, one supposes, is a hotel room in Umtata

The advice office reports that after the Komani judgment in the Transvaal Supreme Court, wives were now being granted the permits to which they were legally entitled, but housing remained a major problem

"Many wives tell us of a lengthy series of visits to the administration board of officers in an attempt to provide an address which the housing officials consider not overcrowded. Only when their housing has been judged satisfactory, does the wife finally receive her permit"

application of the requirements of Section ten causes extreme disruption of family life

"These restrictions cause daily and tragic frustration to decent

sequences in the form of arrests, trials in the pass law courts and deportations

And the Athlone advice office, which operates under the au-



Nothing left but to pick up his bed and walk. It has sometimes been 25 years before married couple could live together legally in the Western Cape.

As government officials desperately try to stem the tide of people trying to find work and live normal family lives, numbers of these individuals suffer the con-

sequences in the form of arrests, trials in the pass law courts and deportations

And the Athlone advice office, which operates under the au-

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And the Athlone advice office, which operates under the au-

The hardship of life in the Western Cape for black people, most of them officially regarded as Ciskeian or Transkeian, has been emphasised again in the recently released annual report of the Athlone advice office

The advice office maintained that "there has been increasing pressure on 'illegals', and amidst great publicity, an official escalation in the steps taken against them"

It said also that "influx control is being mercilessly maintained with no hope for the inclusion of those outsiders deemed to belong to the 'national states'"

"Official policy refuses to recognise the inevitability of increased black urbanisation

"With the independence of the Ciskei in December, 1981, almost all of the Cape's black population is now made up of 'foreigners', and only those with Section ten rights under the Urban Areas Act have any security at all"

It pointed out that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, had said last year that the de facto black population of Cape Town was 199 600 and the de jure population — that is, those legally entitled to be in Cape Town — was 114 164

"Thus, over 84 000, or approximately 42 per cent, of the black population is here without permits," the office said

It means that nearly half of the people regarded as Ciskeian and Transkeian citizens in Cape Town are illegally resident in the area

As government officials desperately try to stem the tide of people trying to find work and live normal family lives, numbers of these individuals suffer the con-

sequences in the form of arrests, trials in the pass law courts and deportations

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ARGUS  
22/4/87  
201

# Act is misused - Suzman

THE admission of persons to the Republic Regulations Act was being disgracefully misused by the Government, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Speaking during the Co-operation and Development budget vote debate, she said the Act was now being used as an additional weapon in the influx control armoury against people from the Transkei and other independent homelands — a purpose for which it was never intended.

When the Act had been introduced in 1972 this had clearly not been its intention. That was why it had been passed unopposed and without objection.

The Act made provision for summary deportation of foreigners from the Republic, or for six months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Professor Martin West, of the University of Cape Town, had pointed out that with the independence of Transkei and Ciskei, virtually every black in Cape Town illegally had become a technical foreigner, subject to instant deportation, without even the minimum recourse to the law which existed in terms of other influx control legislation.

— Sapa



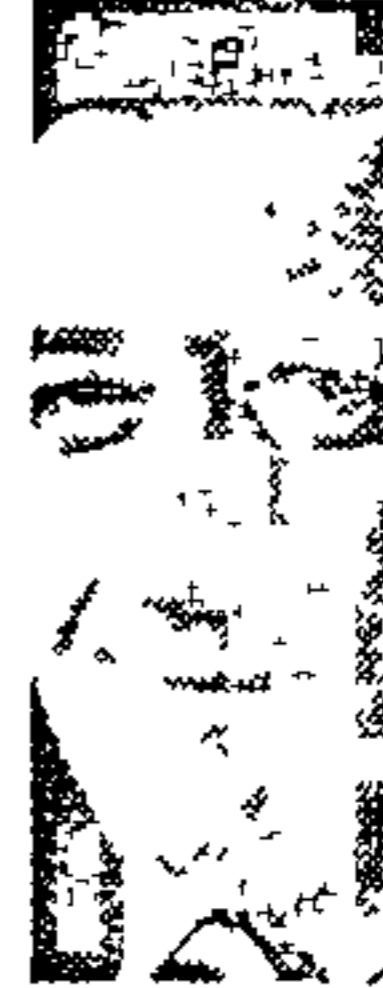
ARMS 22/4/82

(S)  
201  
BWA



Mr Ken Andrew

# A black worker's 'look of despair'



Dr Piet Koornhof

Parliamentary Staff  
 AN 'earnest request' to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that he ensure that blacks who qualified to be in the Western Cape permanently be exempted from having to obtain clearance from the Department of Manpower before accepting employment, was made in the Assembly yesterday by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens)

Mr Andrew was speaking during the debate on the Co-operation and Development budget vote when he objected to policies being applied to blacks in the Western Cape that resulted in 'frustration, discontent, mistrust and racial hatred'

He related a particular case that had been brought to his attention

A man who qualified to be in the Western Cape in terms of influx control

legislation, because he was born in the area and had always lived there, was offered employment suited to his semi-skilled qualifications

The man went through the protracted procedures to secure permission to take lodgings in Guguletu, then collected the relevant forms from the Department of Manpower which he took to his new employer for completion

The employer had then, however, changed his mind about offering the man a job because of the amount of bureaucracy involved

'What reaction do we expect from a man denied the right to obtain a good job in the area where the Government says he belongs?' said Mr Andrew

Any white coloured or Indian could come from anywhere in South Africa and work in the Western Cape, but a black who

'belonged' there could not

'I felt embarrassed, ashamed and angry. The look of despair on that man's face made me feel sick in the stomach. It is claimed that this Government is Christian, it is claimed there is an acute shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labour, it is claimed by this Government that it rejects racism. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating,' he said

Mr Andrew said that a legal opinion had been given that blacks who qualified in terms of the law to remain in the Western Cape had no need to obtain permission from the Department of Manpower to accept employment

However this opinion was not being applied and the Minister should clarify the situation and ensure that such blacks be exempted from having to obtain permission

# Govt refuses to ease curbs on black jobs

Cape Times 22/4/82

201

**Political Correspondent**  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**  
— The government last night refused to give black people legally resident in the Western Cape free access to jobs in the area

Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, emphasized that the Western Cape was a coloured labour preference area and black people could only take work for which no coloured person was available

He was replying during the budget debate on the Department of Co-operation and Development to a plea from Mr Ken Andrew, Progressive Federal Party MP for Gardens, for legally resident black people to be exempted from the coloured labour preference policy

## Responsibility

Dr Morrison rejected this, saying employers seeking to give work to black people who qualified for residence in the Western Cape would still have to obtain permits from the Department of Manpower — the system to which Mr Andrew had objected

The government had a responsibility to protect coloured people who had nowhere else to go and could not get jobs in Ciskei or Transkei

“That is policy, not ideology. It is there for sociological reasons and the protection of the coloured people of this area”

Earlier Mr Andrew

called for a moratorium on arrests and prosecutions of black people in the Western Cape to allow them to legalize their positions

## ‘Madness’

“This would give a measure of security to tens of thousands of innocent people who are continually being hounded and harassed by the authorities

“It is madness to plan for the future ignoring the fact that, on the minister’s own figures, 42 percent of the people here are ‘illegal’, and yet accepting that their numbers will increase

“We need a recognition of the realities of the position of blacks in the Western Cape and an imaginative, meaningful gesture from the government to herald a new era in which the prospects for racial peace in this area will improve dramatically”

## Racial hatred

Policies applied to blacks in the Western Cape resulted in frustration, discontent, mistrust and racial hatred

The coloured labour preference policy caused frustration, anger, bitterness and black rejection of the free-enterprise system

Any white or coloured or Indian person or white foreigner could come from anywhere in South Africa and get a job in the Western Cape, but a black person could not

280

210

D-Dispatch 22/4/82

# Mineral blackmail not feasible SA told

CAPE TOWN — No South African Government should think it could blackmail the West by withholding vital minerals, Dr Zac de Beer, an executive director of the Anglo American Corporation, said yesterday

He told a conference on South Africa and global politics at the University of Cape Town that nearly every mineral the country supplied to the United States was either obtainable elsewhere or could be substituted

South Africa simply could not afford to stop exporting minerals as it could not rely on agriculture and the manu-

facturing industries to generate enough foreign exchange Dr De Beer said

Apartheid had to go if South Africa were to avoid "playing into the arms of the Russian bear," he said

Dr Simon Brand, economic adviser to the Prime Minister, said South Africa had a food surplus and this could be used as a political instrument All the countries surrounding the Republic, except Zimbabwe, had a food deficit he said

But he warned against using food as an instrument of punishment or persuasion Public opinion would revolt against

such a tactic and there were potential alternative supplies of food In terms of economic interest, the country could not cut off its food market, he said

South Africa should not pursue a protectionist agricultural policy as this would jeopardise relations between it and other states and inhibit meaningful economic development in them

"From international experience, South Africa can see food as an instrument in foreign policy and avoid pitfalls

"The fact that South Africa is virtually self-sufficient strengthens its position in international politics," Dr Brand said

Dr James Barber, an internationally recognised authority on South African foreign policy, said that although South Africa had not been one of the focuses of East-West tension, there was considerable danger of global involvement if conflict in the sub-continent continued

So far attention had been concentrated on the Middle East and places such as Korea and Vietnam

But the potential internal conflict and the nationalist challenge, as well as Soviet backing of these forces in South Africa, could change the picture, Dr Barber said — SAPA



# Peninsula — 'no place' for more blacks

AR 64/23/4/82

201

~~322~~

Parliamentary Staff (Gardens) described Government policies towards blacks in the Peninsula as breeding racial hatred. Dr Koornhof said he and his department were handling the situation 'in a Christian way' and as reasonably as possible, but the fact remained that the Peninsula could accommodate a large number of migrant blacks, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told the Assembly yesterday.

each side, and across the Touw's River lay some of the Republic's most valuable agricultural land. Such boundaries placed a limit on the number of people who could be settled in the area.

It was also a coloured labour preference area, because it had been the traditional home of the coloured people for generations. He censured Mr

Dr Koornhof was replying to the debate on his budget vote, during which Mr Ken Andrew (PFPP

Dr Koornhof said it was nonsense that coloureds should be protected, and asked Dr Koornhof whether he agreed with Mr Morrison. When Dr Koornhof replied he did not answer Mrs Suzman's question. When she prompted him to do so, he said he would deal with it later in his speech. However, he was interrupted when the House adjourned at 6 pm.

Dr Piet Koornhof

# Board officials fined R1 000 for taking

## bribes from squatters

AR 645 27/4/82

301

201

301

The Chief Inspector of the West Cape Administration Board, Mr C M Theron, told the court that between July and September, 1979, a census was taken at the Crossroads camp.

Twenty-two inspectors were called in to help. Their duties entailed issuing permits for the 300 000 squatters.

On July 23, Mr Theron said, applicants had to report to Nyanga for registration. Some of the inspectors including Loxton were assigned the task of checking applications.

Mr Vermeulen said the court had "strongly considered" imposing a jail sentence.

The men had been placed in a position of trust.

He said the squatters felt they were in a position of need in that if they were not registered during the period in 1979 he saw a R10 note passed to an administration board official when a passport was stamped.

At a previous hearing, evidence by a Crossroads magistrate, Mr C J Vermeulen, said that while the court took into account that the men had suffered greatly as a result of the case which had started in 1980 they had need for their own ends.

Two other board officials, Mr Christian George Ferreira, 35, and Mr Myles Liebenberg, 28, were acquitted on all counts after the court found that the State had not proved their guilt.

BRANDY

The court found that Etsebeth and Loxton, who were fined R100 on each of the 10 counts, had during the census of 1979

nevertheless been found guilty of a very serious offence.

The men had been placed in a position of trust.

Mr Vermeulen said the court had "strongly considered" imposing a jail sentence.

A State witness told the court at a previous hearing that her brother-in-law had not been able to get his passport stamped even though she had registered him.

She said the book was finally stamped in return for a bottle of brandy.

Other State witnesses testified that officials had been paid to stamp passports.

The men were acquitted on 57 other counts.

S.A. CANVAS AND F

Year	African
1970	
1971	
1972	
1973	
1974	
1975	
1976	
1977	
1978	
1979	
1980	

Address: P.O. Box 3390  
Cape Town  
8000

Officials: Secretary: J. Heeg

Area of Operation: Cape Tc

Founded:

Registration: Yes

Industrial Council: Canvas

(Contd on Page 3, col 1)

# German hiker killed in

A YOUNG German who was touring South Africa as a hitch-hiker was killed last night when the car in which he was a passenger collided with a lorry on the road between Ceres and Touwsriver.

Mr Eckard Frans Eblstein, 24, was pinned in the wrecked car which crashed into the rear of the lorry as it was turn-

ing off the road at midnight.

He died before the Worcester fire brigade arrived to cut his body free with mechanical jaws.

The driver of the car, Mr E Prinsloo of Malmesbury, was injured and admitted to Eben Dönges Hospital, Worcester. His

condition is satisfactory today.

A girl, J Alexa of Swartklip Rolippi, was knocked and killed by a car Klipfontein Rolippi, yesterday.

An unidentified person was knocked and killed on the road, Ysterpl night. He was in

THE regional executive of the Progressive Federal Party's Western Cape youth branch has issued a statement condemning "in the strongest terms the proposed Press gag on the reporting of detentions."

Speaking on behalf of the executive, the branch chairman, Mr Nick Muller, described the amendments to existing security

## Detentions: Press gag

legislation now being debated in Parliament as "another smash of the National Party's sledgehammer."

The statement said that "if this fundamentally authoritarian piece of legislation be passed" it

would be another series of blows without the issue of a warrant, indefinite confinement and access to family adequate legal

### Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — South Africa should not underestimate the Reagan Administration's concern over Bishop Desmond Tutu's passport refusal.

The State Department had no comment today on the letters from liberal congressmen to Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, asking him to urge the South African Government to return the bishop's passport.

### VITAL

An earlier statement said the State Department was disappointed Bishop Tutu was unable to attend a seminar at Yale University earlier this month.

"Communication between representatives of a wide variety of opinions in our two societies is a

# US 'concern' Tutu passp

vital element in our developing relations.

"We have welcomed South Africans of a wide range of political views to this country Bishop Tutu would certainly be welcome" the statement said.

This underlines the State Department's sensitivity on travel between South Africa and America which includes the contentious question of American visas for South African homeland leaders

The State believes South Africa should allow racial convictions to be allowed to vote. If the State is asked

## Hold case

### Crime

ARMED motorist driver em Paarden 1 saler and 60 cases of Prince Ger terday

A police officer said Mr Ja stopped at seven motor vehicles worth about their pan off

The motorist firm refit on the road

In a police and se.

## Squatters

(Continued from Page 1)

tions against the census form

Mr Theron said that if an applicant's name appeared on the forms, a card would be issued bearing the official's signature.

At the end of the State case, Etsebeth's brother Cliff, a Western Province rugby player was acquitted on the charges of corruption because of a lack of evidence.

The men had all pleaded not guilty.

The charges against two other men, part of a group of seven West Cape Administration Board inspectors originally charged, were withdrawn after a separation of trials.

Mr J P van Breda prosecuted Mr C Y Louw represented Loxton and Etsebeth.

# Tidbo dis qu

TEN of Cape ing professio say they are Capab's du week of M boald, and h Capab to cla ation

Mr Tidbo opera and o ductor, was

## Show

WEATHER the Peninsu and Overber period ending morrow.

Fair and cloudy with day Wind strong southe easterly

The minimum at D F port will be and 9 deg C

THE M Last quarter .. New moon .. First quarter .. Full moon ..

THE S Sets today Rises tomorrow

THE T High water Today Tomorrow Low water Today Tomorrow

WATER TEMPE Sea Point .. Sea Pool .. Muizenberg .. Sea Pool .. Newlands ..

TEMPERATURE Johannesburg .. Kimberley .. Durban .. East London .. Port Elizabeth .. Uptunton .. Blotfontein .. Windhoek .. Pretoria .. Cape Town (Yesterd 14h00) .. Cape Town (Today 09h00)

D F MALAN Clima for yesterday / (The figure in brack average for the Maximum temp 11 Minimum temp 14 Mean temperature 15

## 'Hush-up'

(Continued from Page 1)

ceived from Mr Franken was to say "I regret I have no further comment to offer"

During The Argus investigation into illegal fishing, information and statements have been obtained alleging that

Some Sea Fisheries inspectors receive presents of fish — sometimes worth hundreds of rands — from boat skippers as a matter of course.

The same boat which offloaded a huge catch of yellowtail apparently in contravention of its licence at Hout Bay recently, did the same thing at Kalk Bay last season This was reported to Sea Fisheries They promised to look into the matter saying they had already received a number of complaints but nothing came of this.

About the same time a huge illegal catch of geelbek was also offloaded at Kalk Bay.

ONCE IN A LIFE SPECIAL S OF design benedikt exper AT L. 1000

# Officials fined for corruption

Cape Times 28/4/82

Staff Reporter

TWO West Cape Administration Board officials were each fined R1 000 in the Parow Regional Court this week after having been found guilty of issuing permits to unregistered Crossroads residents in return for money and liquor.

Christoffel Etsebeth, 35, of Van Riebeeck Street, Parow, and Arthur Loxton, 51, of Langenhoven Street, Goodwood, were fined R100 on each of 10 counts of corruption. They were acquitted on 57 other counts.

The court found that during a census of the squatter camp in 1979 the two men illegally issued unregistered Crossroads residents with permits in exchange for payment of R10 or a bottle of liquor.

The magistrate, Mr C J Vermeulen, said the court had "strongly considered" imposing a jail sentence on the two men because of the seriousness of the offence. They had abused their position of trust he said, and used for their own ends the squatters' need for registration.

At an earlier hearing, a Crossroads man gave evidence that he saw a R10 note passed to an Administration Board official when a passbook was stamped.

Two other board officials, Mr Christian George Ferreira, 35, and Mr Myles Liebenberg, 28, were acquitted on all counts. Mr Cliff Etsebeth was acquitted at the end of the State case.

Motor Industry

Industrial Council:

Registration: Yes

Founded:

Area of Operation:

Officials: General Secretary: P. J. Pienaar

2129

Rooseveltdt Park

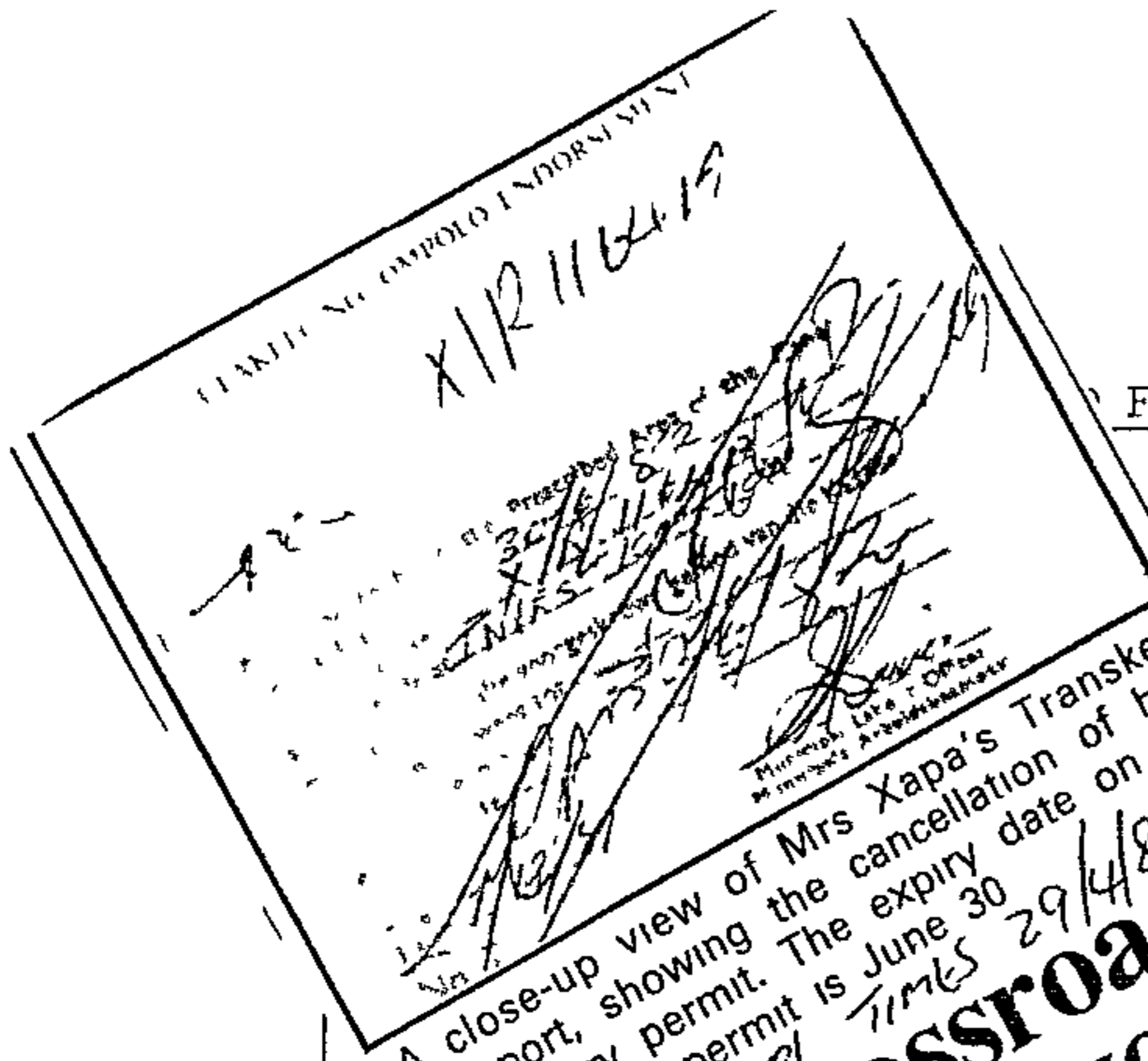
Telephone: (011) 466331

Address: P.O. Box 48157

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian	Coloured	White
1980				23 000
1979				21 914
1978				21 914
1977				21 914
1976				22 815
1975				24 361
1974				..
1973				24 361
1972				..
1971				..
1970				..
Total				24 361

MOTOR INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES UNION OF S.A.

FISHING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION



A close-up view of Mrs Xapa's Transkei passport, showing the cancellation of her temporary permit. The expiry date on the permit is June 30

# 500 Crossroads permits revoked

19
1974
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980

**CROSSROADS** residents are up in arms over the cancellation of permits in Cape Town for six months while officials of the Peninsula Administration Board (PAB) investigate their cases. The permits, which are valid till June 30, were issued during December last year to people who missed an earlier census by the Peninsula Administration Board. Permits holders are entitled to re-assess their cases while their cases are being processed by PAB officials and are temporarily in-validated against prosecution.

Mr William Nohiya, a member of the Crossroads Committee, told the Cape Times yesterday that PAB officials had cancelled the permits of more than 500 people during February and March — at least two months before they officially expired.

He said no reasons were given for the cancellation of permits.

Mr Nohiya said several other people had been notified to call at the PAB's Nyanga offices, but were "too scared" to go in case their permits were also cancelled.

The Cape Times was yesterday shown the identity documents of four Crossroads residents whose six-month permits had been cancelled without reason.

### Passports

Mrs Nosamkele Primrose Xapa and Mr Nyantse Gumbe were issued with temporary permits stamped into their Transkei passports during December last year. Both permits expired on June 30, but have been cancelled by PAB officials.

Mr Mlungisi Madubedube and Mrs Lulama Abegail Moti were also issued with six-month permits in their reference

Membership		
and	White	Total
	..	..
	..	..
	..	..
	25	286
	26	281
	24	278
	20	259
		256
		292
		315
		318

Address: 134 Boston Hill  
Strand Street  
Cape Town  
8001

Telephone: (021) 221235

Officials: Secretary: H. Le...

Area of Operation:

Founded:

Registration: Yes

1980 - Receives permission from the Minister of Ma... membership to all races.

# Officials acting against lodgers at Crossroads

Argus 29/4/82

201

A CROSSROADS committee has "appealed to the world" to save lodgers from "cruel people" who are "demolishing shelters" and "cancelling permits"

A statement says "The six-month permits which were granted to people of Crossroads have been cancelled before the expiry date, June 30"

"We appeal to the world to save us from these cruel people"

## IN DECEMBER

The permits were issued in December to residents who missed an earlier census

Holders were entitled to remain in the Peninsula until June 30, while their cases were assessed by the Administration Board

The statement says lodgers have been deprived of shelters which had been added to existing homes. It alleges these lodgers had paid R7 as rent to the board

"We ask the officials why they take money from these people who they want to stay in the bundu"

## CROWBARS

Mr Oliver Memani, vice-chairman of the committee said officials had arrived on Tuesday morning with crowbars to demolish about six shelters

at Crossroads homes These would have housed about 50 people

Mrs Agnes du Toit said she had been told a week ago to go with her seven lodgers to the Administration Board. They had not gone because the board had said the lodgers' permits would be cancelled she said

Mr Memani said some shelters had been there since 1977

## TWO REASONS

The chief director of the Administration Board of the Western Cape, Mr A A Louw, said structures were demolished in consultation with the Crossroads Committee

There were two reasons for demolition. The structures were either erected illegally, or they belonged to people who had moved to New Crossroads

He said moves to New Crossroads were at the expense of the board, and the material was stored by the board for three months

He was not prepared to comment on the alleged cancellation of permits

At the time of going to Press the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timu Bezuidenhoud, was not available for comment

Date of deregistration

Presumed defunct.

No information

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

# Cathedral squatter fined

ARGUS 201  
30/4/82

ANOTHER of the Nyanga cathedral squatters granted temporary immunity from arrest while their cases are investigated has been arrested and fined for being in the Cape illegally

Mrs Nompulo Selinah Boo! was arrested at the Zones in Langa on Thursday, last week.

She was sentenced by the Langa Commissioner's Court to R60 or 60 days for being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission.

Mrs Boo! and her three-month-old child spent six days and nights in Pollsmoor Prison before she paid a proportionate fine of R53

### INDEMNITY

After her release Mrs Boo! was given a slip of paper by the Western Province Council of Churches to identify her as one of the group granted indemnity from arrest.

The paper states she has been interviewed in Langa in connection with possible legalisation and is awaiting the result.

On April 15 another of the group, Mrs N Juju, was fined R60 or 60 days for being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission.

An Administration Board official said at the time that people arrested would be released if they could identify themselves as being on the list of people granted immunity.

Of those who had been arrested, he said, "It is most unfortunate but I doubt whether there is provision in the law to reverse the sentence"

Date of deregistration unknown  
Presumed defunct.  
No information

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

# George plans to demolish squatter camp

ARGUS  
4/5/82  
Argus Correspondent  
200

OSA  
Lusaf  
ckennon Chairs

GEORGE. — George Town Council plans to demolish the "Bossiesgif" black squatter camp bordering on the coloured housing area here.

The 4 000 occupants of the camp — which has existed for about 10 years — have been given three options.

- To return the homelands;
- To accept alternative accommodation in the coloured housing area, or
- To break up family units — with husbands remaining in George in compounds and wives and children returning to "homelands" they have never seen.

The decision was conveyed to about 25 black families recently and has created deep concern and insecurity among the squatters.

Their spokesmen ask why such a step is planned when approval has already been granted for the construction of a new black township.

### MISTRUST

The decision has revived the mistrust which was created about three years ago when efforts were made to shift the entire community to Mossel Bay.

George's Town Clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, said one of the reasons for the decision was that the camp had gradually developed directly underneath the Escom power lines and this constituted a danger. In addition, the council could not service the area because the houses were located in an electricity servitude.

### DECISION

"As far as I know a decision has been made regarding the site for a new and properly serviced black township. But even so land must still be expropriated, transferred etc. and construction work must be undertaken. Even under circumstances of the utmost urgency the new township will not be completed for five to six years"

Mr du Plessis added that the council would not demolish houses or evict tenants until alternative accommodation had been found.

Details of the proposed site for a black township were published in a "guide plan" for George in October last year.

The proposals excited angry reaction from local farmers and George's MP, Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, has met farmers' delegations several times.

Membership: 1981 = 24 300

- 1) Tensile
- 2) Precisto
- 3) Automatt
- 4) Hendrick
- 5) Hender
- 6) Kraft Eng
- 7) William F
- 8) Scottish

Recognition:

Registration: See note on FOSA

Founded: 1973

Area of Operation: Transvaal, I

Officials: Secretary: D. Sibabi

Address: 1 Central Court  
125 Gale Street  
Durban  
4001

Year	African
1980	
1979	
1978	
1977	7 000
1976	6 700
1975	3 900
1974	3 900
1973	
1972	
1971	
1970	
Total	

(31) 69215

	8 400
	..
	..
*	7 000
*	6 700
*	3 900
+	3 900
Total	

Report Nov. 1980/81  
Fosatu Annual

METAL 7



201 *Household Q 61 785-786*  
Cape Peninsula Black contract workers

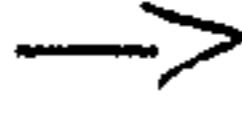
*7/5/82*

604 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many Black contract workers were employed in the Cape Peninsula in 1981
- (2) whether this figure represents an increase or decrease in comparison with the relevant figures for 1979 and 1980 respectively?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) 19 391



(2) This figure represents an increase in comparison with the relevant figures for 1979 and 1980 respectively. The figures for 1979 and 1980 were 16 890 and 17 119 respectively

~~206~~ Residents of Crossroads permits  
 Q 61 780-781 7/5/82  
 \*10 Mr K M ANDREW asked the  
 Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any permits issued to residents of Crossroads have been cancelled prior to their date of expiry, if so, (a) how many and (b)(i) when, (ii) on whose instructions and (iii) why were they so cancelled.
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
 AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr Speaker, in the absence of the hon member for Cape Town Gardens I shall nevertheless reply to the question, because the rules of the House compel me to do so

- (1) Yes
  - (a) 545
  - (b) (i) From 1 March 1982 to 29 March 1982
  - (ii) On instruction of a local official of the Department of Co-operation and Development
  - (iii) Persons were screened by an Administrative Committee and it was found that they were not *bona fide* residents of Crossroads.

- (2) No statement is contemplated

The hon member puts this question to me, but I cannot find out what exactly is behind it. We are dealing with delicate matters. In his absence I request the hon member to come and discuss this matter with me so that I can inform him and so that he can understand something about the matter and we can at the same time maintain good relations and order.

Mr B R BAMFORD Mr Speaker,

arising out of the hon the Minister's reply is he aware how many Cabinet Ministers were present here in the House last Friday to answer questions?

Mr SPEAKER Order!

†The PRIME MINISTER Is Ken Andrew also a Cabinet Minister now? [Interjections]

Mr SPEAKER Order!

Chemical & Chemical Products

Black Allied Workers Union  
 Cape Explosives Industrial  
 Chemical and Allied Worker  
 Chemical Workers Industria  
 Chemical Workers Union  
 Durban Rubber Industrial U  
 Engineering and Allied Wor  
 Engineering Industrial Wor  
 Federated Mining, Explosi  
 Industrial Salaried Staff  
 General Workers Union  
 Metal and Allied Workers U  
 National Union of Engineer  
 National Union of Motor Ass  
 S.A. Chemical Workers Unio  
 South African Allied Worker  
 Steel, Engineering and Alli  
 Umbogintwini Industrial Wor  
 Weskaapse Plofstof & Chemie

Non-Metallic Mineral Product

Building, Construction and Al  
 Glass & Allied Workers Union  
 Glass Workers Union  
 National Cement Employees Uni  
 National Union of Brick and A  
 Transport & General Workers U

Base Metal Industries and Machinery and Equipment

Amalgamated Engineering Union  
 Amalgamated Society of Woodwo  
 Black Allied Workers Union  
 Electrical and Allied Trade Un  
 Electrical and Allied Workers U  
 Engineering and Allied Workers U  
 Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.  
 General Workers Union  
 General Workers Union of South Africa  
 Iron Moulders Society of South Africa  
 Metal and Allied Workers Union  
 Motor Assembly Components Workers Union of South Africa  
 Motor Industry Employees Union of South Africa  
 Motor Industry Combined Workers Union  
 Motor Industry Staff Association  
 National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers  
 National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of S.A.  
 Radio Television, Electronic and Allied Workers Union  
 S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders  
 S.A. Electrical Workers Union  
 S.A. Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union  
 S.A. Tin Workers Union  
 South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)  
 Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union  
 Transvaal, Radio, Television and Allied Workers Union  
 United African Motor and Allied Workers Union

**Squatters'**  
**future** — <sup>M/6/5</sup> <sup>D/S/82</sup>  
**decision** <sup>201</sup>  
**this week**

Plastic Products

THE fate of about 700 squatters granted temporary immunity from arrest while their status in the Western Cape Peninsula was considered will probably be decided this week, the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timon Bezuidenhoud, said today. <sup>yees Union</sup>

The squatters' cases are being investigated by the Administration Board of the Western Cape. <sup>ed Workers</sup>

The outcome of the investigations has been postponed twice. The first deadline for the screening of the group was April 21. This was extended to May 1 because 342 squatters of a total of about 1 000 could not be traced to be interviewed.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said today he hoped to receive full information from the Administration Board today and the matter would then "receive immediate attention".

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, assured the squatters that their cases for legalisation in the Cape would be considered sympathetically and on merit.

The assurance was given when 54 squatters decided to end their 24-day fast in St George's Cathedral for their right to legal residence in the Cape.

Metal Products

# Attack on labour permit system

By PHILLIP  
VAN NIEKERK

GOVERNMENT moves to reinforce the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape have been attacked by organized labour and industry as retrogressive and discriminatory

An amendment to the Black Labour Regulations on April 23 ensures that anyone wanting to employ blacks with residential rights in the Western Cape has to obtain a permit from the Department of Manpower

The permit can be issued only if the department is satisfied that suitable "non-black" labour is not available.

The amendment followed a disclosure by Cape Town Chamber of Commerce that a loophole in the regulations allowed blacks with permanent residential qualifications (Section 10 rights) in the Western Cape to be employed without restriction

## "Time-consuming"

In its May information circular, the chamber said it "could see no valid reason for applying the coloured labour preference policy to blacks who are part of the permanent population of the Western Cape" Seeking the prior approval of Manpower to employ blacks was time-consuming and unnecessary

"This is a retrograde step which suggests far stricter application than is necessary of a policy which has tended to prevent blacks from acquiring jobs commensurate with their skill and has impacted detrimentally on the economy of the region"

Mr David Lewis, general secretary of the General Workers' Union, said the whole policy was a clear example of "blatant racial discrimination" It set African and coloured workers against one another though it was supported by neither

Mr Colin McCarthy, deputy director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said the Chamber was pressing for a meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development to "reinforce our views on the subject" The chamber felt that Section 10 Africans in the Western Cape should have the same rights as those in other cities

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, said the union had fought against the preference policy since the 1940s and rejected any attempts to strengthen it

# in island refuge

She is expected to arrive in the area today on the vessel, the Nahoon, for the yacht Maxwell, the owner sent a telex to the United Aeronautics and to find out if they could photograph a reply by yesterday the Kotahitanga's the equivalent of a radio with a range of 100 miles. The yacht left Dur-

ban on May 1, carrying Mr Paul Thomson, 27, of Northcliff, Mr Sandy Vorster, 21, Mr Anthony Chidrawi, 23, and Mr Tony Horne, 33, all of Randburg; Miss Brenda Johnston, 23, of Braamfontein, Mr Robbie Forbes, 26, of Florida, Miss Sharon Ward, 25, of Bryanston and Mr Alan Hume, 32, of Mondeor. Also on board are the New Zealand skipper, Mr Norman Kearns, his son John and a third crew member. The last time the yacht was seen was when she called at Richards Bay on May 3. She left two days later. The expedition was hoping to find R60-million in gold coins which went down with the Portuguese galleon, Santiago, when she hit the Bassa da India reef in 1585.

# DPSC will keep up the fight to free detainees

**By ANNE SACKS**  
RELATIVES of detainees and ex-detainees are still angry — and determined to continue their fight for the abolition of security laws, Miss Sally Hogan, a member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, said last night. Miss Hogan, whose sister Barbara faces charges under the Terrorism Act after months in detention, was outlining DPSC activities to about 200 people at a protest meeting at the Central Methodist Church Hall, Johannesburg. She said there were still 191 people in detention in South Africa, and the DPSC, through its branches in all major centres, was determined to highlight their plight. One of the functions of the DPSC was to care for detainees, and members whose relatives had been released had adopted other detainees to care for. The DPSC also traced detainees — an activity which

was severely hampered by new police regulations requiring the date and place of birth of detainees before information could be provided. The DPSC also studied present and proposed security laws, ensured its point of view was heard through publicity and met with authorities. Professor John Dugard, head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said the Internal Security Bill, which flowed from the Rabie Commission report, bypassed torture, and failed to say whether it was authorised or not. He said interrogation and solitary confinement — provided for by Section Six of the Terrorism Act — were regarded as forms of torture in overseas countries. Miss Kathie Satchwell, a lawyer, said the Protection of Information Bill was "horribly vague". The presumptions it made about an accused would be difficult to discharge in a court of law, she said.

# W Cape curbs on labour slammed

**Mail Correspondent**  
CAPE TOWN — Government moves to reinforce the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape have been attacked by organised labour and industry as retrogressive and blatantly discriminatory. An amendment to the black labour regulations on April 23 ensures that anyone wanting to employ blacks with residential rights in the Western Cape has to obtain a permit from the Department of Manpower. The permit may only be issued if the labour officer of the department is satisfied suitable "non-black" labour is not available. The amendment followed a disclosure by the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce that there was a loophole in the labour regulations, permitting blacks with permanent residential qualifications (Section 10 rights) in the Western Cape to be employed without restriction. In its May information circular, the chamber called the amendment "a retrograde step which suggests far stricter application than is necessary of a policy which has tended to prevent blacks from acquiring jobs commensurate with their skill". Mr David Lewis, general secretary of the General Workers' Union, said the policy was a particularly clear and strong example of blatant racial discrimination. Mr Colin McCarthy, the deputy director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said the chamber wanted a meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development. Its position was that Section 10 blacks in the Western Cape should have the same rights as those in other cities.

# Top Cambridge job for ex-envoy

**London Bureau**  
LONDON — Sir Oliver Wright, 61, the former British ambassador to West Germany, has been elected Master of Christ's College, Cambridge. He will succeed Professor J H Plumb, the historian, who retires in July. Sir Oliver was attached to the British embassy in South Africa before being ambassador to Denmark. Before being posted to Bonn, Sir Oliver was private secretary to two prime ministers, Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Sir Harold Wilson. The ex-diplomat, whose candidacy was strongly opposed by fellows of the college who wanted another academic to follow Prof Plumb, said he was "on cloud nine" after his victory. The long and bitter contest for the post closely resembled the plot of C P Snow's novel "The Masters", which was based on an election at Christ's College. Far from anticipating changes in the running of the college, he said he would spend his first year as Master listening and learning the "customs and mysteries" of the job. Some changes to "Jack's Palace", as Prof Plumb's comfortable bachelor lodgings are known in Cambridge, are, however, planned. Sir Oliver consciously quoted Mr Walter Annenberg, the former American ambassador to London who caused great controversy on his arrival in 1969 with an expensive overhaul of the embassy and a threat to pull down the vast eagle on the exterior, saying "elements of refurbishment" are required.

# It's a bad week for bagel lovers

**Mail Correspondent**  
CAPE TOWN — Bagels have gone on the blink for the first time in 30 years. It all started at the weekend when a Cape Town delicatessen suspended production of the popular doughnut-shaped roll with a hole in the middle. For 30 years it was bagels in the morning, bagels in the evening and bagels at supper time for thousands of Cape-Tonian bagel-lovers. Then the delicatessen decided to renovate its bakery, and replace five of its ovens

On Sunday bagel-lovers went berserk hunting for bagels. Mr M Shevelew, manager of the Sea Point branch of the delicatessen said. "We asked one customer if he would settle for a roll instead of a bagel. He just did a U-turn and walked out." "We work three shifts a day to cope with the demand for bagels and other rolls. From Fridays onwards we work like mad to produce enough bagels. We have had to suspend production while

the bakery is being renovated." By tradition the delicatessen produces a thousand bagels a day. On Saturdays the number rockets to 2 000 and on Sundays — Cape Town's biggest bagel-buying day — it tops 5 000. There is good news for bagel-lovers, though. Bagels will make a come-back on Friday. "We will have five new ovens, so the bagels should be bigger and better than ever," said supervisor Mrs Sylvia Isaacs.

# Mugabe set to seek aid in London

LONDON — Zimbabwe's need for increased foreign aid is expected to be the main issue for discussion when

leg of a seven-nation European tour. Mr Mugabe will meet Queen Elizabeth and the

**TRANSVAAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB**  
**Greenbergs**  
Treasures from the Cape

# Weather Mail

**THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today —**  
**TRANSVAAL** — Fine and warm to hot over Northern Transvaal and the lowveld but cooler over the south west.  
**FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange** — Fine to partly cloudy and mild but cooler over the southern Free State.  
**CAPE south of the Orange** — Cloudy and cold over the south and east with occasional rain, otherwise it will be partly cloudy and cool.  
**NATAL** — Cloudy and cold over the south with rain or showers otherwise partly cloudy and warm.  
**SOUTH WEST AFRICA** — Fine and warm to hot but cooler in the south.  
**BOTSWANA** — Fine and warm to hot but cooler in the south — Sapa.

Temperatures are Celsius maximums expected for each city

**Rand Daily Mail Weather Station**  
YESTERDAY  
Monday, May 17, 1982  
Temperatures:  
09h00 14h00 21h00  
18°C 21°C 13°C  
Humidity:  
50% 35% 53%  
Max temp: 21°C  
Min temp: 10°C  
Rain 24 hours to 20h00: Nil  
Sunset today: 17h30  
Sunrise tomorrow: 06h39

**SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY**  
Temperatures at 14h00

Bloemfontein... 23	Jan Smuts ... 21	Potchefstroom ... 25
Cape Town ... 19	Nelspruit ... 31	Pretoria ... 22
Durban ... 25	Pieterburg ... 26	Skukuza ... 31
East London ... 24	Port Elizabeth ... 21	Standerton ... 24

**SOUTH AFRICA** Hottest at 14h00: Nelspruit 31°C Coldest at 08h00: Frankfort 0°C  
**TRANSVAAL** Hottest at 14h00: Nelspruit 31°C Coldest at 08h00: Piet Retief 5°C

**THE WORLD YESTERDAY**

**POLLUDEX**  
THIS SHOWS THE LEVELS OF POLLUTION IN THE CENTRES OF JOHANNESBURG AND PRETORIA FOR THE 24 HOUR PERIOD ENDED 6PM YESTERDAY

City	Min	Max	Weather
Amsterdam	10	24	Sunny
Athens	12	21	Clear
Berlin	14	26	Sunny
Brussels	13	20	Rain
Buenos Aires	10	18	Rain
Chicago	13	28	Rain
Hong Kong	23	29	Clear
Jerusalem	17	26	Clear
Lisbon	14	22	Clear
Los Angeles	15	27	Clear
Madrid	13	23	Sunny
Miami	24	27	Cloudy
Montreal	10	22	Cloudy
Moscow	1	7	Cloudy
New York	12	27	Cloudy
Paris	13	24	Fine

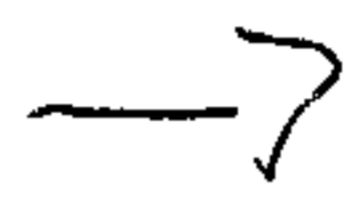
X Hansard Q Col. 852-853  
Western Cape: Black workers 853  
201  
6 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the  
Minister of Transport Affairs

19/5/82

- (1) How many Black (a) contract workers and (b) workers with rights under section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, are employed by the South African Transport Services in the Western Cape,
- (2) (a) where are such contract workers housed and (b) what is the length of their contracts?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) (a) 3 009



853		WEDNESDAY	
(b)	1 855		
(2) (a)	Hostel at Langa	2 049	
	Hostel at Table Bay Harbour	938	
	Section hostel at Elgin	22	
(b)	6 Months	364	
	9 Months	300	
	12 Months	2 345	

# Black worker wins test case

CAPE TIMES 20/5/82 200 201 229

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

IN A JUDGMENT which could open the way for hundreds of black workers to bring their families to the city, the Cape Supreme Court has granted a contract worker the right to permanent residence in the Western Cape.

Mr Totosi Stanford Boo, who was elated at the news yesterday, was granted a court order by Mr Justice Schock declaring him entitled to Section 10(1)(b) rights and ordering the municipal labour officer at Nyanga to endorse his reference book accordingly.

The respondents — the Western Cape Administration Board and the Nyanga labour officer — were ordered to pay costs. They did not contest the action.

In an important test case in the Rand Supreme Court last September, Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehloho Tom Rikhoto, was entitled to permanent residence rights because he had worked continuously for one employer for more than 10 years.

## Board appeal

However, the East Rand Administration Board has appealed against the judgment and its application to thousands of workers on the Reef has been frozen pending the outcome of the appeal in Bloemfontein.

Mr Boo lodged his application for permanent rights on the basis that he has been working for one employer (Fattis and

Monis) for more than ten years. He claimed he started working there in 1969.

In terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, only blacks who have Section 10(1)(a), (b) or (c) rights are entitled to permanent residence in the urban areas, while contract workers are allowed in for the duration of their contracts. All others may only remain in a "white" area without permission for 72 hours.

To obtain Section 10 rights blacks have either to have lived continuously in a "white" area for 15 years, to have worked continuously for one employer for 10 years or to have worked for several employers for 15 years — or be a spouse or dependant of someone who qualifies.

## Little success

According to Mrs R N Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, however, very few contract workers have been able to get Section 10 rights in the past few years.

This is because of a 1968 government regulation stipulating that a contract can only be valid for a maximum of one year, that it has to be signed in a homeland and that the worker has to spend a period in the homeland before the contract's renewal.

Mrs Robb said this had allowed board officials to argue that the workers had not been employed "continuously" for 10 years, as their contracts are broken off every year. On that basis people like Mr Boo have been denied Section 10 rights —

and the legal influx of blacks into the cities has been halted.

According to Mrs Robb, Mr Boo's case could open the way for permanent residence rights for a number of workers who are in a similar position and who have been refused these rights. "We have something like 300 people on our books who have worked for one employer for 10 years or more, who have been waiting for a decision like this," she said.

## Precedent

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, to which Mr Boo belongs and which employed the Legal Resources Centre to fight the case on his behalf, said they had a number of members — 30 at the Fattis and Monis plant alone — who would now be applying for permanent residence rights on the same basis as Mr Boo.

What possession of Section 10 rights means in real terms, according to Mrs Robb, is that workers who qualify would be able to bring their families to the city to live with them, choose where they wanted to work, change jobs freely and move from town to town.

Yesterday Mr Boo said he would now try to find accommodation in Cape Town for his wife and two young daughters, who live in Ndevana near King William's Town in the Ciskei.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner for Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, was not available for comment.



A Mitchells Plain family narrowly escaped a robbery which they were travelling in. The family, including Mrs Jacobs, a schoolteacher, pulled off the vehicle. As Mrs Jacobs was pouring from the vehicle, Mrs Jacobs and her wife were

## Bandit killed in raid on farm

From DAVID FORRET

HARARE — One armed bandit was killed and four others were repulsed after they broke into a house in the Gwaai farming area in Matabeleland and opened fire on the white occupants.

The farm-owner, Mr Harry Steffen, 57, and his 25-year-old son, Deon, fought off the armed intruders in a life-and-death struggle that began after the bandits cut through a security fence at their Umkumbo ranch in Dete (formerly Dett), near the Wankie National Park, on Tuesday night.

Mr Deon Steffen, a professional game-hunter, said last night that he was alerted to their presence by his 75-year-old grandmother, Mrs Maggie Brendenkamp, from Johannesburg, and his mother, Marie, 50, who were working in the kitchen.

He said he grabbed a rifle which he had been using to hunt elephant that afternoon, and "was at the ready" when the first bandit entered the lounge.

## Two to re

Staff Report

THE trial of two men charged with rape, a 21-year-old Grass, woman was adjourned to the Regional Court yesterday when the judge was told that their lawyer, Mr R Vassen, was not attending because of illness.

At a previous trial on January 27, Mr Munroe, 21, of S, Avenue, Retreat, and Roger Poggenpoel, Copper Street, Ross, were found not guilty to the charges.

Outlining the defence the judge said the magistrates had been taking a witness home in their car when they were dancing at the Good Centre when they were up a hitch-hiker. They said the

**A** From ...

with Britain

Mrs Thatcher said Argentina's reply to the British position as stated in New York was not very encouraging.

The flotilla is believed to be stationary.

## Reported SA acceptance on SWA doubted

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON — Senior British sources are sceptical of reports that South Africa has accepted the second phase of proposals aimed at bringing SWA/Namibia to independence.

They were responding to a report in The Times of yesterday which quoted "diplomatic

SWA/Namibian voters

The phase two proposals, which would include the enforcement of a ceasefire by a United Nations peacekeeping force, disarming of forces and the limiting of both sides to base, has not yet been formally tabled, the source said.

There have, however, been informal discussions between Pretoria and

## Twelve Swapo killed in week

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 12 Swapo insurgents in the past week, bringing to 512 the number of armed insurgents killed this year.

SWA Territory Force headquarters said in Windhoek yesterday that security force patrols had hunted down and killed



MR Stanford Booi smiles at his victory.

# Worker wins fight to live in Cape

ARGUS  
20/5/82  
201  
338 340

## Labour Reporter

MR Stanford Booi, a Fattis and Monis' worker, is a happy man after being granted rights to remain in the Cape area permanently

Mr Booi may now live with his family legally in the Western Cape and will not have to travel back to the Ciskei once a year in terms of his contract.

In a judgment in the Supreme Court on May 5, Mr Justice Schock declared Mr Booi was entitled to remain in the Western Cape permanently in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

He ordered the labour officer to stamp his pass book accordingly

## TURN DOWN

The African Food and Canning Workers' Union of which Mr Booi is a member, applied to the Administration Board early last year for permanent rights in Cape Town for 36 Fattis and Monis workers. The application was supported by the Fattis and Monis

The application was turned down and the union took the Administration Board to court on behalf of one worker, Mr Booi.

## DIFFICULT

Mr Booi who has two daughters, aged nine and five, said his family was very happy that they would now live with him.

"I managed to see my family for only two or three weeks a year and looking after them so far away is very difficult," he said.

It took six days to travel to and from Ndevana in Ciskei, where his family live and this had been very inconvenient," he said.



# 300 more waiting to apply — Black Sash

ARGUS 20/5/82 201

## Labour Reporter

THE Supreme Court decision granting Mr Stanford Booi rights to remain permanently in the Western Cape has been greeted with delight by Mrs R N Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office.

Mrs Robb, also vice-chairman of the Black Sash, Western Cape Region, said she knew of at least 300 people in similar positions waiting to apply for permanent rights.

Mr Booi has qualified lands to come into the to remain in the Western urban areas except on a Cape under Section 10 contract

(1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act which stipulates that Africans, who have worked for one employer for 10 years, can qualify for permanent residence

However, in 1968, the Government published labour regulations obliging contract workers to return to their homelands to renew their contracts

The regulations also made it illegal for workers from the home-

The African Food and Canning Workers' Union, which took the Administration Board to court on Mr Booi's behalf, says it will now press for the same rights for all other workers in its factories

"Workers from the homelands have always been deprived of the right to live and work where they please," the union's secretary, Mr Jan Theron, said



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# Snubbing Move for 'no-permit' English Academy denied

Political Staff

MR HENNIE SMIT, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, has denied claims that the Government had "snubbed" the English Academy by turning down a request for two commemorative stamps.

The academy claimed in a recent newsletter that it had been snubbed because a request for a stamp issue to mark the centenary of author Pauline Smith's birth and the centenary of the publication of Olive Schreiner's *Story of an African Farm* had been ignored.

The academy also claimed that there was a bias in favour of the Afrikaans sector of the population in the issue of special stamps

**"IMPROPER"**

Mr Smit said in a statement that the suggestion of the Academy that it had been snubbed was "most improper."

He said a decision was taken last year by the Cabinet that no further special stamps would be issued specifically commemorating people or stamps that were "date bound"

Mr Smit said there was definitely no intention on the part of the Government to discriminate against English-speaking South Africans

He said the application of the Pauline Smith stamp was for 1983 and because of the new policy it would be impossible to issue the stamps but it was possible that the author could be accommodated in a theme.

It had already been announced that a special date stamp would be issued this year commemorating Olive Schreiner's *Story of an African Farm*.

# Move for 'no-permit' rule for black labour

AKG 21/5/82 201

Consumer Reporter  
CAPE Town industrialists want to be able to employ black workers who have qualified for residence in the Western Cape without having to apply for a permit.

They still have to apply for one because of the Government's coloured preference policy in the Cape Town area.

The Cape Chamber of Industries recently wrote to the Department of Co-operation and Development asking for clarification of the rights of Western Cape employers to take on blacks qualified for residence in terms of Section 10 of the new Urban Areas Act

**INCONSISTENT**

A reply stated that the provisions of the black labour regulations as amended last year were inconsistent with the coloured labour preference policy — and amendments would be made to remove this inconsistency.

Now they have been amended. The current issue of the chamber's weekly bulletin explains the effect of this amendment

Blacks qualified to live in the Western Cape may

still be employed only if the Department of Manpower is satisfied that suitable coloured labour is not available and has issued a corresponding permit

"The chamber has stressed the importance of according blacks who are entitled to reside in the Western Cape the same rights as those accorded urban blacks elsewhere in the Republic," the bulletin states.

"The chamber's policy on the matter was set out in the report of the executive council for 1981, which recorded the chamber's view that those blacks who held residential rights in the Western Cape should not be required, when seeking employment, to secure certificates from the Depart-

ment of Manpower that there were no coloured people available for the job for which they had applied

# Glider pilot dies in fall

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — A hang glider pilot plunged to his death from a hill near Newcastle yesterday

He was Mr Richard Charles Peters, aged 38, of Elm Street in Arbor Park

Mr Peters took off on his hang-glider about 5 pm. He appeared to get into difficulties and plunged to the ground.

# Cocaine case — man in court

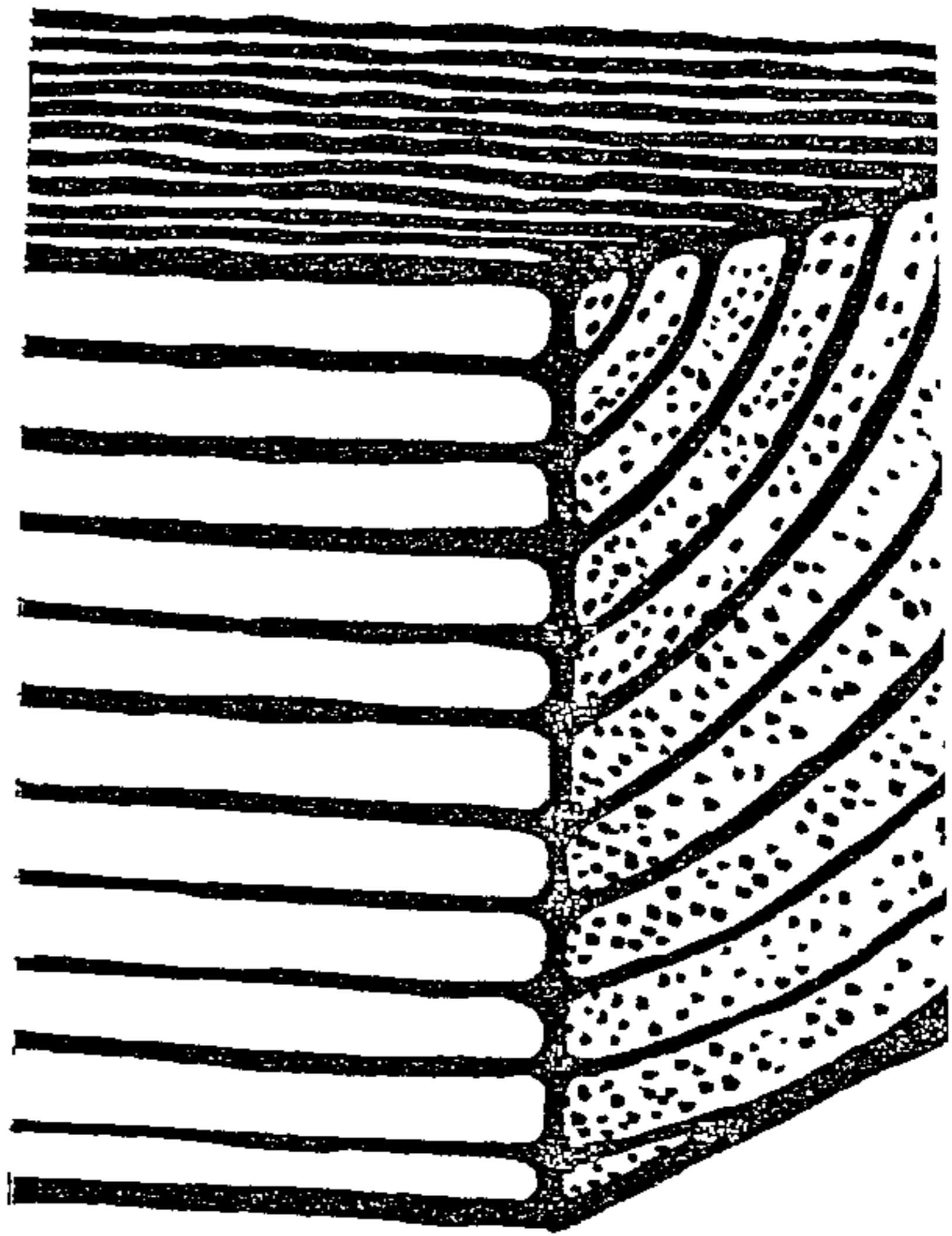
A 30-YEAR-OLD Zeekovlei man appeared in the Retreat Magistrate's Court today in connection with a charge of dealing in cocaine

Mr William Futeran, of Fisherman's Wall, Zeekovlei, did not plead and no evidence was led

Appearing for the State, Mr R Metz asked that the case be postponed until June 26 to allow for the results of the laboratory tests to be received from Pretoria.

Mr Futeran's bail of R1 000 was extended till that date

Mr Steberhagen was on the Bench. Mr Jack Kudo appeared for Mr Futeran



# Ruling helps black workers in cities

Stanford 21/5/82

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CAPE TOWN — In a judgment that could entitle hundreds of black labourers to bring their families to the city, the Cape Supreme Court yesterday granted a contract worker the right to permanent residence in the Western Cape

Mr Justice Schock declared Mr Totosi Stanford Boozi entitled to Section 10 (1) (B) rights and ordered the municipal labour officer at Nyanga to endorse his reference book accordingly

The Western Cape Administration Board and the Nyanga Labour Officer did not contest the action and must pay costs

In a test case in the Rand Supreme Court last September, Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Tikhoto, was entitled to permanent residence because he had worked for one employer for more than 10 years

But the East Rand Administration Board appealed Pending the

outcome of the appeal the ruling, which affects thousands of Reef workers, has been frozen

Mr Boozi's application was based on a claim to have worked for one employer for more than 10 years. He said he had worked for the same firm since 1969

Under the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, only blacks with Section 10 (1) (A), (B) or (C) rights may live permanently in urban areas, contract workers being allowed in for the duration of contracts

All other blacks may remain in a "white" area without permission for only 72 hours

To obtain Section 10 rights blacks must have lived continuously in a "white" area for 15 years, have worked for one employer for 10 years or for several employers for 15 years — or be a spouse or dependant of someone who qualifies —Sapa

CANDIDATE MUST enter in (1) the number of each question d (in the order in which it has wered), leave columns (2) and

Internal	External
(2)	(3)
65%	

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

Subject **ECONOMICS II**  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No **I**  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

## NOTE CAREFULLY

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

## WARNING

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

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

w/e. ARGUS 22/5/82 (261) (2200) (219) (240)

# Ruling gives hope to 5 000

Weekend Argus  
Reporter

ABOUT 5 000 black workers could have the right to permanent residence in the Western Cape as a result of a recent "test case" in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

They could, subject to certain conditions, work for whom they like, change jobs freely and — most important — gain some normality in their personal lives by being allowed to bring their families to the Western Cape from the "homelands".

## HISTORIC

In an historic judgment — only the second of its kind in South Africa — Mr Justice Shock ruled that Mr Totosi Stanford Booï — a worker for Fattis and Monis since 1969 — was entitled to remain in the Western Cape

permanently in terms of section 10 (I) (b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

The respondents — the Western Cape Administration Board and the Nyanga labour officer — did not contest the action and were ordered to pay costs.

The chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, told Weekend Argus: "I would say a safe figure of those who could qualify would be about 5 000 workers. The results can be very dangerous."

The pressure for housing, with a current waiting list of 4 000 would become greater — particularly for family housing — and workers would be inclined to sell their

labour more cheaply.

"I will study the order in depth as soon as I have received it officially. If the court has decided thus, we will have to legalise workers in similar cases," Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union — to which Mr Booï belongs, and which instituted the court action on his behalf — said "We welcome the decision because the people who will benefit live permanently in the Western Cape."

The union had informed its members in about 50 Western Cape factories more than a year ago that it intended instituting the test case and would now be informing them of the result.

"Workers concerned will now be able to bring their families to Cape Town when previously the only chance to see them was during their holidays," Mr Theron said.

● In the only other similar test case so far, a Transvaal Supreme Court judge ruled last year that a Germiston contract worker was entitled to permanent residence rights because he had worked continuously for one employer for more than 10 years.

But the East Rand Administration Board appealed against that judgment and its application to thousands of workers on the Reef has been frozen pending a decision from the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein.

# Status of 100 000 SATS workers may be tested

29/5/82 E. Post  
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**By SANDRA SMITH**  
THE status of more than 100 000 black employees of the SA Transport Services (SATS) as that of "casual servants" could be seriously challenged if the General Workers Union (GWU) goes ahead with a plan to bring a test case to court. Virtually all black SATS workers are classified as "casual servants" in terms of the SAR & H Services Act of 1960, even if they have been in the employ of the SATS their entire working life. It is a status which provides them with limited service conditions. The issue came to a head in January when an SATS employee in Port Elizabeth, Mr Jeremiah Stoki

Tolwana, was dismissed with only 24 hours' notice. No reason was given for his dismissal, but the GWU believed it was because he was the chairman of a workers' committee attached to the union. The union therefore sought legal advice at the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg. SATS spokesmen said because Mr Tolwana was classified as a casual servant, the conditions of his employment were not determined by the Act, but by internal regulations which provided for dismissal with 24 hours' notice. The GWU attorneys did not agree and argued that because he had worked

continuously for the SATS since 1969, he could not be classified as a casual servant. They felt he should at least have been regarded as a "temporary servant", which would have meant his employment conditions would have been governed by the Act. The SATS would then have had to give him 30 days' notice of dismissal. Lengthy negotiations between the GWU attorneys and the SATS took place, which could have led to the case going to court. However, before the matter could lead to a court hearing, the SATS paid Mr Tolwana a month's wages. They thus did not admit any liability and the status of

other workers in Mr Tolwana's position was not challenged. The union has decided to force the issue and bring a test case to court. If a court were to decide that black workers who have completed lengthy uninterrupted service to the SATS are entitled to the status of temporary servant, this would have important implications for all black SATS employees and the union. In terms of the Act, once they had this status they would automatically, after a specific period of time, be entitled to the somewhat more secure status of "permanent servant". A group of Port Eliza-

beth workers has already volunteered and been briefed by the GWU to go to court and have a ruling made about their status. The general secretary of the GWU, Mr Dave Lewis, is critical of the SATS attitude. He said the Act, with some important exceptions, was a fairly progressive piece of legislation. For example, it did not specifically provide for racial discrimination. Mr Lewis said the SATS had in fact manipulated it to discriminate against black workers. These developments are taking place against a backdrop of potential conflict between the SATS and

● Turn to Page 5

**MAURITIOUS** MAY 29, 1982

## Union plans to test black SATS workers' status

29/5/82 E. Post  
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● From Page 2  
GWU over the issue of recognition. An application to have a workers' committee attached to the union recognised has been rejected by the SATS. Spokesman for the employer have insisted labour relations must be conducted through SATS staff associations. Opening the annual congress of the Artisan Staff Association in Port Elizabeth last month, the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, dispelled all doubt about the SATS' attitude. He stated categorically the SATS would not negotiate with unregistered unions. He said one union

was organising SATS workers "in four of our biggest harbours" and the department would never recognise "outside unions". In response, the GWU warned that if railway workers in South Africa were not allowed representation by the union of their choice, the consequences could be politically and economically damaging. In a statement, the union said "The situation at the Port Elizabeth and East London docks is extremely tense and management appears to be completely insensitive to the potentially serious consequences of its actions". The SATS, as the largest

employer of blacks in South Africa, was not "exempt from the evolving industrial relations framework". The SATS should take the lead in implementing Government policy in this regard, the statement said. The GWU's attempts to discuss the issue with management had met with "intensified police harassment and management victimisation". Pamphlets attacking the union had been distributed at the harbours. Overseas transport unions have shown an interest in the dispute and the International Transport Workers Federation has promised its support for the GWU.

# Bill may defuse UIF issue

Staff Reporter

IN terms of a bill released in Parliament last week, Ciskeian and Transkeian contract workers could regain their unemployment insurance rights lost when those states became independent

The Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill extends the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to workers from neighbouring states, if the South African Government and the governments of those states have agreed to it

The Director-General of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, said yesterday he hoped the bill would go some way towards defusing tension over the issue

## Lost rights

With the independence of Transkei in 1976 and Ciskei last year, all contract and commuter workers from those homelands lost their rights to membership of the South African UIF. Permanent residents in the urban areas were not affected

Transkei workers have already been phased out and Ciskei workers are still being phased out. Benefits are preserved for three years after independence. In Transkei the benefits expired in 1979 and in Ciskei workers can still claim unemployment insurance until 1984

This means in effect that workers in the independent homelands — including Venda but not Bophuthatswana (where an internal UIF has been set up) — will have no security if they lose their jobs. This includes virtually the entire migrant workforce of Cape Town

All workers permanently resident in South Africa contribute 0.5 percent of their wages to the UIF, with employers contributing 0.3 percent of their employees' wages to the fund. The fund is further bolstered by a government subsidy

Worker anger over the issue in East London — where about 80 percent commute to work daily from Mdantsane in Ciskei — has led to uneasiness among employers and fears that the loss of UIF rights could spark strikes

At a mass meeting called by three trade unions earlier this year, workers elected to approach their companies and demand a refund of contributions they had paid into the fund

The principal objection of the workers was that many of them had been contributing to the fund for a number of years, but would now never benefit from their contributions. There was also dissatisfaction that an important decision affecting their lives had been taken without consulting them

## First stage

"The bill makes provision for agreements between the South African Government and those of neighbouring states which will permit contract workers to contribute to the UIF fund inside South Africa. Making this agreement possible is only the first stage in enabling workers to contribute to the fund," Dr Van der Merwe said

"The details would have to be hammered out with the respective countries," he said. Workers from other countries such as Lesotho could be included as well

Membership: 1981

Recognition:

Registration:

Founded: 1973

Area of Operation:

Officials: Secretar

4001

Durban

125 Gale

1 Centre

Address:

Year	
1980	
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1977	7
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1980/81  
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+ 3 900
Total

# Transkei fund for workers planned

Argus 3/6/82  
Argus Bureau 201

Leaders & Welders

EAST LONDON A  
Transkei-South African  
unemployment insur-  
ance fund is to be estab-  
lished for Transkei  
workers, the Minister of  
the Interior, Chief D D P  
Ndamase, has told the  
National Assembly

S.A.

He said it had been  
agreed in negotiations  
with South Africa that a  
Transkei scheme would  
be administered in  
Transkei

Union

Establishment of the  
fund without the co-op-  
eration of South Africa,  
where most Transkeians  
work, would have put it  
at high risk, he said

al Union

Revenue would come  
from employees in  
Transkei, employers in  
Transkei the Transkei  
Government, Transkei  
workers in South Africa  
and a statutory contri-  
bution from the South  
African Government

At independence,  
Transkeians ceased con-  
tributing to the South  
African fund

They were entitled to  
benefit from the fund  
for three years after  
independence

Amalgamated Engineering U  
Media Workers Association  
Paper, Wood & Allied Work  
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron &  
S.A. Electrical Workers  
S.A. Society of Journalis  
S.A. Typographical Union  
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National Union of Furniture  
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Trunk & Box Workers Industr

Transvaal Leather and Allied

Textile Workers Union (Trans

Textile Workers Industrial

Tanning, Footwear and Allied

Tailoring Workers, Dressmak

S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Un

S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Un

South African Allied Workers

National Union of Textile Wor

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National Union of Clothing Wo

General Workers Union of Sout

General Workers Union

Garment Workers Union (Weste

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Black Allied Workers Union

African Trunk & Box Workers Un

African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)

African Garment Workers Union (Natal)

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers

African Tobacco Workers Union

Tobacco

Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union

Western Province Sweet Workers Union

S.A. Electrical Workers Association

S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders

South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

Sugar Industry Employees Union

Sweet Workers Union

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)

# Calling card contract system under fire

D. Dispatch 3/6/82 201 20%

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## Tobacco

Africa  
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## Textile

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Garmen  
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Genera

General Workers Union  
National Union of Clothing Workers  
National Union of Leather Workers  
National Union of Textile Workers  
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)  
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union  
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union (Cape)  
Tailoring Workers, Dressmaking & Furriers Indus  
Tanning, Footwear and Allied Workers Union  
Textile Workers Industrial Union  
Textile Workers Union (Transvaal)  
Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial Union  
Trunk & Box Workers Industrial Union

ZWELITSHA — A front-bencher who lives in Port Elizabeth, Mr W F Ximiya, has criticised the "calling card system" whereby labourers were required to return home every year to renew their contracts

Speaking during the discussion of the vote for manpower utilisation, he said the system was the result of demands by chiefs who had felt that if workers were allowed to stay long in cities, they might forsake their families

The system had helped the perpetrators of the influx control regulations because whites did not want blacks to live in the cities permanently

Mr Ximiya said in terms of influx control regulations if a person worked continuously for one employer for 10 years, the person qualified for permanent residence and was entitled to own business and other rights in the urban

area. The calling card system deprived the people of those rights

"People from homelands are not entitled to permanent residence because of the bad system. It cuts our throats"

He said he and two other Port Elizabeth residents went to Pretoria to complain about the system and were told that the chiefs wanted the system

Mr B D R Myataza, MP for Hewu, said the calling card system was not a bad idea. Men left to work in the cities leaving their young wives behind. Then they met beautiful and well dressed women, got enticed and forgot about their wives

In his reply Chief Maqoma said the system was a stopvalve by chiefs to ensure that men did not sever relations with their families and also that they sent money

If women were sent to work in the cities instead of men, would they not cut relations with their husbands back home, he asked

"In the same way as you find beautiful and well dressed women in the cities you find handsome and elegant men," he said amid laughter

Chief Maqoma said that after independence the government had decentralised and had offices of consuls-general in various cities where workers could renew their contracts

The Deputy Whip, Chief D N Mavuso, from Victoria East, praised the department for creating understanding between the employer and the employee

Previous governments should have taken note of this

A worker who was not satisfied with working conditions would not show much production. Previously blacks were exploited by other races

Chief Mavuso also criticised the meagre rations and pay farm workers received. He accused white farmers of dumping their workers without any provision of pension or other benefits when they were old —  
DDR

## Wood & Wood Products, including Furniture

National Union of Furniture & Allied Workers of S.A.  
Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union  
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

## Paper & Paper Products, Printing & Publishing

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa  
Media Workers Association of South Africa  
Paper, Wood & Allied Workers Union  
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders & Welders  
S.A. Electrical Workers Association  
S.A. Society of Journalists  
S.A. Typographical Union  
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)



X (2) (a) and (b) No  
Hanson Q 61.1020  
Residents of Crossroads 1022  
201 9/6/82  
\*19 Mr K M ANDREW asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether any residents of Crossroads

1021

WEDNESDAY 9 JUNE 1982

1022

are being (a) requested or (b) instructed to move to New Crossroads, if so, (i) how many, (ii) which residents are involved and (iii) why are they being so requested or instructed.

- (2) whether such residents' rights to remain in (a) the Western Cape and (b) Crossroads will be affected by their refusal to move.
- (3) whether the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape held any meetings with Crossroads residents during June 1982, if so, (a) what was the purpose of such meetings and (b) what was the nature of the discussions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) and (b)(i), (ii) and (iii) *Bona fide* residents residing in sections 1 and 2 of old Crossroads were instructed to move into the 226 new houses in "New Crossroads" because these houses were specifically built for them and they are empty at present. Notices were served on the first 30 owners of structures as well as their lodgers in old Crossroads.
- (2) (a) and (b) Residents who qualify in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) will not forfeit any rights but those who qualify in terms of my agreement of 5 June 1979 will forfeit their rights in Crossroads and in the Western Cape.
- (3) The Chief Commissioner held a meeting with the Crossroads Committee on 2 June 1982 and with the residents on 3 June 1982.
- (a) and (b) the purpose of both meetings was to inform the people that 226 houses which were specifically built for them on their request stood empty in "New Crossroads". The people were also informed that should

they refuse to move to the new houses those who do not qualify in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) will forfeit their rights acquired in terms of my agreement of 5 June 1979.

Nyanga squatters

\*20 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether he has received a report from the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape concerning the processing of applications received from Nyanga squatters if not, when does he expect to receive a report if so, (a) when did he receive the report, (b) how many persons are involved and (c) when will decisions be made with regard to the applications?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Co-operation and Development has received a report from the Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape. The Department is at present studying the report and it will be submitted to me as soon as possible.

I can add that I received it last night and that we are dealing with it quickly. X

# Crossroads residents warned by Koornhof

CAPT TINKS 10/6/87 (201) Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Squatters in Crossroads who refused to move to houses in New Crossroads have been warned that they will lose their special dispensation to live in the Western Cape

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said this had been conveyed to the Crossroads committee in two meetings last week

He told Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) that the rights of those who qualified legally under the Black Urban Areas Act to be in the area would not be affected

However, those given special permission to live in the Western Cape in an agreement Dr Koornhof made on June 5, 1979 would forfeit their rights in Crossroads and the Western Cape if they refused to move into new housing Dr Koornhof said *bona fide* residents in sections one and two of Crossroads were instructed to move into the 226 new houses in New Crossroads

Handwritten notes and diagrams:

- Top left: "Cap. Tinks" and "10/6/87" with circled numbers "201" and "202".
- Top right: "Political Correspondent" and "201".
- Center: A diagram showing a rectangular area with a diagonal line and a point on it. To the right of the diagram are the fractions  $\frac{25/10}{24/4}$  and  $\frac{25/10}{21/1}$ .
- Bottom left: "Date - 1 by South S. Area" and "at 1st p.m. 5-8".
- Bottom center: "D.C. ... of 11" and "to ...".
- Bottom right: A diagram showing a rectangular area with a diagonal line and a point on it, labeled "L" and "length".

# report viation h SA's urs

standardized aircraft

The commission recommended that a local organization be set up to help prevent air accidents. An average of 170 air accidents occurred in South Africa each year — on a par with most major countries.

Part of the convention's task would be to furnish pilots with information on accident trends and how they could be avoided.

## 'Lack of skill'

The commission said it had found a lack of business skill and management in financial administration of State airports.

"With proper use of modern business and accounting methods, State airports as a whole should make substantial profits."

Generally, the commission found the basic structures and standards of civil aviation in South Africa to be sound.

Indeed, in some respects we are ahead of comparable countries but there are other major aspects in which we have fallen badly behind and which the national interest is being adversely affected.

The industry must carry the blame for many of these problems, and for pressing for a bigger and stronger Directorate of Civil Aviation," the report stated — Sapa

11/6/82

## pensioners

The Minister of Transport Mr Pen Kotze told a meeting of the Parow City Council yesterday that his department would give an initial R2 856 000 for the complex to be built on a seven-hectare open lot between the Paarl National Road and Amendal. Parow falls in a constituency



The leader of the Fingo delegation, Mr Isaac Tembani, displays the deeds of sale of the land from which the government removed the 3 000-strong Fingo community in 1977. In the background are other members of the eight-person delegation. The deeds indicate that the land, in the Humansdorp-Tsitsikamma area, was given to the Fingos in 1834 by the British Governor of the Cape Colony, Sir George Grey.

# Koornhof refuses to see Fingo delegates

CAPG Links 11/6/82 (201)

By ENRICO KEMP

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday refused to see a delegation from the Fingo people who were forced off their land in 1977 and resettled in a Ciskei village as a result of the government's homeland consolidation policy.

The eight member delegation arrived in Cape Town yesterday afternoon to petition Dr Koornhof for permission to return to the land in the Humansdorp-Tsitsikamma area.

The MP for Albany Mr Errol Moorcroft (PF) said yesterday that Dr Koornhof had refused to grant an interview with the delegation. Mr Moorcroft was referred to the Department of Foreign Affairs because the Fingo people were considered citizens of an

"independent State".

The land, which was given to the Fingo people in 1834 by the British governor of the Cape Colony, Sir George Grey, has been expropriated by the government and is up for sale to white farmers.

The Fingos were forced off the land by armed policemen in November 1977 and resettled in small wooden houses at Elukanyweni ("Place of Light"), a settlement in the Keiskammahoek Valley in the Ciskei.

The leader of the delegation Mr Isaac Tembani said yesterday that he in interview with Dr Koornhof was to have been a last resort in our attempts to go back to Tsitsikamma.

Holding a copy of the deeds of sale for the Fingo and Mr Tembani said to us, "It is like armed robbery. The government has stolen our

land, the land which has been our birthright for 150 years."

He said the Fingo people were "suffering terribly" in the resettlement camp at Elukanyweni. The houses built of planks stapled on to frames were cold and draughty and health and community services were virtually non-existent.

But the saddest thing is that nearly every month someone dies of starvation. Many people lost their jobs when we were moved. At Tsitsikamma even the old men and women could till their land, but here there is nothing.

Mr Tembani told how the magistrate and officials of the former Department of Bantu Administration in Humansdorp had first approached the Fingo people in 1977 to tell

them that they had to leave their land.

Until then the Fingo people had lived a peaceful pastoral existence cultivating their own crops and grazing their herds.

In November 1977 policemen armed with revolvers, rifles and knobkerries moved in and told the people they would be arrested if they did not leave the land. Many of the tribesmen had resisted and been arrested and kept overnight in police cells before being sent by bus to the resettlement camp.

The Fingo breadwinners now live as migrant workers near their jobs in Humansdorp and visit their families only when they can afford it. Bus fares to Elukanyweni, 200 kilometres from Humansdorp, cost R26.

206 201

# Black Sash Advice Of the law to work for 1

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

DIFFICULTIES in obtaining reference books and workseekers' permits are just two of the problems people take to the Black Sash Advice Office

Since the organisation opened its office at the Constantia Centre in Port Elizabeth at the beginning of May, the volunteers, who are on duty on Saturday mornings from 10am to noon, have dealt with a steady stream of cases

They have helped explain the monumental and often cruel intricacies of apartheid legislation and helped iron out red tape

Their main object is to help people to "make the law work for them instead of against them", as one worker explained, and to give others confidence to tackle problems themselves

The tremendous amount of documentation which has to be gathered together before race re-classification is applied for has been explained to two coloureds people seeking to be re-classified as Africans

In one instance the man was married to an African woman and wished to be re-classified so that he and his family could live in a decent house in a black area

His letter to the advice office described his present abode as a "lousy match-box"

He said he had no desire to live in a coloured area — if they had to move, his wife had threatened to leave him

"If I lose my wife, I'll lose myself," he wrote

A worker spent considerable time helping him with applications and forms which had to be submitted

What makes it worthwhile for the women who give up so much of their time to help others is the delight expressed by people whose apparently insurmountable problems are solved



The vice-president of Pebco, Mr JACKSON MDONGWE, receives advice from a Black Sash Advice Office in Constantia Centre VANESSA TONKS, in the recently opened Black Sash Advice Office in Constantia Centre in Port Elizabeth. People are Sisters URBAN and NOREEN, from the Marymount Convent in Ulitenhage. People with the office may do so at 542272

"My deepest thanks Everything is now in order The man you sent me to was just a reasonable somebody," wrote one man who had initially been refused a workseeker's permit in Port Elizabeth

However, the Black Sash workers knew better The man had been born in Paterson, a "prescribed" area, and was entitled to move to any other prescribed area within the jurisdiction of the East

Cape Administration Board

The Black Sash directed him to the right department and to a sympathetic official and in no time his problem was solved

A young man and his sponsor were jubilant when their problem was solved The youth wanted to become a male nurse

However, he had the "misfortune" to be born in the farming area near Port Alfred — if he had been

born in the urban area he would have been allowed to put his name down at Livingstone Hospital without any difficulties

The labour officer in Port Elizabeth explained that the youth could come in on a contract basis

But the hospital explained they had a long waiting list and they could not take on the youth unless he had a local stamp on his reference book

The Regional Labour

Office was approached — said the youth would be allowed to stay in Port Elizabeth if the hospital guarantee him a job.

The hospital was approached and he taken on

Recently the office helped a teenager reference book The township office had refused him with down as his father had failed pay his lodger's fees.

A worker wrote to

- 3 names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

missioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

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

# Black Sash Advice Office gets to work for the people



**JACKSON MDONGWE, receives advice from a Black Sash counsellor, Mrs [Name], who opened Black Sash Advice Office in Constantia Centre, North End Looking on from the Marymount Convent in Uitenhage. People wishing to get in touch with the office may do so at 542272**

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born in the urban area he would have been allowed to put his name down at Livingstone Hospital without any difficulties

The labour officer in Port Elizabeth explained that the youth could come in on a contract basis

But the hospital explained they had a long waiting list and they could not take on the youth unless he had a local stamp on his reference book

The Regional Labour

Office was approached and said the youth would be allowed to stay in Port Elizabeth if the hospital could guarantee him a job

The hospital was again approached and he was taken on.

Recently the office helped a teenager obtain a reference book. The township office had refused to issue him with documents as his father had failed to pay his lodger's fees

A worker wrote to the

township office pointing out firmly that it was illegal for the office to withhold documentation from any young workseeker because of his parents' failure to pay fees

"His family needs his contribution. Please help him," the writer asked, and the youth was issued with the necessary papers the same day

Then there was the case of a young man who wanted to be registered as a lodger

in Zwidé. He had a good job in Newton Park and his employers were keen to keep him on

However, the Labour Bureau turned down his application as his reference book showed that he had been born in a non-prescribed area

He wanted to live with his family and earn a decent wage

The office wrote to a superintendent in Zwidé, explaining the youth's predicament

"Please give him the chance to live with his family and earn a decent income by giving him a lodger's card," the letter ended

Not all pleas for help concern racial laws and red tape

One man sent off R100 as an instalment on a new car to an apparently non-existent firm in Durban. The office was able to contact its sister office in Durban and it investigated the matter

A man whose leg was broken in a hit-and-run accident was assured that he had a legitimate claim and he was advised to approach a lawyer

Working at the advice office has its lighter moments. One volunteer had a knock at her door late at night. Two aspirant entrepreneurs wanted a loan of R1 000 to set up a small business in New Brighton

They were gently told that the volunteers did not have unlimited supplies of cash and advised to draft a letter to the Small Development Corporation

missioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

-qualification and to possible exclusion from the city

A

# Not all black workers must be registered

249  
201  
204

**EAST LONDON** — Blacks with certain Section 10 rights need not be registered by employers, the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab), Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday.

The rights concerned are those of Section 10 1 (a), (b), and (c) in terms of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945.

Mr Koch was commenting on a statement by Mrs C Mackenzie, of Bonnie Doon, here, who said she had surprised, on her last visit to the Ecab offices to pay fees for employing blacks, when told she no longer had to notify the labour bureau when engaging

and discharging certain blacks.

She wondered how many employers of black labour were aware of this.

Mr Koch said this was the case in all areas under the Ecab.

"All employers have to do is advise the labour bureau of their engagement of such workers," he said.

"They do not have to register them but they have to pay the levies employers pay for black workers."

Mr Koch said the same applied to Mdantsane residents who enjoyed the same rights in East London.

He explained that this

was why he had made a statement in April informing employers that Mdantsane residents who satisfied certain requirements did not have to go to the labour bureau in Duncan Village to register as work-seekers.

All they needed was clearance from the manager's office, Mdantsane, to seek work in East London.

Employers who engaged such workers, provided they satisfied the legal requirements under the three-sections of the Act stated above, had to report the employment to the labour bureau but did not need to register the workers.

Mr Koch said — DDR

ANY CANDIDATE MUST enter in (1) the number of each question asked (in the order in which it has answered), leave columns (2) and ink

Internal	External
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30	
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Initials	

Paper No II (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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

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

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



# Voluntary lay-offs help migrants

ARGUS 9/7/82

~~323~~ (201)  
~~189~~ (165)

Labour Reporter  
WORKERS at Trident Marine Engineering with rights to remain permanently in the Western Cape have volunteered to be retrenched to save their fellow contract workers from having to return to the homelands, where the chances of finding alternative employment are minimal.

Trident Marine retrenched 13 workers earlier this month because of a downturn in the dry-dock sectors of their operations according to Industrial Relations manager, Mr. G. Cormack.

#### VOLUNTEER

Mr. Cormack said the retrenchment exercise had been made easier for both management and the workers because of a previously negotiated procedure with the workers and their union, the General Workers' Union.

According to a GWU spokesman, the workers

were informed of the decision to retrench in advance. They decided that those with Section 10 1(a) and (b) rights, entitling them to remain permanently in Cape Town, would volunteer to be the first to go, rather than let the contract workers return to the homelands.

"The union and the workers are concerned that retrenchment will lead to increased rural poverty. Rather than let their fellow workers suffer the full burden of retrenchment, those with Section 10 rights gave up their jobs to protect the contract workers from unemployment," said the spokesman.

"The union is proud of the stand made by these workers. It is an example of the unity between migrants and Section 10 workers in our union," she added.

● Jobs in peril — Page 19.



# Extra damages for labourer

CAPL Times 9/7/82 (201)

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court yesterday ordered an increase in the damages to be paid to a Transkeian contract labourer who was assaulted by a Cape farmer and his son

Three judges ordered that the amount to be paid to Mr Nkosana ("Popeye") Mangwane be increased from R3 612 to R5 012

The case received wide publicity in 1979 when the sentence imposed on the elderly Rawsonville farmer, Mr Phillipus Petrus du Toit, was increased by the Appeal Court. The case followed assaults on Mr Mangwane and Mr Hendrik Jacobs on the Du Toit farm on December 12, 1977. Mr Jacobs died as a result of the assault.

Mr Mangwane was awarded damages against Mr Du Toit and his son, Mr Roelof Erasmus du Toit, by the Cape Supreme Court.

The son was also convicted and sentenced for the assaults.

## Humiliation

The Appeal Court yesterday allowed an appeal by Mr Mangwane against the amount of damages awarded to him as a result of the assault.

Allowing the appeal, the judges took into account

● The contempt with which the Du Toits treated Mr Mangwane in the humiliating assault

that lasted about four hours,

● The attack on him in the presence of his fellow workers, and

● The use of insulting words and expressions and accusing Mr Mangwane of a crime he did not commit

The damages granted by Mr Justice A P Burger in the Cape Supreme Court on May 1, 1980 amounted to R3 612, with certain costs

## Sadistic

Yesterday Mr Justice Cillie, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Muller and Mr Justice Viljoen, set aside the lower court's order, except for the part declaring Mr Mangwane a necessary witness.

Mr Mangwane was granted R5 012 in damages, with costs.

Mr Justice Cillie said the assault was not committed by two men who had lost control of themselves. It was not committed in anger caused suddenly by provocation.

It was a deliberate, calculated and sadistic assault on two defenceless men, the judge said.

The lower court had found that the Du Toits at no stage attempted to find medical assistance for Mr Mangwane. On the contrary they ordered him to take a hoe and resume his work in vineyard. This increased, if not his injuries, then at least his pain and agony.

Furthermore, one of the

results of laying a false charge against him and saying he had disappeared was that police did not find him until 3am on the morning after the assault.

Medical aid and the alleviation of pain were therefore considerably delayed.

Mr Justice Cillie said it was not clear Mr Justice Burger had taken all those aspects into account.

The lower court had found that the experience "will be an unpleasant and painful memory for the rest of his life".

## Hanging

In assessing damages, it was significant that the Du Toits tried to shift the blame for injuring and killing Mr Jacobs to Mr Mangwane by laying a false charge against him after they had failed to implicate him by trying to force him to be a collaborator in the hanging of their other victim.

Mr Justice Cillie said the extent to which Mr Justice Burger had failed to take into account the gravity of the behaviour of the Du Toits would appear from the Appeal Court's estimate of fair and equitable compensation.

The award was made up of a loss of a week's wages (R12), R2 000 for pain, shock and suffering and R3 000 for mental anguish — Sapa

(201) 240 206  
CAPE TIMES 12/7/82

# Amendment 'setback for black workers'

Staff Reporter

HOPES for an improved dispensation for blacks had suffered two setbacks because of an amendment to the Black Labour Regulations, the Athlone Advice Office said in its May report.

The amendment — notice R798 in the Government Gazette of April 23 — had cancelled for the Western Cape the automatic transfer of qualified workers from one prescribed area to another, the report said.

"Should a person qualified in another prescribed area try to register a job in the Western Cape, permission may be refused on any of nine grounds."

The AAO said a Coloured Labour Clearance Certificate was now necessary, but permission could be refused if there

were "suitable unemployed local blacks"

"Transfers into the Western Cape are therefore now practically impossible"

Before this cancellation, the transfer provisions provided much-needed relief for qualified people forced to remain in a prescribed area with no prospects of employment

They were able to move to a larger centre where they could find employment so that the transfer could not be refused.

The second change regards the withdrawal of exemption from section 9(1) of the Urban Areas Act "which means that employers can no longer automatically house legal employees. Permission and a licence must be obtained from the Board to house workers"

# Worker permits: Black Sash reacts

THE Black Sash today reacted strongly to an announcement that the West Cape Administration Board would delay dealing with applications from contract workers to stay permanently in the Peninsula

The board received applications from workers in the wake of two separate but similar cases heard in the Cape and

Rand Supreme Courts earlier this year

The courts granted permanent residence permits to two contract workers on the grounds that they had worked for one employer continually for 10 years

A spokesman for the board confirmed today that applications had been received from workers, but said they would not be dealt with until the outcome of an

appeal against the judgments was known.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of Black Sash, said the court's decision in the Cape was quite clear and the Government was legally obliged to grant the permits

"In the Cape there was no appeal against the case so the Supreme Court decision is now law," she said

The board spokesman said those workers who had made applications for work permits would have their contracts lengthened until the Appeal Court decision was known

"This is a straightforward untruth," Mrs Duncan said "People in the Witwatersrand who have lost their jobs are not having their work permits renewed"

# Meeting on new urban blacks bill

Chief Reporter

THE "more stringent" implications for urban blacks of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill are to be discussed at a public meeting to be held at Rondebosch on Monday night

The meeting has been called by the Cape Western Region of the Black Sash and the speakers will be Professor Nic Olivier, MP, a Progressive Federal Party spokesman on laws affecting blacks, and Ms Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash and also an authority on laws affecting urban blacks

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has, with the Black Communities Development Bill, been referred to a parliamentary select committee

It will have the effect of replacing the Urban Areas Act of 1945 as amended and in doing so, says a Black Sash analysis, "it will control the lives of urban blacks even more stringently"

In terms of the new measure, no unauthorized person shall at any time during the hours 10pm to 5am, be present in an urban area

The Black Sash analysis, conducted by Mrs R N Robb, says "This will not apply to commuters travelling to or from work or in using public transport — including a licensed taxi — to a destination outside the urban area

"It would appear that between 10pm and 5am streets and premises in white and black areas will be combed to make sure that unauthorized blacks are not present

"This will surely mean the stopping of every black during these hours to separate the authorized from the unauthorized, as well as the searching of houses at night

Mrs Robb says it would also appear that no Ciskeians or Transkeians who constituted 90 percent of the black population of Cape Town, would in terms of the bill become permanent residents here, nor would the children of permanent residents born after the date on which their States became independent

She sums up her analysis of the bill by saying "It would appear that there will be no recourse to the courts. The decision of the 'designated officer' seems to be final

### 'No security'

"It (the bill) finally prevents future generations of blacks from having any security in urban areas. Ciskeians and Transkeians will only be able to come into urban areas on contract for a specified period and their years with one employer will no longer give them the right of permanent residence — since they are not South Africans

"Surely this bill will make Kwazulu and others who have not yet taken independence all the more determined to refuse to do so"

● The meeting on Monday night is to be held in the Rondebosch Congregational Church Hall, in Belmont Road

D. Disputis  
15/7/82

# Assurance given to Ciskei job hunters

EAST LONDON — Problems affecting Ciskeians seeking work in East London while waiting for Ciskei books of life were being taken up "at the highest level" the director of the Ciskei manpower component at Mdantsane, Mr C Meyers said

Mr Meyers was asked to comment on complaints by Mdantsane residents that Ciskeians who applied for jobs at the Manpower Centre in Mdantsane were turned away if they did not have reference books

Two men, Mr J Mbayo and Mr M Mabali, said they had been to the Manpower Centre to apply for jobs in East

London, but that a Mr Smith had told them it was pointless going to East London with temporary identity papers

They said he had told them officials at the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) labour bureau in Duncan Village would not accept the documents

When Mr Smith was asked about the allegation from the two men, he referred inquiries to Mr Meyers

Mr Meyers said the problem was that a Mr Jordaan who handled applications at the Ecab labour bureau would not accept workseekers without proper identity documents and had on

previous occasions insisted on reference books

Asked about a statement by the chief director of the Ecab, Mr Louis Koch, that as from April 13 there would be no need for Mdantsane residents who satisfied officials there of their eligibility to seek work in East London to register as workseekers at the labour bureau, Mr Meyers said "I wish I could see that letter because we were never given that information here"

He said as far as he was concerned the final word on whether people qualified to seek work in East London depended

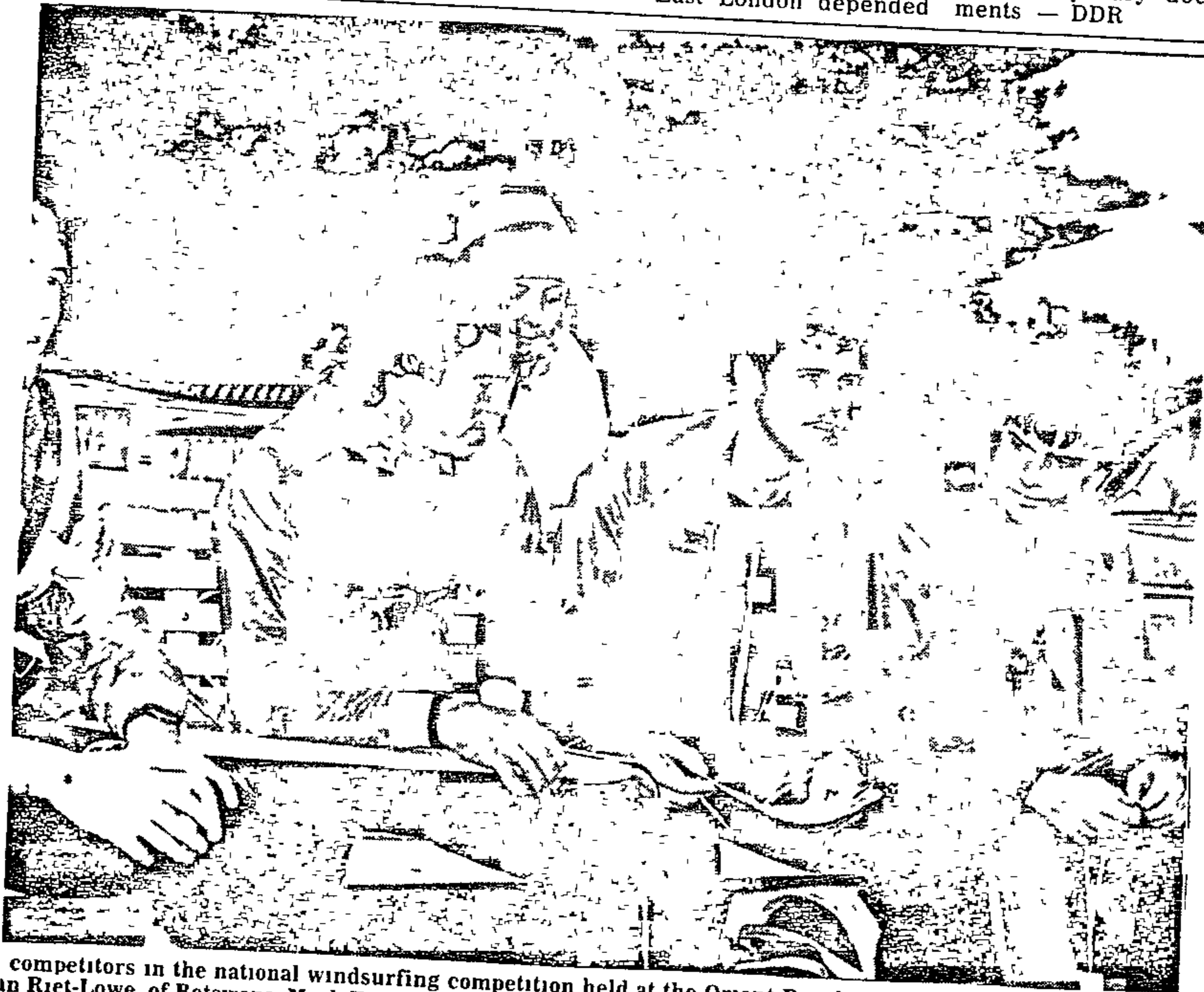
entirely on the decision of Ecab officials

"This has always been the case. It's not something new and we are not aware of any change," Mr Meyers said

He was interested in finding out what Mr Koch would say on the matter

Mr Koch was not available for comment yesterday and the acting chief director of the Ecab, Mr B J Mathee, said he would check with officials in East London and comment today

But he added that as far as he knew there should be no problems with temporary documents — DDR



competitors in the national windsurfing competition held at the Orient Beach are, from left, Mark Fitzpatrick with his wife Debbi, Peter McLeod and John Lawson all from the Transvaal

## ... bursting out at festival of arts

... ca. will play several concerts, with Jeremy Menuhin as piano soloist and Pierre Amoyal as violin soloist

where refreshments will be available

Tickets for the Boldly Beethoven festival sold very quickly this year.

but a few seats remain for certain performances

Accommodation is hard to come by

point

The activities in Grahamstown run through to next Friday, July 23

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# ECAB chief: job hunters need photos

EAST LONDON — Temporary documents used by Mdantsane workseekers who applied for jobs in East London would be accepted if they were accompanied by certified photographs of those applying, the acting chief director of the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab), Mr B J Mathee, said yesterday

Mr Mathee was reacting to claims that workseekers from Mdantsane were turned back if they

presented temporary identity documents when applying for jobs at the Mdantsane manpower centre

Mr Mathee said there had been problems with people who applied for jobs at the labour bureau with temporary documents

"It is now a standing regulation that such people should produce photographs that have been certified by a commissioner of oaths," he said. — DDR

## Would-be hijackers overpowered

HONG KONG. — Hijackers tried to commandeer a Chinese airliner on a flight from Shanghai to Peking today, the New Evening Post newspaper reported.

It said hijackers tried to take over the turbo-prop Viscount plane while it was over Wuxi, in Jiangsu province but the crew overpowered them after a fight and the plane landed safely at Nanking.

The pro Peking newspaper gave no source for its report and did not say how many people were on the plane.

Five days ago five men tried to seize a Chinese Ilushin-18 on a flight from Xian, northern China, to Shanghai and force the pilot to fly to Taiwan.

They were beaten by passengers and crew and the plane landed safely in spite of a two-metre hole in the fuselage caused by an explosion — Sapa-Reuters.

# Workers seek permanent city residence

ARGUS  
30/7/82  
201 206 240 289

### Labour Reporter

MORE than 170 contract workers, each with more than 10 years of continuous service, have applied for permanent urban residence in the Western Cape in the past few months — adding to the list of more than 5 000 applications that have so far been lodged with the Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

### ENTITLED

The Supreme Court order handed down in May to Mr Totosi Stanford Boo, a Fattis and Monis worker, granting him Section 10 1 (b) rights, entitling him to remain permanently with his family in the urban area, has given hope to many other contract workers who have spent years travelling annually to the homelands to renew their contracts and see their families.

In terms of Section 10 1 (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act, Africans are entitled to permanent residence in an urban area if they have worked

continuously for one employer for 10 years or for more than one for 15 years.

According to a spokesman for Murray and Roberts Construction, applications for 168 contract workers with more than 10 years continuous service at the firm have been forwarded to the Chief Commissioner.

It is believed another large construction firm has made similar applications on behalf of their employees.

### ANOTHER 8

The African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU), who took the local Administration Board to court on Mr Boo's behalf, has applied for a further eight workers to be granted Section 10 1 (b) rights.

The union is supported in its application by letters from the employers.

Mrs D. Bishop of the Black Sash said the Athlone Advice Office had made about 500 such applications.

The question of permanent residence is becoming increasingly urgent for contract workers as

the new legislation affecting black movement into the cities looms on the horizon.

The new Bill — The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill — contains a clause which will allow the Minister to declare any provisions of the Act not applicable in certain areas or to certain people.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, who is president of the Black Sash, has described the Bill as "horrendous in its implications for black people," said she was convinced that this clause would affect thousands of migrant workers who might otherwise be granted permanent residence.

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## Six 'th ship in

Shipping Editor  
SIX "foreign" members of the crew of the Greek freighter Marika who threatened to leave the ship because of a wage dispute when it was in Cape Town 13 days ago, are in jail in East London pending repatriation after being "thrown off".

The seamen — two Portuguese, two Egyptians, a Tanzanian and a Tunisian — are being held as illegal immigrants until they can be flown home.

The chaplain in charge of the Missions to Seamen in East London, the Rev Roy Allen, said the men were "thrown off" the Marika four days ago "in spite of protests from them and requests that they wanted to remain on board and sail with the

# Bill on blacks — petition planned

ARGUS

9/8/82

200

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~~207~~

A PETITION protesting against the drastic measures of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill is to be drawn up following a meeting yesterday organised by the Federation of South African Women to commemorate National Women's Day.

passed. Dr Kooijhof will simply use the provision of this Bill to push these people out. We must be prepared for this," she said.

● See page 11

A motion rejecting the Bill out of hand was passed at the meeting, attended by more than 200 people.

The motion was supported by the Black Sash and the Women's Movement for Peace. A meeting to organise the petition will be held at the Nyanga Art Centre tomorrow at 7 pm. All interested organisations were invited to attend to draft the petition and get it underway.

Mrs Annie Silinga, one of 20 000 women who marched on Pretoria on August 9, 1956, protesting against the pass laws, urged women to unite and fight the new Bill.

### SERIOUS

"This new Bill is fire and not child's play. All black women must think about it very seriously," she said.

She warned women not to sit around drinking tea and coffee when the new Bill meant they wouldn't know where their children would be sent in future.

Speaking from the floor, a community worker drew attention to the plight of the Nyanga bush people who were facing a September 20 deadline for a decision on their fate.

She pointed out that the deadline could be extended.

"It seems clear now that once this law is



*Sowetan*  
**Cleared** (201)

FOUR people convicted of being in the Cape illegally after they were deported to the Transkei had their convictions set aside in the Cape Supreme Court on Monday.

Mr Elvis Phumelelo Mbovana, Mr Magindwa Manxiwa, Mr Seymour Menziwa and Mrs Louisa Ngqola appealed before Mr Justice Rose-Innes and Mr Justice Williamson.

On March 19, they were found guilty in the Langa Commissioners' Court of contravening Section 22 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act.

Reference book  
E. Post  
delay costs  
10/18/82 201  
man a pension

By GILLIAN McAINSH  
A 72-YEAR-OLD Walmer Township resident cannot apply for his old age pension before he has received his reference book

But Mr Wilson Gungxe says he has been waiting for his reference book since April, 1981

However, no one from the Department of Co-operation and Development had any knowledge of Mr Gungxe and in November 1981 police were asked to assist in tracing records of his existence. The investigation drew a blank

Last month he was asked to produce a statement from a relative confirming his age, which he did

Since then, he says, nothing has happened

Another Walmer Township man, Mr Ndimeni Booi, 27, has been waiting seven years for his reference book

In 1975 Mr Booi received a temporary identification document which expires every two months

He showed the Evening Post the most recent one — a flimsy piece of paper issued in 1979 and stamped and restamped

It was worn along the creases and has had to be

taped together with adhesive tape

"I can do nothing with that paper because it is not a reference book," he said

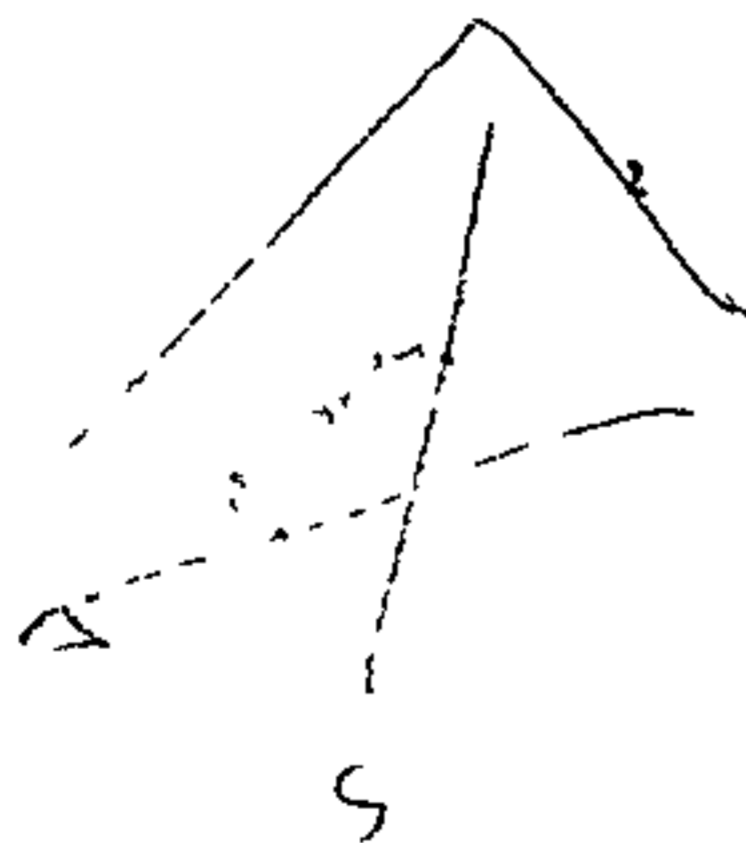
A former employee of the East Cape Administration Board, who is involved with black pensioners, said pension and reference book administration was in a "shambles"

"You can imagine what might happen if Mr Gungxe has to wait for seven years for his reference book — he might not even live that long"

The Regional Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J F Fourie, said the delay in obtaining a reference book for Mr Gungxe was because he "never applied in his whole life for a reference book and he has never paid taxes"

Mr Fourie said "He really owes us back taxes, but I think in his case we'll have to make an exception because he has no source of income"

When he heard of Mr Booi's plight, he said the seven-year wait was "very long" and suggested that Mr Booi come to him personally



# Blacks in city protest against new Bill

MAGS  
17/8/82

201  
201

ABOUT 700 residents of Cape Town's black townships decided unanimously last night to reject the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

At a meeting at the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga, it was also decided to send a letter of protest against the Bill to the Government.

The Bill, which was introduced at this year's session of Parliament, has already evoked widespread criticism.

Measures contained in the Bill include

- A fine of R500 (or six months' imprisonment) for accommodating blacks illegally. This applies to white and black householders

- Fines for blacks in an urban area without permission are raised from the present maximum of R100 (or three months) to R500 (or six months)

- Curfews which will make it illegal for any black to be in an urban area between 10 pm and 5 am without permission.

- Fines for employing blacks illegally are increased from R500 to R5 000 (or 12 months). This will apply to people who employ workers without passes.

## HARDSHIPS

Mr Gordon Maqhubela, a Nyanga resident, said the Bill would bring more hardships to blacks.

"This Bill, with its stringent clauses, spells misery and tears to us," he said.

Mr Glen Zondani, migrant labourer from Ciskei, said "In the light of clauses contained in the Bill, it is obvious unrelenting times are looming. More people will sleep in the bushes and more harsh pass raids are coming."

A Crossroads resident, Mrs J Gaxa, said the Bill reminded blacks of their low status in South African society.

Another meeting will be held on Sunday to decide on further action

Argus 18/8/82

20/286

# Children held in cells for safekeeping

FIFTEEN black schoolchildren between the ages of 10 and 14 have spent the past three days in the cells at the Langa police station for "safekeeping" after being charged with being in the Western Cape illegally.

This was confirmed today by a spokesman for the commissioner's court of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The children were among about 60 people arrested at the Milnerton Turf Club on Monday in a pre-dawn raid by board officials.

They appeared at the Langa Commissioner's

Court on Monday and their cases were postponed until tomorrow.

About six children aged about 16 years, who also appeared with the group, were each fined R30 or 30 days.

The cases of the children were postponed after the Transkei Consul undertook to investigate their "places of origin".

The spokesman said that if the children were found guilty tomorrow, they would be sent "home" under escort.

The children face charges of having contravened

Section 10 of the influx-control law.

The spokesman said the court had two options for places of safekeeping when children appeared in court.

They could go to the hostel normally used for safekeeping, but as this was mostly for children younger than eight, it was "preferred" to keep the children at a police station.

The spokesman said that in terms of the Children's Act a police cell was also regarded as a place of "safekeeping."

b1

**OWN CORRESPONDENT**

Monday and their cases were postponed until today

The cases of the children were postponed after the Transkei consul undertook to investigate their places of origin

The spokesman said that if the children were found guilty today they would be sent home under escort

The children are all facing charges of having contravened Section 10 4 of the Influx

Control Law The spokesman said the court had two options for places of safekeeping when children appeared in court

The children could either go to the hostel normally used for safekeeping but as this was mostly for children

younger than eight it was "preferred" that the children should be kept at a police station

The spokesman said that in terms of the Children's Act a police cell was also regarded as a place of safekeeping

**FIFTEEN** children — part of a group of 60 people arrested in a pre-dawn pass swoop in the Western Cape — have been held in police cells at Langa charged under influx control laws.

The children, ranging in age between 10 and 14, appeared in court on Monday, and their case was postponed to today while the Transkei Consul investigates "their places of origin":

Five other children, aged about 16 who also appeared with the group were each fined R30 or 30 days

The children were held at the police cells for safekeeping after being charged with being in the Western Cape illegally This was yesterday confirmed by a spokesman for the Commissioner's court of the Department of Co-operation and Development

Although children often appear in court to face charges under control laws it is believed that this "unusual case" of cells as a place of safekeeping for children, has caused a stir in the Administration Board and the Department

The children were part of a group of about 60 people who were arrested at the Milnerton Turf Club on Monday in a pre-dawn pass raid by Board officials

They appeared at the Langa Commissioner's Court on

# KIDS HELD

19/8/82  
Somerset  
201

Charged with being in the Western Cape illegally

**Children's  
court for  
youths in  
police cells**

ARGUS 19/8/87  
~~200~~ 201 ~~340~~  
~~307~~ ~~298~~

A 19-year-old youth, who spent four days in police cells with 13 younger children, was acquitted in the Langa Commissioner's Court today on a charge of being in the Western Cape illegally.

Mr Makatini Mynya, 19, was found to be in possession of a legal pass and work contract.

The 13 children were referred to a children's court by the Commissioner's Court of the Department of Co-operation and Development today. Their ages range from 10 to 16.

The Children's Act prohibits the publication of proceedings in a children's court.

The children were among about 80 people arrested in a pre-dawn raid at the Milnerton Turf Club on Monday. They appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court later in the day and were placed in police cells "for safekeeping" when their cases were postponed until today.

Mr P J Berthold, who appeared for Mr Mynya, said his client had a valid pass and work contract but did not have the documents with him at the time of the raid.

He was acquitted of having contravened Section 104 of the influx control law.

AGUS 20/8/82

# Youths helped support families

201  
~~207~~  
~~270~~

AT 3 am on Monday five officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development carried out a pass raid at a compound at the Milnerton Turf Club

About 60 people were arrested — 13 of them under the age 16 — and charged with being in the Western Cape illegally

The youths appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court on Monday and were placed in police cells "for safekeeping" when their case was postponed until yesterday

After their court appearance yesterday, members of the Institute of Race Relations interviewed some of them to find out why they had come to Cape Town. This is what they said

### MONEY

Most of the children came to Cape Town to raise money for their schooling or to support their families in the homelands

The boys worked as stable hands and grooms at the Milnerton race course. They were all placed in the care of a relative and instructed to leave before Sunday

Their wages at the race course ranged from R24 to R34 a week and they were given meale meal and a place to sleep in the compound

One of the boys aged 15 said his father had died last year and being the eldest he had to work in order to support his mother and four siblings in Tsolo, Transkei

He came to Cape Town at the beginning of this year and earned R24 a week

Another (14) from Tsolo said his father was ill and he came to Cape Town "to work for my school uniform and school fees" He is in Standard

4

### SCHOOL FEES

A 14-year-old said his father had died in 1980 and he came to Cape Town to find work to support his mother and three sisters

A 15-year-old came to Cape Town two weeks ago. He said his father, who worked in Welkom, had deserted them and he came to support his mother and two younger brothers

A 14-year-old was a shepherd in Engcobo in Transkei. He began work at Milnerton three weeks ago and his father works in Cape Town

A Standard 5 pupil in Whittlesea, his parents are both pensioners

"I will go back to my cousin. I hope he will give me money for the fare back to the Ciskei. This has not been a nice holiday," he said

# Bills 'erode family life for blacks'

THE UNITED Women's Organisation (UWO), a non-racial organisation consisting of 21 branches in the Western Cape, yesterday condemned two proposed Bills.

A letter outlining their grievances and objections over the Black Communities Development Bill and the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has been sent to the Parliamentary Select Committee

UWO secretary Miss Zou Kota said the organisation rejected the proposed Bills because black people, who were most affected by the Bills, had not been consulted about them

"Many black people will be stripped of their South African citizenship and their right to reside in the country of their birth. It further erodes the basic human right of a family to reside together," she said

## CALLOUS

"The proposals contained in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill concerning visitors to urban areas render it impossible for a wife to visit her husband or a mother to see a child for more than 14 days in one year

"We condemn this destruction of family life and this callous abuse of children"

She said UWO condemned the victimisation under this Bill of children whose parents had never married

## REMOVALS

"This Bill also strips a child of its citizenship for the reason that one parent has already been stripped of his or her citizenship

"We condemn particularly the legislation of forced removals of men, women and children and the dumping of black people in the homelands"

The meeting also condemned the 20 percent rise in general sales tax, at a time of financial recession, as a burden on the poor who already spent most of their income on basics



# Dockers in PE sacked, then bused out of city

2/9/82 RDM  
By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

HUNDREDS of dock workers employed by SA Transport Services at docks in Port Elizabeth were yesterday fired, bused out of the harbour by Railways Police in camouflage uniforms and deposited in black townships outside the city after refusing to abandon a go-slow, eye-witnesses reported yesterday.

The eye-witnesses said all 900 workers had been bused out, but a SATS spokesman claimed that only 200 had been fired.

The workers, the vast majority of who are members of the unregistered General Workers' Union, had been on a go-slow since Monday in protest against SATS's 11-months-long refusal to talk to the union.

Yesterday GWU general secretary Mr David Lewis described the sackings and removal of the workers as "sheer barbarism".

He said they came only days before a high-ranking delegation from the United States union federation, the AFL-CIO, was due to arrive in South Africa and urged the delegation to refuse to meet Government representatives.

Union sources in PE said yesterday stevedores in the harbour employed by private companies were meeting their employers to discuss the situation.

The dockers had embarked on a go-slow in reaction to the port manager's failure to respond to a letter signed by 600 workers asking for a meeting.

A SATS spokesman said yesterday about 80 morning shift workers in the pre-cooling sheds had been asked to abandon the go-slow but had refused. They had then been fired for "repudiating an instruction", he said.

Another group of about 120 on the afternoon shift had also been fired and both groups had been transported to their hostels to collect their belongings. "They have been told to leave the hostels immediately," he added.

The attention of labour observers in the Eastern Cape is now likely to move to the stevedores who may take action in support of the dockers.

● Botha's warning  
— See Page 3

# Fears that dispute may spread

201  
4/9/82 E-Post

Weekend Post Reporter

FEARS have been expressed that the dispute between the General Workers Union (GWU) and the South African Transport Services (SATS) in Port Elizabeth could spread to other ports in the country, crippling imports and exports.

The business community has warned of possible national and international repercussions, particularly in view of the support for the dockers expressed by the International Transport Workers Union (ITF).

The deadlock between the GWU and SATS continued this weekend as dockworker and stevedore members of the GWU met to discuss the sacking of several hundred GWU dockworkers this week.

For 10 months the SATS has refused to talk to representatives of the GWU despite approaches from industrialists, politicians and trade unions, nationally and internationally.

The SATS says it will deal only with its in-house staff associations, with whom it has a closed shop agreement.

On Monday about 800 GWU members out of a total black labour force of 1100 at Port Elizabeth's harbour started a go-slow in an effort to force their employer, the SATS, to hold talks with the union.

This blank refusal by the SATS to talk to the union is in direct contrast to a recommendation made this week by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, to employers to talk to unions — even those which are unregistered.

On Wednesday SATS dis-

missed 400 Port Elizabeth dockworkers, who were loaded on to buses and police vehicles in the harbour and taken to the black residential areas under police escort.

A spokesman for the GWU said workers were under the impression that all the union's members who were involved in the go-slow — about 800 — had been fired.

A SATS spokesman said the workers had been given an ultimatum to work normally or be fired.

On Thursday the harbour was unnaturally quiet. Only two ships were being unloaded. Few black workers were seen and reports were received of white SATS staff doing the work of the dockers.

The harbour entrances were manned by Railway Police, some in camouflage, who had been instructed to watch out for "unlawful entry" by the dismissed workers.

On Thursday 32 stevedores employed by the SA Stevedores Ltd downed tools in a demand that the company intervene in the dispute. After talks between officials and members of the stevedores' committee, the workers resumed work.

A SATS spokesman said workers would be paid all money owing to them on Friday at pay points outside the harbour and those who were migrant workers would be returned by train or bus to Ciskei or Transkei. But not one worker collected severance pay.

The workers are awaiting the outcome of today's meeting.

14/9/82  
Ciskei computer  
places workers  
C. Times

Labour Reporter

RECRUITMENT of migrant labour from the homelands has entered the computer age, with 6 418 workers getting jobs in the Western Cape through the computerized Ciskei Manpower Development Centre this year.

But local trade unions have expressed horror at the development, which they see as a further means of control over workers and a method of undermining labour organization.

The ultra-modern training and recruitment centre is gradually taking over from the traditional labour bureaux and could soon be the only channel through which workers in the Ciskei can get jobs in South Africa.

According to the Ciskei's Minister of Manpower, Chief Lent Maqoma, the centre is part of a scheme to market Ciskei labour — "our main export commodity".

Apart from the 6 418 recruited in the Western Cape, a total of 14 000 workers had been placed in jobs countrywide.

Extensive data on individual workers was being computerized to meet the requirements of South African employers.

Mrs Sheena Duncan,

head of the Black Sash, believes the centre, initially started by the Ciskei Department of Justice, could be used to "blackball" workers who joined trade unions or went on strike. The then Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief H Z Njokweni, had warned in 1980 that through the scheme workers who did not "behave" at work would be "disciplined" by their chiefs.

University of Cape Town sociologist Mr Johan Maree said the centre had serious implications for unions in Cape Town, several of which had substantial contract worker membership, as it introduced additional mechanisms of labour control.

"The centre has already been used in East London to block the employment of SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) members, and one can see it being used to root out organized workers in other centres."

Meanwhile, as part of its marketing programme, the centre has started a training course for domestic workers which includes courses in the cleaning of carpets and tiles, washing, cooking, answering a telephone, personal hygiene, the care of children and first-aid for the home.

31

# Squatters await fateful decision

ARKAS  
14/9/82  
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32/10

A DECISION on whether 733 squatters would be granted legal status in the Western Cape will "definitely" be made known next Monday, September 20

This was said today to a representative of the squatters by the chief commissioner of the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud

The commissioner told Father Des Curran, the chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, that although a decision would be made known then, it "could not be said at this stage what the decision would be"

The squatters have spent 15 months in the Western Cape fighting for legal status and they are anxious that they should be granted legal status here

Father Curran said all except one had work and all that remained now was for everyone to be granted legal status and the permanent right to work and live with their families in the Western Cape

Besides wanting legal status the squatters also wanted a sight and service scheme where they would be allowed to erect wood-and-iron structures

The squatters are now staying in a "tent town" of about 100 tents and in two huge domelike plastic structures within 100 metres of the historic No Name camp where their fight for legal status started in June 1981

Several services are planned for Sunday to pray that the decision for the squatters is a good one

CHURCH leaders in the Peninsula have challenged Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to "stand by his Christian profession" and allow family life to Nyanga squatters

They referred to the squatters who ended a 24-day fast at St George's Cathedral on April 1 after their representatives had held negotiations with Dr Koornhof and senior members of the Western Cape Administration Board

Initially, the Government granted the Cathedral fasters, among about 800 others, three weeks immunity from harassment while their individual cases were reviewed. These temporary permits were subsequently extended to September 20 — next Monday

**RIGHTS**

Nine Peninsula churchmen yesterday signed an open letter to Dr Koornhof saying these squatters had trusted him, but none had yet been given any rights in the area.

The nine churchmen include Owen Cardinal McCann, Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town; the Most Rev Philip Russell, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, the Rev David Botha, Moderator of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk, and the Rev M Wessels, acting president of the Cape Circuit of the Moravian Church.

**EVICTED**

Other signatories are Father Desmond Curran, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, Pastor C Brandt of the Lutheran Church, the Very Rev Edward King, Dean of St George's Cathedral, and the Right Rev Patrick Matolengwe, Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Cape Town

They said in their open letter that the Nyanga squatters started living

in the open after being evicted from Langa barracks more than a year ago.

"They have endured long periods of harassment at the hands of officials of your department, they have been arrested, imprisoned, deported and redeported. Until April, all appeals to you by Church leaders for their rights had failed.

"In desperation they embarked on a fast in St George's Cathedral, once again drawing the attention of the world to their plight. And once again the Cabinet was embarrassed.

**NEGOTIATE**

"Only then did you negotiate directly with the squatters

"You promised that each of the original Nyanga squatters would be considered individually by your officials and granted rights 'according to merit' on condition that they left the Cathedral. They agreed.

"It is now almost five months since that promise was made. To date, none has been given any indication they will be granted rights

**PRAY**

"We pray it is your intention to grant them rights to work and live with their families in Cape Town by September 20."

The churchmen said that a delay would indicate that Dr Koornhof was "biding time" until he could enforce the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

**TRUST**

"These squatters have put their trust in your integrity. If they are not granted rights, they will feel personally betrayed by you.

"We challenge you to stand by your Christian profession and treat them according to God's standards of justice.

"Grant them the simple request to work and to live with their families in Cape Town"

# Squatters: Churches challenge Koornhof

ARGUS 16/9/82

201

201

201

CAPE Times 16/9/82

# Causes of Cape labour strife

Industrial Reporter

A SHORTAGE of unskilled labour in the Cape is causing social, political and economic problems, according to the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha

The latest issue of the Cape Chamber of Industries weekly bulletin released yesterday says the minister told businessmen at a meeting in the City this month that the shortage necessitated the importation of contract labour from Transkei and Ciskei, which led to problems including squatting

The minister referred to illegal strikes and negotiating problems, the bulletin said

## Bargaining

He noted that some unions had a strong preference for bargaining at plant level and many employers had entered into such agreements

"There was no legal objection to this, but the industrial council system was being attacked and undermined in certain quarters"

Mr Botha provided statistics showing that time lost from strikes and the average duration of strikes in South Africa compared well with other industrialized countries

The country needed industrial-relations specialists, he said, leaders and managers who were capable of handling problems and managing change, it also needed workers who were loyal to their organizations

340 204 16/9/82  
D. Aspatch  
**Koch. no new order on migrants**

EAST LONDON — The East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) had not received any instruction from the Department of Co-operation and Development lately in regard to migrant workers, the chief director of the Ecab, Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday

Vereeniging (PWV) area where they used large numbers of migrant workers

"In the Eastern Cape we employ relatively fewer contract workers as the bulk of our labour is drawn from the local population" — DDR

Mr Koch was reacting to a question on whether the Ecab had been given the instruction following reports that the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) had been instructed by the department to refuse black contract workers permission to change their jobs

"We have not received any such instruction," Mr Koch said

He added that the position in the Eastern Cape was different to that in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand



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for their whole lives but have to return to the homelands when their working lives are over  
The new category of permanent urban residents, or "purs", will include those who at present qualify for Section 10 (a) or (b) rights in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, or those who are registered owners of fixed property  
The regional office of the Black Sash has pointed out that few blacks own property in the Western Cape, where the 99-year leasehold scheme does not apply  
Children born in town may become "purs" only if both their parents are "purs"  
Furthermore, according to Mrs Duncan, about 60 percent of births in Soweto are illegitimate and, as one parent is often untraceable, these children will never gain permanent residence  
To gain permanent residence rights one has to have lived in a city for 10 years

"continuously" and must not be a citizen of an independent homeland The Director-General of Co-operation and Development is granted the right to determine whether "in his opinion" a person qualifies to be a "pur" or not  
This rules out the protective role of the courts, which have decided the right of people to Section 10 qualifications in several significant cases in the past  
In its submission to the commission, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU) criticizes the "exclusion of the courts from any intervention, as envisaged throughout this bill"  
Apart from "purs" and their dependents, contract workers and hospital patients will qualify for permits to stay in the city  
Visitors to the city will have their maximum visiting time slashed from three months to 14 days  
In its submission the African Food and Canning Workers Union says "This will particularly affect the wives of contract workers, who even now are denied the everyday benefits of an ordinary family life"  
All people not "authorized" to be in the city will have to clear out between 10pm and 5am or be liable to arrest and a fine of up to R500, or six months' imprisonment Previously, blacks

were allowed in the city for 72 hours without a permit  
It has been pointed out that to ensure that this curfew is effective, massive night raids will be inevitable These raids will affect "purs" as well, because everyone must produce on demand permits to prove they have a right to be there  
At any time of day or night inspectors without warrants — only identification certificates — may enter any premises where a black person is even suspected to be staying  
The Minister of Co-operation will be granted the right to declare an urban area an "unemployment area" — preventing any "unauthorized" people from working there — if he is of the opinion that a state of unemployment prevails  
He can also summarily "remove" people residing "unlawfully" on a piece of land — for instance a squatter camp  
The local office of the Black Sash says "There is no court jurisdiction, no warrant for arrest, no chance of a legal defence, no opportunity to prove one is not a squatter The minister will be directly responsible for untold misery"  
In its submission to the commission, the Black Sash argues that the bill in its present form "will be the most efficient form of influx control this country has ever experienced"



The harshness of the penalties would force employers to fire their "illegal" workers and force "purs" to evict their "illegal" tenants on to the street It is estimated that 42 percent of Cape Town's black population is "illegal"  
Fines for householders, white or black, who provide "illegals" with a roof over their heads will be R500, or six months in prison, while the penalty for employing "illegal" blacks will rise from R500 to R5 000, or 12 months  
The regional office of the Black Sash comments "Where else in the world can a person be fined R5 000 or imprisoned for a year for giving employment to a destitute person in the country of his birth?"  
Finally, if the bill does not work on its own, the minister is granted the power to alter by regulation, nullify or apply the law as he sees fit

- underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

- 3 NO part of an answer is to be left out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

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



THE government's "new deal" on influx control, the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill is provoking strong reaction throughout the country. There have been warnings that if it goes ahead, there could be mass starvation in the rural areas and civil unrest in the cities.

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK  
REPORTS



# W Cape warnings on 'genocide bill'

THE Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which may yet become law, has been dubbed the "genocide bill" by Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash.

About 60 Western Cape organizations have united to form a committee to fight the bill and there have been warnings that if it goes ahead in its present form there will be massive social unrest verging on civil war.

The main concern of the bill is to revise a cornerstone of apartheid, the "pass laws", or influx control. This is the means by which the daily lives of millions of black people — where they can work, where they can live and their freedom of movement — are systematically controlled by the State.

Presented by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, as part of a "new deal", the bill has provoked disgust among community organiza-

tions, trade unions, churches and civil rights groups.

The general interpretation is that it tightens up influx control in almost every respect, that its aim is to build statutory walls around the cities to keep out all but a privileged class of blacks — to be known as "permanent urban residents" — as well as migrant workers, who will be allowed in only as long as their labour is needed.

The rest of the black population will be trapped in the poverty and starvation of the homelands, which could worsen with a mass influx of people flushed out of the cities by the bill's harsh penalties for working and staying there "illegally". For this reason, Mrs Duncan, has dubbed it the "genocide bill".

Mrs Duncan says "It is difficult to believe that such a discriminatory, unjust, outrageous and altogether unworkable piece of legislation should have been pre-

sented to Parliament with the serious intention of making it law."

The bill is now before a commission of inquiry. While some political commentators have predicted that it will be substantially revised before it becomes law, as was the case with the Black Local Authorities Bill, any easing of influx control will require a major change in government policy, of which there has been no indication to date.

According to submissions to the commission, the bill is particularly hard on Western Cape blacks, largely because they are almost all regarded as being citizens of either Ciskei or Transkei, both independent homelands.

Apart from those who already have Section 10 rights, citizens of independent homelands will not be allowed to gain permanent urban residence rights in future. Thus, contract workers may work in Cape Town

for their whole lives but have to return to the homelands when their working lives are over.

The new category of permanent urban residents, or "purs", will include those who at present qualify for Section 10 (i) (a) or (b) rights in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945, or those who are registered owners of fixed property.

The regional office of the Black Sash has pointed out that few blacks own property in the Western Cape, where the 99-year leasehold scheme does not apply.

Children born in town may become "purs" only if both their parents are "purs". Furthermore, according to Mrs Duncan, about 60 percent of births in Soweto are illegitimate and, as one parent is often untraceable, these children will never gain permanent residence.

To gain permanent residence rights one has to have lived in a city for 10 years

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# SA dilemma 'spiritual, not political'

ARGUS 20/9/82  
307 (200) 201  
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The Rev Peter Storey

THE problem of South Africa was not political but spiritual, the president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, said at Crossroads yesterday

Addressing about 300 people on the windswept dunes, he said people had to learn to love and to have hearts of justice

In an impassioned plea to the Government he said "Why do you persist in moving ahead with apartheid? You can stop today. Where are your eyes and your ears that you cannot see and hear people suffering?"



you are registered

Subject **ECON**  
(to be copied from)

Paper No /  
(to be copied from)

**A REMINDER**  
Apartheid and the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill should be scrapped and "illegals" in the Western Cape granted legal status, Mr Storey said

One day there would be a museum in South Africa to remind people of apartheid and one day apartheid would be dead and "God's law will again be law in this land".

In an interview after his address Mr Storey said that if the Government did not grant about 900 Nyanga squatters and about 4 000 Crossroads residents legal status in the Western Cape today it would be a monstrous breach of the trust which had, with restraint and respect, shown in making a most fundamental plea to live with their wives and children

### NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of the block on this question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for all answers. The use of red or green ink is unacceptable. Underlining, empty spaces and pencil may also be used.
- 3 Names must be written in block letters on the examination book.

**HUMILITY CLAIM**  
In the final analysis, every law was tested according to the way in which it treated the ordinary human being. Any claims by the Government to humility would be killed today if it decided to resettle or repatriate the people of Crossroads and Nyanga

Any dishonesty will

PART of the crowd of 300 people who attended a meeting on a sand-dune in Crossroads yesterday to pray that 900 Nyanga squatters and

4 000 Crossroads residents be granted legal status in the Western Cape. The Government has promised to make the future of the Nyanga

people known today — the day Crossroads residents' temporary permits to stay in the Western Cape expire

Initials

(omination Paper)

### WARNING

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

liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

# D-day for illegals today

ABOUT 5 000 illegal African residents in the Western Cape today face resettlement to other areas in the country or even repatriation to the homelands

The scene for the decision today — the day the Government decides on the future of about 900 squatters and the day on which the temporary permits of 4 000 at Crossroads expire — was set

## VERY UNHAPPY

In an "in depth" programme on urbanisation and the influx question on SABC-TV's evening news last night Mr Timotheus Bezuidenhout, the chief commissioner of the Western Cape and the man who will tell the squatters the decision today, said "the locals in the Western Cape are very unhappy that the influx of people into the area will deny them jobs and homes" and that illegals cannot be allowed to stay

Mr Bezuidenhout today denied that this was a clue to the decision on the squatters. It "was just a general impression by the SABC-TV on urbanisation in an international context", he said

## RESETTLEMENT

SABC radio last week reported the commissioner as saying that the Department of Co-operation and Development, "after an intensive investigation of the squatter problem in the Western Cape", was working on a plan to resettle the squatters in other areas where there was work and accommodation was available

Mr Bezuidenhout today refused to comment on this interview with SABC radio

On Friday Die Burger, the official mouthpiece of the National Party in the Western Cape, in an authoritative but unsourced report, said the Government was working on a co-ordinated programme to house large numbers of squatters on a family basis in

(Turn to Page 3)

ARGUS 20/7/82  
**Illegals**  
(Contd from Page 1)

areas where housing and work was available

This programme would be started soon, it said

The newspaper report said it was believed that those who would be affected would be the 900 Nyanga squatters who would hear an answer to their plea for legal status today (September 20) as well as a few thousand other illegals in the Western Cape whose temporary permits also expires today

Although the report did not state this, the "few thousands" referred to are believed to be the 4 000 Crossroads residents who have also been waiting on a decision to their claim to permanent residence in the areas

**'UNLIKELY'**

According to Die Burger, it is "highly unlikely that the Government would see its way clear to housing illegals"

The newspaper states that the main reason for this attitude by the State is that housing and work in the Western Cape is scarce and that chaos would result if uncontrolled numbers of Africans were allowed into the area

*was the possible outcome*

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# Police in EL to crack down on 'illegal' blacks

201  
E. Post  
22/9/82

Post Reporter

**EAST LONDON** — Police in East London have launched a campaign against blacks sleeping illegally in white residential areas

This was disclosed today by the police Press liaison officer for the Border area, Major W W Brown

Major Brown said the decision to launch the campaign had been made after a meeting between police, municipalities, commerce and industry

At the meeting there were complaints that many blacks were spending their nights illegally in the suburbs, he said. This caused

several problems

Major Brown said domestic workers' quarters provided havens for house-breakers, who committed their crimes and then disappeared into backyards

The criminals would spend the night in domestic workers' quarters and then leave in the morning with their booty

He said charges would be brought against those sleeping illegally in suburbs as well as the workers who harboured them

Charges could also be brought against residents who allowed people to stay illegally on their property

# Office finds 40 000 jobs for Ciskeians

06/19/82  
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MDANTSANE — The Ciskei Manpower component here had placed 40 000 Ciskeians in various categories of jobs in the metropolitan areas of South Africa in 18 months from January, 1981 to July 1982, the director of the component, Mr C Meyers said yesterday

Mr Meyers said the cumulative earnings of the workers, drawn from migrants from the rural areas, totalled R61 912 800

He denied claims that the placement of workers in various areas in South Africa was computerised

"That is the aim and we are hoping to have a computer installed in Zwelitsha soon but we have not reached the computer age yet," he said

When the computer was installed, staff at the component would work on a terminal while all the feeding in of data would be done in Zwelitsha

Giving details on the 40 000 workers placed in 18 months, Mr Meyers said workers placed in East London were not included as the East Cape Administration Board would not approve their placement. It approved workers from Mdantsane only

The western Cape had taken the largest complement of workers this year — accounting for 7

566 by the end of July, followed by the Eastern Cape with 5 270, Transvaal 1 954, Free State 1 907 and Natal 182

He said the figures showed a marked increase in the number of migrant workers which had risen with the establishment of the component

Figures proved beyond any doubt that the establishment of the component had been worthwhile

Categories of workers sent to the various areas varied according to fluctuations of the employment situation

"Last year we supplied many workers to the building industry but this has now gone flat and we are concentrating on motor mechanics, wine stewards, security staff, domestic servants and a sprinkling of farm labourers," Mr Meyers said

This meant they had to keep in constant touch with market fluctuations to ensure they trained the workers required

"Our modus operandi is to search out work opportunities for Ciskeians and when we find a demand in a certain category, we train for that. We have got to be as flexible as possible in order to meet employer demands and competition from other areas"

— DDR

# Illegal blacks:

stricter <sup>(201)</sup> <sup>(201)</sup>

D-Dispatch 23/9/82

## control in EL

EAST LONDON — Laws controlling blacks in urban areas will in future be more strictly enforced.

This was disclosed yesterday by the police liaison officer here, Major W. W. Brown.

The move was decided upon at a meeting of representatives from law enforcement bodies, municipalities, commerce and industry and the public, he added.

"The problem of illegal blacks sleeping in servants' quarters in suburbs was discussed and it was felt that the police and East Cape Administration Board officials should adopt stricter action to enforce the laws in terms of the Urban Areas Consolidation

Act," Major Brown said.

"It was generally felt that servants' quarters were often used to harbour criminals who used them as a base from which to stage break-ins and robberies," he added.

He warned that property-owners in whose backyards "illegals" were found also faced prosecution.

"In terms of the law we presume the property-owner is aware of the presence of the illegal black and it's up to him to prove otherwise.

"Servants who allow their boyfriends or husbands to sleep in their rooms illegally are also laying themselves open to prosecution," he added — DDR.

Jobs for 40 000

Feb 23/9/82

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —  
The Ciskei Manpower Component in Mdantsane has placed 40 000 Ciskeians in various jobs in the metropolitan areas of South Africa in 18 months from January, 1981 to July 1982, the Director of Manpower Component Mr. C Meyers said this week.

Mr. Meyers said the cumulative earnings of the migrant workers from rural areas totalled R61 912 800. Giving details of the 40 000 workers placed in the 18 months, he said workers sent to East London were not included in the figures as the East Cape Administration Board would not approve their placement.

It approved workers from Mdantsane only. The Western Cape had taken the largest complement of workers this year, accounting for 7,566 by the end of July.

This was followed by the Eastern Cape with 5 270, Transvaal with 1 954, Free State with 1 907 and Natal with 182 — Sapa



# Employers warned on 'illegals'

## Political Staff

THE Western Cape Administration Board has distributed thousands of circulars to employers of black labour in the Peninsula warning them against employing "illegal" blacks and referring to a R5 000 fine proposed in a draft bill before a select committee of Parliament.

The circular has angered many employers and has been denounced by the official Opposition's spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, Mr Ken Andrew

Mr Andrew said yesterday that he would write to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. He accused the administration of making "unsubstantiated, uncalled-for and inaccurate" comments and of trying to intimidate employers of black labour.

The R5 000 fine referred to is contained in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill which was referred to a select committee after its first read-

ing in Parliament in May. A commission to take evidence for the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution was announced in the Government Gazette last week. It met in Pretoria for the first time yesterday.

The circulars, dated September 15, have been sent to registered employers in the name of the chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board.

The circulars warn employers of "illegal" black labour that they are helping to create "severe social and economic hardships" for all in the area.

"Among these are the establishment of illegal squatting areas, housing shortages, and the lowering of wage and income levels.

"Employers offering employment to blacks unlawfully in this area encourage the influx of such persons in the Western Cape.

"This conduct is of such a serious nature that the government has prepared draft legislation which, inter alia, provides for fines with a maximum penalty of R5 000."

## 'Implicit threat'

Mr Andrew said this amounted to an "implicit threat" based on legislation that had been referred to the committee after its first reading — before it had even been accepted in principle.

"Surely it is improper for a senior official to anticipate both the select committee and Parliament itself in his attempt to intimidate employers?"

● The chief director of the WCAB, Mr A. Louw, confirmed that between 10 000 and 20 000 circulars had been sent. He said the R5 000 fine was mentioned "with the object of indicating that this is a serious matter."

Political comment by A. H. Heard, G. E. Shaw, R. A. Norval, J. V. Scott and M. P. Acott. Cartoons by A. M. Grogan. Headlines and sub-editing by A. J. Moth and W. Odendaal. All of 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.

Cape Times 25/9/82  
**Chairman of WCAB  
allays employers' fears**

(201) (206) (207)  
THE chairman of the Western Cape Administration Board Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said yesterday that he wished to make it clear that people with black employees whose temporary residence permits had expired on September 20 need have no fear of prosecution.

He said he wished to point this out because of the many calls his office had received from employers who appeared confused and anxious about possible prosecution.

"The position is that those people who had permission to remain in the Western Cape till September 20 are entitled to remain here, and to be employed. Those who have such people in their employ need have no fear of prosecution."

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said no new permit deadline had been set.

● Earlier this week the Chief Commissioner for Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said about 5 000 Nyanga and Crossroads squatters whose temporary residence permits expired on Monday would not be arrested "at this stage".

● Meanwhile, as was reported yesterday, the WCAB has distributed thousands of circulars to employers warning them against employing "illegal" blacks and referring to a R5 000 fine proposed in a draft bill before a select committee of Parliament.

# Influx control: Children held in police cells

INFLUX CONTROL has no age limit, and young children can be kept in custody for three nights and required to leave the area under threat of further arrests

AGUS 27/7/82 (201) 206  
 An incident last month has been described by the Athlone Advice Office

On Monday, August 16, at 3am the Administration Board raided prem-

ises of Milnerton Turf Club and arrested about 60 people, including 14 children under 14

were being held in a separate cell and not with criminals

Those under 14 were remanded in custody until August 19. They were kept in the Langa police cells, given blankets, and fed bread and soup three times a day

On the Thursday, the accused appeared before a children's court. They were released in the custody of parents or relatives who were told the children had to leave the area by Sunday

The police at Langa said they did not like holding children in the cells, but there was no place of safety or a more suitable place to hold them

Most seemed to be schoolchildren who had gone to the turf club because fathers or other relatives worked there

The Advice Office was assured that the children

They claimed to be working to raise money for school uniforms or for their families, and to be earning between R20 and R34 a week.

## 175 000 days' jail imposed for influx control offences

IN Cape Town last year, about 175 000 days (684 years) imprisonment were imposed for influx control offences, the Athlone Advice Office says in its latest monthly report

In 1981, a total of R410 261 was paid in fines, R283 576 by individual pass offenders and R126 685 by employers charged with employing workers illegally

"That is 684 years of imprisonment for the crime of attempting to work and live together as a family," the report says

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had estimated that 42 percent of the black population in Cape Town was here illegally and 40 percent of the daily prison population in the country was made up of influx control offenders

The Advice Office said that influx control, however applied or enforced, caused endless suffering and misery.

### 13 000 ARRESTED

In 1981, 13 694 people were arrested in the Peninsula

This did not include the 3 666 Nyanga site deportations in August and September of 1981

"If this is the level of suffering caused by current influx control, what can we expect under the increased penalties of the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill?" the report asked

# Delay in bill gives workers new hope

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

THOUSANDS of Western Cape contract workers' hopes of gaining permanent City residence rights have been raised by the decision to delay consideration of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

Last week the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution decided to defer its examination of the controversial bill until after it had looked at the Black Communities Development Bill, meaning in effect that any changes to current influx control legislation are unlikely to come before Parliament until 1984 at the earliest.

Had it become law next year, the bill in its present form would have prevented citizens of Transkei and Ciskei — the vast majority of Western Cape migrant workers — from ever gaining permanent residence rights.

## Breathing space

The decision is seen by the Black Sash and worker organizations as providing a breathing space for Western Cape workers who have applied for permanent residence — or Section 10 (1) (b) rights — in terms of current legislation, the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. They are applying on the basis that they have worked continuously for one employer for 10 years.

In what was hailed as a major test case affecting the rights of numerous other workers, the Cape Supreme Court

ordered the Western Cape Administration Board to grant these rights to a contract worker Mr Stanford Booie in May.

Before this, the vast majority of contract workers had been unable to acquire Section 10 (1) (b) rights because in terms of a 1968 regulation it was held that they could never work 'continuously' for an employer for longer than a year.

## Backed up

Since the Booie case there have been a flood of applications from workers who are regarded as qualifying on the same basis. They have been backed up by trade unions, employers — particularly in the construction industry — and the Black Sash, which has handled 680 applications alone.

However, the WCAB has refused to grant these applicants Section 10 (1) (b) rights. According to the chairman of the WCAB, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, the board is waiting for an East Rand Administration Board appeal against a Rand Supreme Court decision granting Section 10 (1) (b) to a contract worker, Mr Tom Rikhoto.

According to legal sources, the Rikhoto case, which is before the Bloemfontein Appeal Court, is unlikely to be heard this year.

The Black Sash among others, has contested that the Rikhoto case has any validity in the Western Cape and a number of court cases similar to the Booie case are pending at the moment.

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### NOTE CAREFULLY

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

### WARNING

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

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

THOUSANDS — perhaps tens of thousands — of black people in the cities would have won the right to remain there permanently with their families if Dr Piet Koornhof had accepted the report of a committee he himself appointed

But Dr Koornhof largely ignored his committee — he did not even publish its report despite the fact that it urged him to do so

Instead he introduced a Bill which critics have dubbed the "Genocide Bill" because, they say, it will condemn all but a privileged minority of blacks to poverty and possible starvation in the rural areas

The committee was chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf and was appointed to review Dr Koornhof's three Bills which provoked an outcry when they were released in 1980. It reported in May last year

The committee's findings were roughly in line with those of the 1979 Riekert Commission: a major extension of rights to city blacks and a tougher crackdown on those in the country who wanted to come to the cities

Thus the committee says that "economic and social realities require some curb on the settlement of black persons in urban areas"

Like the Riekert report it says employers who hire "unauthorised" workers should be "severely punished". People who have "illegal" workers on their premises should also be prosecuted and possibly evicted if they have leased their property

These measures apparently found favour with Dr Koornhof. The new Bill suggests a R5 000 fine for employers of "illegals" and a R500 fine for those who "harbour" them

But the Grosskopf committee's other influx control recommendations are in sharp conflict with the Bill. The committee found that "continued (black) urbanisation should be regulated but cannot be halted"

It stresses that the existing rights which some blacks have to stay permanently in the cities under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act "should not be taken away". All black people who have these rights at present should retain them. It adds that "it is the essence of permanent residence that a person is entitled thereto even if he becomes unemployed or loses his accommodation"

It recommends, however, that a large category of other workers in the cities should also acquire these rights

Firstly, that "a person who wishes to live an urbanised life and is able to maintain himself and his family adequately (in the cities) should be entitled to do so"

Thus "relatively affluent" black people, usually those with "above average skills, experience and ability" with "adequate" accommodation

# Report they wouldn't publish

Labour Correspondent STEVEN FRIEDMAN reports on the hitherto undisclosed contents of the report of the Grosskopf Committee



Mr Justice E M Grosskopf, who headed the committee

should be allowed to stay permanently in the cities

A suitable criterion would be that person's financial ability to buy "immovable property"

Secondly, people who live legally in the cities (as temporary "contract workers") should, after a time, "be regarded as permanent residents if they so wish"

Thus, in its most far-reaching recommendation, the committee urges that all people who have been living legally in one or more urban areas for "a substantially continuous period of five years' lawful residence" should qualify for permanence

The wives, husbands and dependants of permanent residents should also be entitled to these rights

The five years' rule should apply retrospectively. "This will mean that all persons who have been lawfully resident in urban areas for five years or more at the inception of the new Act will immediately become entitled to permanent residence"

The people who qualify in this way will have worked in

the cities as contract workers and should acquire these rights even if they returned to the countryside to renew their contracts or for a brief period while out of work. Citizens of "independent" homelands would also be entitled to these rights

There is an exception — workers who have been working under contract and "are in single accommodation supplied by their employer" — mainly mine workers, some in the civil service and some construction workers

The committee is also opposed to the present rule whereby people with criminal convictions cannot acquire city rights

"The failure to acquire permanent residence rights should not be added as, in effect, a further penalty"

People who acquire these rights would be able to move freely from city to city and to the countryside without losing their rights. They would not need official permission to take up a job

The committee accepts that allowing thousands of people city rights for the first

time would place a strain on housing in the cities and urges all parties to provide this housing

Temporary residence in the cities should be granted to contract workers who should be allowed to change jobs with the permission of a labour bureau

The committee also proposed a major extension of contract worker rights — if these workers are unemployed they should be allowed to stay in the cities for "a reasonable period (say six months)" to seek new jobs

Black visitors who have no jobs should also be allowed into the cities for up to 90 days a year without a permit. But it would be up to their host to tell the authorities of the visit within a week

Hospital patients, schoolchildren and hotel guests would also be entitled to temporary residence

The committee urged that blacks who applied for city rights but were refused them should be able to appeal to a magistrate's court "merely by noting an appeal". Further appeals could then be made to the Supreme Court

Like the Riekert Commission, the committee says influx control must be enforced "at the place of work and the place of residence, and not on the streets"

This would be done through the higher fines and by compelling employers to keep a register of all their workers and details of their urban residence rights. Employers would have to produce these to inspectors within 24 hours

Raids on houses to discover "illegals" would continue — but a search warrant would be required

If workers do not have housing or employment, they would not escape the influx control net, the committee said. They would be subject to arrest and removal under anti-squatting legislation

The committee also recommended the scrapping of curfews for blacks. This system would remove the need for blacks to carry passes

"If, as we recommend, the mere presence in any area is not subject to control, there can be no purpose in any legal provision which requires a person to produce an identification document on demand, and these provisions should be repealed"

However, documents would still be needed at the place of residence

In sum, the recommendations would still make it extremely difficult for rural blacks to come to the cities and would tighten control on those who could not qualify for city rights — as the Riekert report did

But it would open up important new rights for thousands of workers already in the cities and sharply increase the number of black people allowed to remain in them — something Dr Koornhof's Bills certainly do not do

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By KEITH ROSS  
EAST LONDON — The removal of blacks from East London's Duncan Village is strongly condemned in a report on a recent investigation of the issue

The investigation was carried out by the Institute of Race Relations

The report gives the history of the removals and then lists reasons why they should be stopped

The reasons are

● "Once moved to Ciskei, the workers will be able to take employment only in areas to which they can commute daily from their new homes

● "Transkeians living in Duncan Village will probably be unable to find accommodation in Mdantsane. They will probably

# Report hits at removals from Duncan Village

201

have to return to Transkei and this would be detrimental to that country

● "The people of Duncan Village will probably be relocated in the far-lying parts of Mdantsane — nearly 40 kilometres from the city. Their commuting costs will be much higher. Who will subsidise it?

● "Wives may find it is not an economic proposition to work as a domestic

This would mean a drop in the families' standard of living

● "Travelling time for workers will increase, leading to increased worker fatigue and lower productivity

● "Mdantsane must also provide houses for people coming from the Western Cape, Transkei and the rural areas of Ciskei. Can the economics of the situation be maintained?

● "It will cost the South African taxpayer less to rehabilitate Duncan Village than it will to build new houses in Mdantsane. Duncan Village already has 13 schools and various community facilities, including a swimming pool

● "It will help the industrial development of East London to have workers housed fairly near their workplace

● "The residents of Duncan Village showed in a survey conducted by Rhodes University that 79% are in favour of staying there"

The Race Relations report says it hopes the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, will reconsider his decision not to visit East London

# Prof says influx bill must go

Staff Reporter

**ANNOTED** Stellenbosch University, academic, Professor S P Cilliers, has called for the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill to be scrapped "in the best interests of the country".

According to the Afrikaans Sunday paper Rapport Professor Cilliers has issued a study of the bill warning that the harsh new influx control measures envisaged — which would lead to hundreds of thousands of people who qualify to live in the cities immediately losing these rights — could drive black people to violence.

His warnings come amid mounting opposition to the bill and new evidence that it bypasses the recommendations of the Grosskopf Committee which was set up by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, himself to advise on the three "new deal" bills for black development.

## Large-scale squatting and trespassing

Rapport quotes Professor Cilliers as saying the bill would either lead to large-scale squatting in the homelands — where there is even less housing available than in the cities — or a large-scale trespassing of the law by people who are regarded as "illegal" in the cities.

He said that in several respects the bill was more stringent than the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. A large number of children at present in the cities would not qualify for permanent residence status, nor would citizens of the independent homelands be able to qualify as permanent urban residents.

A form of job reservation, which was in conflict with current labour legislation, would be introduced.

There would be stringent restrictions on the movement and residence of blacks in the rural areas and Professor Cilliers argued that "the possibility of the widespread dumping of these people in the homelands cannot be excluded".

Visitors to the city would be allowed in for only 14 days a year — and then only if they could satisfy the department that they had approved accommodation. This would place serious restrictions on social relations and responsibilities.

Professor Cilliers believed the controls envisaged in the bill rested on a negative premiss — the denial of any basic right of existence for blacks in white-controlled South Africa. The bill would not lead to the removal of discrimination against blacks or the development of a democratic system of government for all.

The envisaged permit system could only be monitored by inspections and night raids leading to a sharp intensification of the potential for conflict.

In the light of the housing crisis, the requirement that blacks must have approved accommodation to acquire the right of residence is seen as totally unrealistic and impractical.

The outcome of all these measures "has serious implications for relations between black people and the maintenance of family and social life" and would lead to a further alienation between the black population and the authorities. It was contrary to the goals of the Riekert Commission as subscribed to by the government.

Professor Cilliers called for a national strategy for urbanization, to be part of a comprehensive development plan to meet the reasonable aspirations of all South Africa's inhabitants.

Freedom of movement and residence should be the ultimate goal to be worked towards. Without this, no effective political participation could be achieved.

Cook Times  
4/10/82

# Urban blacks 'lose out' on report

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — It is possible that tens of thousands of city blacks would have won the right to remain there permanently with their families if Dr Piet Koornhof had accepted the report of a committee he himself appointed

But urban blacks have "lost out", because Dr Koornhof largely ignored his committee — he did not even publish its report, in spite of the fact that it urged him to. Instead he introduced a bill which critics have dubbed the "Genocide Bill" because, they say, it will condemn all but a privileged minority of blacks to poverty and possible starvation in rural areas

The committee was chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf and was appointed to review Dr Koornhof's three bills which provoked an outcry when they were released in 1980

## Riekert report

The committee's findings were roughly in line with those of the 1979 Riekert Commission — a major extension of rights to city blacks and a tougher crackdown on those in the country who wanted to come to the cities

Like the Riekert report, it said employers who hired "unauthorized" workers should be "severely punished". People who had "illegal" workers on their premises should also be prosecuted and possibly evicted if they had leased their property

The measures apparently found favour with Dr Koornhof. The new bill suggests a R5 000 fine for employers of "illegals" and a R500 fine for those who "harbour" them

But the Grosskopf committee's other influx control recommendations are in sharp conflict with the bill. The committee found that "continued (black) urbanization should be regulated but cannot be halted"

It emphasized that the existing rights which some blacks have to stay permanently in the cities under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act "should not be taken away"

It recommends however, that a large category of other workers in the cities should also acquire the rights

## 'Maintain himself'

Firstly, that "a person who wishes to live an urbanized life and is able to maintain himself and his family adequately (in the cities) should be entitled to do so"

Secondly, in its most far-reaching recommendation, the committee urges that all people who have been living legally in one or more urban areas for "a substantially continuous period of five years' lawful residence" should qualify for permanence

The wives, husbands and dependants of permanent residents should also be entitled to the rights

The five years rule should apply retrospectively "This will mean that all persons who have been lawfully resident in urban areas for five years or more, at the inception of the new Act, will immediately become entitled to permanent residence"

## Qualifications

The people who qualified this way would have worked in the cities as contract workers and should acquire the rights even if they had returned to the countryside to renew their contracts or for a brief period while out of work. Citizens of "independent" homelands would also be entitled to the rights

The committee also proposed a major extension of contract worker rights — if the workers were unemployed, they should be allowed to stay in the cities for "a reasonable period (say six months)" to seek new jobs

Black visitors who had no jobs should also be allowed into the cities for up to 90 days a year without a permit.



# Synod damns labour system in W Cape

CAPE TIMES 4/10/82

201

Staff Reporter

THE migrant labour system and laws regulating labour in the Western Cape were condemned by the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa (Cape/Orange Diocese) last week.

In a resolution, the synod said it "abhorred" the migrant labour system, as it broke up family life.

This, the synod said, should be safeguarded in "any Christian country"

## 'Exploitation'

"The separation of husband and wife cannot be forced upon them by law, as no-one should put asunder what God has united," said the synod

It added that "the system promoted the exploitation of the black masses of South Africa" who had no part in the making of that law

The synod also condemned the law declaring the Western Cape a "coloured" labour preferential area, saying "the

so-called coloured people" had never asked for blacks to be excluded

The synod decided to reject the President's Council

It warned the new constitutional dispensation would create division and enmity among the disenfranchised

A resolution condemning local management committees, community councils and relationship committees was also passed by the synod

## 'Serve to divide'

"These committees only serve to divide the people and it is impossible to see the use and significance of government-instituted bodies," said the resolution

The synod welcomed the election of Dr. Allan Boesak as president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches

The election was "an encouraging event" for Reformed churches

60% or a push



# Black squatters in W Cape: Official dilemma

OF 4/10/82

## The plight of about 5 000 black squatters in the Western Cape has become the focus of the government's floundering efforts to reconcile outdated ideologies with urbanization and the inevitable influx of blacks from impoverished rural homelands. JOHN BATTERSBY examines the official dilemma

now completely beyond the financial capacity of the Government to catch up.

At the same time the government appears to have reached the point where it can no longer justify — in terms of its own reformist goals and commitment to Christian principles — the forced removal and relocation of people with the disruption of family life and untold human suffering that accompanies such action.

The spectacle of black families being driven out of their pathetic makeshift homes in the middle of a cold and wet Cape winter, and then being taken by bus to impoverished rural wastelands — only to return in the hope of something better — has probably caused South Africa more adverse international publicity than any other aspect of government policy.

The death throes of a vision that attempts to defy economic and demographic reality is being made that much more agonizing

by the retention of the antiquated and discredited policy of preserving the western Cape as a coloured preferential labour area.

**Official refusal**

The practical outcome of this official dilemma is that about 5 000 blacks are living in a limbo existence in the Peninsula which can be ended overnight by an official refusal to validate their passes for a further period while the government decides what to do with them.

The 5 000 blacks with temporary status are dwarfed, however, by the estimated 60 000 to 80 000 "illegal" blacks who live a twilight existence in the Cape, although the vast majority of them are gainfully employed.

In addition there are about 145 000 blacks who have legal status in the western Cape through their "section 10" rights.

The current situation in the western Cape has its roots in the appearance of Crossroads in 1975 — a squatter settlement on the Cape Flats which is the home of more than 25 000 blacks.

Crossroads which by 1978 housed about 20 000 people, became the last refuge for thousands of "illegal" blacks and official calls for its removal

became louder and more urgent.

A campaign of frequent raids by the police and administration board officials undermined the morale of the residents but did not break their resolve to stay put.

When, in April 1979, the final destruction of Crossroads seemed inevitable and the focus of the international media was concentrated on the sprawling shantytown, the new Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, negotiated a "new deal" for Crossroads.

The much-celebrated deal involved the building of a New Crossroads and the relaxation of the pass laws for most of the 20 000 residents to allow them to remain permanently in the Cape.

A massive programme of administrative processing by the Western Cape Administration Board began and in February 1981 it was announced that about 20 000 Crossroads residents would be granted permanent residence in the Cape.

The decision met with stiff resistance from a group of Cape nationalist MPs who remain the main obstruction to the removal of the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape — a policy which has been denounced by coloured and black leaders, organized commerce and industry and a series of expert studies, some of which

"new" group of squatters — who became known as the Bush People — established themselves on ground between Crossroads and the black township of Nyanga — which became known as the "No-name" camp.

Harsh official action, which involved the repeated demolition of make-shift plastic shelters, mass arrests, and official harassment resulted in a massive public relief effort to feed and clothe the desolate squatters.

The plight of the squatters, which attracted widespread publicity and drew considerable public sympathy for their cause, became a major issue between government and opposition in Parliament during the two short sessions in 1981.

In August, 1981 Dr Koorhof announced yet another "reprieve" whereby those of the Bush People who had jobs would be granted legal status, while others were made the offer of jobs in other parts of the country.

However, official harassment of the Bush People continued and forced deportations of women and children being terrised in busses to the homelands were resisted by the people who made their way back to the Cape as soon as they were able.

On March 1 this year 57 of these Bush People began a fast in St Catharine's de-

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The Government has not yet managed to put into practice its commitment to the permanence of blacks in the urban areas, and its influx policies still fall far short of the Rieker proposals, accepted in a government white paper in 1978, which were based on the principle that employment and housing should become the chief criteria for regulating the presence of blacks in the cities.

But clearly the government's chronic neglect of black urban housing creates a Catch 22 situation which now makes the recognition and regulation of informal housing essential if further confrontation, human suffering and economic disaster is to be prevented.

The government appears to be drawing closer to conceding the dilemma, and feelers were put out in the nationalist Press recently for the co-operation of the government's opponents in solving the problem.

However, it is reliably understood that offers from the private sector of assistance in the provision of housing has not been favourably received by a government clinging to outmoded policies and unable to confront ideological resistance in its own ranks.

While the Urban Foundation and the official opposition would be willing to help the government in solving the problem neither of them is prepared to become parties to implementing apartheid and the forced mass relocation of people.

One thing is certain: The problems in the western Cape will continue until the government finds a lasting solution to the challenge of urbanization.

And this will mean the scrapping of influx con-

Dr Piet Koorhof. "Yet another 'reprieve'."

THE Verwoerdian vision of grand apartheid — which foresaw that blacks would eventually stream back to their rural homelands of origin — is dying a painful death in the Western Cape.

The legacy of that policy is a chronic black housing scarcity which has fallen so far behind the demands of black urbanisation that it is

become louder and more urgent.

A campaign of frequent raids by the police and administration board officials undermined the morale of the residents but did not break their resolve to stay put.

When, in April 1979, the final destruction of Crossroads seemed inevitable and the focus of the international media was concentrated on the sprawling shantytown, the new Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, negotiated a "new deal" for Crossroads.

The much-celebrated deal involved the building of a New Crossroads and the relaxation of the pass laws for most of the 20 000 residents to allow them to remain permanently in the Cape.

A massive programme of administrative processing by the Western Cape Administration Board began and in February 1981 it was announced that about 20 000 Crossroads residents would be granted permanent residence in the Cape.

The decision met with stiff resistance from a group of Cape nationalist MPs who remain the main obstruction to the removal of the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape — a policy which has been denounced by coloured and black leaders, organized commerce and industry and a series of expert studies, some of which

"new" group of squatters — who became known as the Bush People — established themselves on ground between Crossroads and the black township of Nyanga — which became known as the "No-name" camp.

Harsh official action, which involved the repeated demolition of make-shift plastic shelters, mass arrests, and official harassment resulted in a massive public relief effort to feed and clothe the desolate squatters.

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1978 housed about 20 000 people, became the last refuge for thousands of "illegal" blacks and official calls for its removal

MPs who remain in the area of obstruction to the removal of the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape — a policy which has been denounced by coloured and black leaders, organized commerce and industry and a series of expert studies, some of which have been subsidized by the government

### Plastic shelters

Although the Department of Labour, which has assumed the labour function of the discredited administration boards, turns a blind eye to the coloured labour preference policy, and there is strong resistance to it even in nationalist ranks, the government does not seem politically capable of breaking the resistance of a small but vociferous group of Cape nationalist MPs

Following the ad hoc "legalization" of blacks in the Crossroads camp a

forced women and children be ferried in busses to the homelands were resisted by the people who made their way back to the Cape as soon as they were able

On March 1 this year 57 of these Bush People began a fast, in St George's Cathedral demanding that their position be legalized and again focussing international attention on their plight

The fast, which lasted more than a month, resulted in a meeting with Dr Koornhof, following which 900 Bush People were granted temporary permits

The other 4 000-odd people who now share temporary status with the Bush People are "disputed" Crossroads residents who were not included in the original deal, but who claim to have been resident in Crossroads on December

displaced and desperate people

### Far short

"The question we must ask ourselves is what is it that makes life in a squatter camp — or even on a desolate piece of sand in mid-winter — preferable to going back to the Ciskei or Transkei? "The answer is that there are acute food scarcities and little work in homeland areas and people are not prepared to go there to watch their people starve," Mr Andrew said

It is now clear that the long-awaited "new deal" for blacks — and reform of the hated pass laws — is still a long way off

In the meantime the government is likely to continue with its crisis management of urban black influx while hoping that massive financial inputs into its economic decentralization policies

forced relocation of people

One thing is certain. The problems in the western Cape will continue until the government finds a lasting solution to the challenge of urbanization

And this will mean the scrapping of influx control, the provision of housing as part of a coordinated urbanization programme and the granting of meaningful political rights to blacks

# Threat to rights of urban black wives

AGSUS 6/10/82 (201)



Dr. Piet Koorhof

By Tos Wentzel  
Political Correspondent  
EAST LONDON — The Government is to consider introducing legislation to circumvent a 1980 Appeal Court judgment affecting the right of the wives of blacks qualified to be in white urban areas to be with their husbands

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof,

today referred to the Koomani case in which the Appeal Court ruled that the wives of blacks qualified to work in the urban areas could stay with their husbands.

After that judgment the Government said it would accept the court decision

Today Dr Koorhof said this decision and one in another case were creating problems

It had therefore been decided to consider introducing legislation during the next session of Parliament to deal with the matter

This was being done because another influx measure, the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, was being held back until local urban black authorities had been established

The congress was discussing a resolution from the False Bay constituency calling for stricter influx control, particularly in the Western Cape.

A Mr Olivier, of False Bay, said 30 years of ever higher penalties had not solved the problem of the large-scale influx of blacks into the Western Cape. At present there were 40 000 "illegal" blacks there

His constituency was not introducing the motion out of heartlessness, but because there was not enough work for legal blacks and because the influx caused social problems. There was a serious shortage of black housing

He suggested stricter influx control measures, including roadblocks, and more efficient border control

Dr Koorhof said he accepted the resolution, but one of the most effective ways of influx control was to create opportunities for blacks in their own areas. Urbanisation should in fact take place in the homelands

This was why the Government's decentralisation and regional development plans were so important.

He called on employers in urban areas also to obey the law and not to employ illegal workers

Dr G de V. Morrison, deputy Minister of Co-operation, said the most effective way of controlling the black stream to the white areas was to provide for the blacks what they sought in white areas in their own areas.  
There were only 1 100 housing plots available (Turn to Page 3)

FINES totalling more than R2 400 were imposed at the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday on more than 80 people found guilty under pass-law charges

This followed a raid by Western Cape Administration Board officials on the Langa bachelors' quarters about 3 30 am yesterday and the arrest of more than 100 people, including about 40 women

Several people said they had come to the Peninsula to look for jobs Others said they had come for medical purposes

Howard Nyongolo, 23, was fined R70 (or 70 days) for being in the Peninsula without permission for more than three days and R20 (or 20 days) for failing to produce a pass

#### 'NONSENSE'

Nyongolo told the court he came to the Peninsula on October 1 to look for his father because his mother had died He said he was to leave on Sunday

Passing sentence Mr L van Wyk said "In the meantime while you are

# 80 <sup>ARGUS 7/10/82</sup> fined after Langa raid

treatment as he was suffering from fits

Osman Thandi, who said he came to look for a job to support his family in Middledrift, was fined R90 on the two counts

Mr van Wyk said "It is difficult to get jobs here without documents We do not know, you might be a terrorist"

About 40 women were found guilty for being in bachelors' quarters without permission

● See page 3

here, the dead body of your mother is waiting in the homelands for someone to come one day You are talking nonsense"

Elliott Mfengwane, 27, who was fined R70, said he worked in the Peninsula as a contract worker but his contract expired in July He also said he was still looking for another job

Mr van Wyk said that when his contract ended it meant he was "supposed to go back home"

Vuyisile Ngcwangu, 22, who was fined R80, on both counts, told the court he came to look for

# Dismay over pass law announcement

ARGUS 7/10/82

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~~206~~

Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG — Dr Piet Koornhof's announcement that the Government would create legislation to counter the effects of court decisions which softened influx control has been greeted with dismay

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said at the Cape congress of the National Party yesterday that the Appeal Court's decision in the Komani case was creating problems

In this case the court recognised the right of wives and children to stay with men who had the right to live in urban areas

## CONTRACT

He also referred to another court decision causing problems. This was apparently the Rikhoto case in which the Rand Supreme Court recognised that contract workers could receive residential rights after 10 years

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said "Coming from a man who has undertaken to soften the impact of the pass laws,

this is all the more disgusting"

She said Dr Koornhof's statement that he would amend the pass laws to obliterate the Komani decision "is one promise you can be sure he will keep because his own job is threatened"

## "INSTABILITY"

"If the government had set out deliberately to create instability and violence, it could not have done better than prevent black families from living together," she said

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre said that in more than 100 cases the centre had to approach the authorities to reverse administrative decisions so that wives and children could live with their husbands or fathers in terms of the Komani decision

Mrs Joyce Harris, national vice-president of the Black Sash, which was largely instrumental in pursuing the Komani case, said Dr Koornhof's statement "goes right in the teeth of the Government's profession to reform and leaves one absolutely speechless"

"As the Government professes to be God-fear-

ing and to follow the teachings of the Bible, it would seem to be going completely contrary to these teachings in its determination to enforce its policy and to break up family life," she said

## "COLONIAL"

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, compared the Department of Co-operation and Development with the colonial empires of Africa and Asia which considered themselves above the law

"It has never given full effect to the Komani decision and in a recent case in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court a member of the West Rand Administration Board told the court that it was his board's policy not to give effect to the Rikhoto decision

"Dr Koornhof's new announcement that legislation will be introduced to overrule Komani reflects an arrogance and an inhumanity which has characterised that department for many years. There can be no reform in South Africa until that department is abolished," he said

*(66) 201 Dispatch*  
**Skilled labour:  
Ciskei's gold**

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN**—Labour was the most valuable commodity Ciskei had to offer, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Chief Lent Maqoma, said at a Ciskeian National Development Corporation function here

Presenting certificates to 22 CNDC employees who completed an in-service training course, he said "Trained personnel is the black or human gold we can offer other countries. We must train our people to the point where industrial-

ists ask for Ciskeian personnel"

Chief Maqoma said there were thousands of semi-skilled Ciskeian labourers who had to be given employment

"The downswing in the economy has also brought retrenchments and four-day weeks. If we had the cash we would put the unemployment into training so that when the economy stabilises we will have a sought-after labour reservoir. We are trying to make the funds available to do this"

Several pressmen in the...

# Deaf boy, 9, killed by train

By ANDREW DONALDSON

A NINE-year-old partially deaf Philipp boy was knocked down and killed by a train yesterday afternoon when he stopped to pick up some spilled tomatoes while crossing the railway line between Nyanga and Philipp.

Randall John Karoulas who sustained multiple injuries probably had not heard the train coming his distraught mother Mrs Frances Karoulas, of the farm Hazeldean, said last night.

He was bringing home boxes of fruit and vegetables for his mother when the one with tomatoes in it broke.

"He knew he had to bring all the food home because his mother would have been annoyed with him otherwise," said Randall's sister, 18-year-

To page 2



# Rights of urban blacks in jeopardy

Cape Times  
7/10/82  
200  
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## Political Staff

**EAST LONDON.** — The government is considering overriding recent landmark court decisions allowing urban blacks to live permanently in the cities with their wives and children.

This shock announcement, which could dash the chances of millions of blacks leading a family life in the cities, was made by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof at the National Party's Cape congress in East London yesterday.

Addressing the congress, Dr Koornhof referred specifically to the Appeal Court ruling in the Komani case, which granted wives and children of urban black workers the right to join them. He said provision to "deal with the case" had been made in his controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

But the Bill was being postponed and "we will therefore have to come with amending legislation to deal with the Komani case because it is causing problems", Dr Koornhof said.

His statement immediately caused an angry reaction from civil rights workers, lawyers and the opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman.

### 'Scant respect'

Mrs Suzman said it showed "scant respect for the courts".

Dr Koornhof said in an interview after his speech that no decision had been

Rikhoto and Boo judgments which established the right of contract workers to permanent city rights in terms of Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act.

"These rulings defeat the purpose of government policy. Contract workers were not meant to get Section 10 rights," the government source said.

### 'Housing'

Unless the law were amended, millions of "illegal" blacks would gain the right to live in cities. "This would double the backlog in black housing to more than 500 000 units," he said.

The Komani ruling nullified a regulation that blacks could live in cities only if they obtained lodgers permits from the authorities. This prevented many wives and children of qualified blacks from staying in the cities.

A clause in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would give the minister the power to remove rights granted by influx control laws and thus override court rulings.

Mrs Suzman and a leading lawyer said that because Parliament was supreme it would be "easy for the government to override the court judgments".

"In this system ar

The Cape Times **FUNFINDER**

Looking for weekend entertainment? You will find it in FUNFINDER the new Cape Times supplement that tells you all you need to know about the entertainment scene in one colourful package. Look out for it tomorrow morning.

# Carousel Stoneware Dinner Sets

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By ANDREW DONALDSON

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To page 2



# Urban blacks in jeopardy

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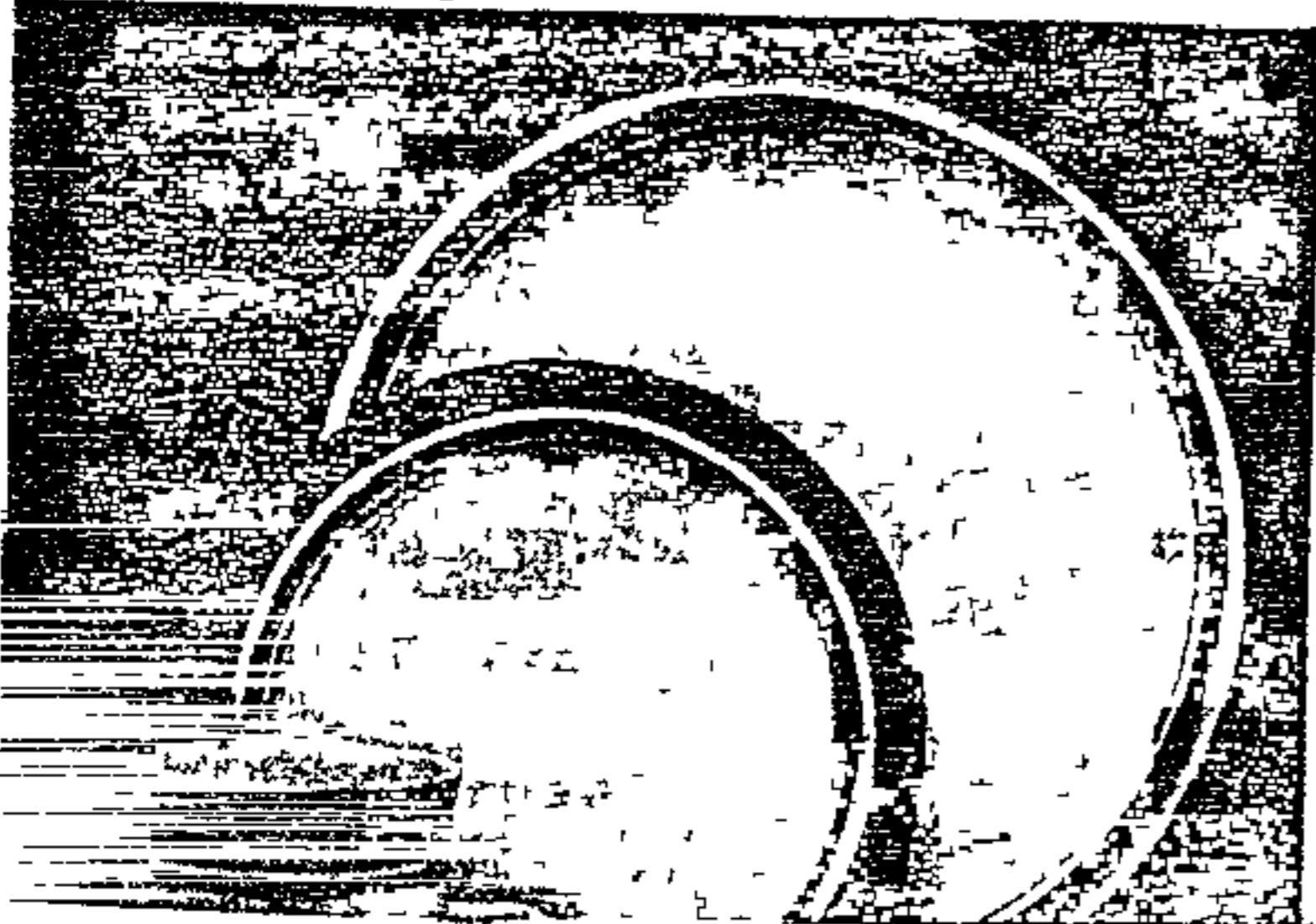
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The Cape Times **Funfinder**

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### Scant respect'

Mrs Suzman said it showed "scant respect for the courts"

Dr Koornhof said in an interview after his speech that no decision had been taken by the government and the matter was merely "under consideration"

But another senior government source said the clear intention of amending legislation would be to restore the status quo before the Komani ruling and the

Rikhoto and Boo! judgments which established the right of contract workers to permanent city rights, in terms of Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act

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Mrs Suzman and a leading lawyer said that because Parliament was supreme it would be 'easy' for the government to override the court judgments

In this system an unscrupulous government can always override the courts In other systems they would have to resign if they tried Mrs Suzman said

Report by J Battersby and Friedman 175 Main Street Johannesburg

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Step 12/10/82  
120 held in  
pass raids (207)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — More than 120 people were arrested in pre-dawn pass-raids in Nyanga East and Guguletu townships today—the second largescale pass raid before dawn in the townships in two days.

Yesterday about 100 people appeared in the Lanra Commissioner's Court following a raid in Nyanga.

About 60 people were found guilty of pass law offences before 10 am this morning and fines totaling more than R1 500 were imposed.

# 120 arrested in dawn pass raids on Nyanga, Guguletu

ARGUS 12/10/82 (201) ~~216~~ ~~217~~ ~~218~~

MORE than 120 people were arrested in pre-dawn pass raids in Nyanga East and Guguletu today

Yesterday about 100 people appeared in Langa Commissioner's

Court following a raid in Nyanga

According to an witness, 30 vans were involved in the raids on the Nyanga single-quarters at 5am today

Earlier, Administration Board officials raid-

ed the single-quarters in Section 2 of Guguletu

## OVERFLOWING

The pass-law court at Langa was overflowing with relatives of those arrested

About 60 people were

found guilty of pass-law offences before 10am

Fines totalling about R1 500 were imposed

About 20 women were fined for being in the single-quarters without permission

# Many fined after swoop on hostels

AKGAS 13/10/82  
201  
FINES totalling R4 450 were paid at the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday after the arrest of 187 people in pre-dawn pass raids at the single quarters of Nyanga and Guguletu.

Thirty-three people who could not pay fines were jailed

Court staff started early and worked through the lunch hour to deal with the cases. The court was packed throughout the day with friends and relatives of the accused.

Commissioners frequently called for order from the crowd who gathered outside the court.

## EJECTED

A man was forcibly ejected from the court during proceedings.

The cases were dealt with at a rate of one a minute.

The charges against five men and 14 women were withdrawn on the recommendation of the Aid Centre.

Most of the accused pleaded guilty to the charges and declined to address the court in mitigation of sentence.

## REPRESENTATION

None of the accused had legal representation.

Some said they had come to the Cape for medical attention. In the case of minors, relatives were called before the court and told to see that the people left the area as soon as possible.

Charges against the rest of the accused ranged from being in the area for more than 72 hours without the necessary permission, failure to produce reference books on demand and being in a hostel without permission.

A woman who told the court she had come to Cape Town for medical treatment was asked if there were not doctors in the Transkei. She replied that there were, but they could not help her.

## BIG TOWN

After fining her R30 or 30 days, the magistrate, Mr W Fourie said, "The court feels you should be able to get treatment in Umtata. As far as the court is aware, Umtata is a big town in a neighbouring country."

The case of a man who claimed he had not been given an opportunity to fetch his reference book when he was arrested was postponed to October 18. Mr Fourie said the man would be held at Pollsmoor Prison until then.

100 in  
Cape Town 13/1/82  
court  
(20) ~~200~~  
after ~~300~~  
raids

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) was "tightening up influx control tremendously", the director of the Black Sash Athlone Advice Office, Mrs Noel Robb, said yesterday after WCAB officials had conducted dawn pass raids in Nyanga and Guguletu.

More than 100 people appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday after the raids on single men's quarters in the townships which started at 5am. Most were convicted of pass law offences.

Mrs Robb said the board seemed to be concentrating on combing the "bachelor" quarters, and did not appear to be touching the residents in the Nyanga and Crossroads squatter camps.

"The single quarters are about the only place where visiting men and women can stay because the houses are so overcrowded and there are no hotels or alternative accommodation available."

She said the courts, which were yesterday overflowing with relatives of the arrested people, had not been so active for a long time.

# Tarr: Transkei dependent on migrant labour

*D. Dispassel*  
*13/10/82*  
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EAST LONDON — Transkei would find it difficult to provide jobs for the thousands of so-called "illegal" squatters who continued to flock to the Western Cape in search of employment, the managing director of the Transkei Development Corporation, Mr Sonny Tarr, said here yesterday.

Transkei would also for a long time remain dependent on migratory labour as a means of employment for its people, he said.

Speaking at the biennial conference of the Institute of Credit Management in Southern Africa, Mr Tarr said Transkei differed from other Third World countries in that it had an "extraordinarily stable labour force" which was trainable.

Since the territory's independence in 1976,

12 600 jobs had been created in industry. "When you start at nothing this is a lot. Especially if we estimate that five people are fed with every job created," said Mr Tarr.

Outlining economic growth in the country since independence, Mr Tarr said Transkei now had 80 industries, compare with 35 in 1976.

The urban areas were experiencing remarkable population increases, brought about mainly by industrial development and urbanisation.

At Butterworth job opportunities had doubled in the last six years and the population had grown in 12 years from 2 000 to nearly 30 000.

Replying to a question Mr Tarr said Transkei had considerable potential for

food export and could still create job opportunities in the rural areas.

During his address Mr Tarr pointed out that agricultural development was also a priority for the Transkei Government.

Concessions to industrialists had rendered the country an area of opportunity unparalleled in Southern Africa, he said.

"Unfortunately, almost coincidental with the announcement of incentives came the downturn in the economy.

"However, we know we are going through a period of restrictive credit and believe we must act with discipline. It may even call for a period of consolidation rather than expansion. But we know we will be able to attract industries to Transkei."

## Cops raid Nyanga again

MORE than 120 people were arrested in pre-dawn pass raids in the Nyanga East and Guguletu townships in Cape Town, according to eye-witnesses.

This was the second large-scale pass raid before dawn in the townships in two days.

On Monday about 100 people appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court following a raid in Nyanga.

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13/10/87

# 'Illegal' blacks harassed

Cape Times  
14/10/82  
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By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

AMID mounting concern at an apparent crackdown on "illegal" blacks in the Western Cape, Mr Ken Andrew, the Official Opposition spokesman on black affairs in the area, has hit out at the authorities for showing "renewed zest in their efforts to make life miserable for local blacks"

Mr Andrew said it was "incredible" that a government which preached reform could continue to harass and persecute blacks in the Western Cape in an attempt to implement its "unjust and unworkable policies"

In the past week Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) officials have mounted three pre-dawn raids on hostels in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga, leading to hundreds of prosecutions for pass law and trespass offences

## Warning letters

Employers are still receiving letters from the WCAB warning that "unlawful employment of blacks is viewed in a very serious light" The letters also mention the provision of a maximum fine of R5 000 for employing "illegals" which is contained in the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

The bill, which has been postponed, is unlikely to become law before 1984 — if at all — but at least one employer who received the notice has fired employees who had worked for him for more

than a decade

Meanwhile, the future of about 5 000 squatters at Crossroads and Nyanga is still undecided, and the WCAB has demanded the demolition of the top storeys of shacks in Nyanga

## NP Congress

The apparent tightening-up has followed hard on the heels of the National Party's Cape congress, where delegates requested stricter application of influx control in the Western Cape

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, appealed to employers not to give jobs to people illegally in the Western Cape.

And Dr George Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, has announced that the planned development of 2 400 sites for black housing at Emfuleni near Kuils River — which would have helped ease the acute housing shortage — has been frozen

## 'Kragdadigheid'

Mr Andrew said the aim of the authorities was "presumably to try to satisfy the insatiable appetite for *kragdadigheid* of *verkrampes* inside and outside the NP"

The government had built no houses for blacks in the Western Cape for nearly a decade and many new schemes were now being frozen or grinding to a halt, yet it was the blacks themselves who were being made to suffer, he said.



# 30 held in night raids

201  
L. Post 15/10/82

Post Reporter

EAST LONDON — Police, working with officials of the East Cape Administration Board, arrested 30 blacks sleeping illegally in East London's white suburbs, during a campaign that ended yesterday

It was part of an intensified campaign to rid the suburbs of illegal overnight visitors

The police Press liaison officer for Border, Major W W Brown, said today that the campaign had started on Wednesday night, and ended early yesterday

Major Brown said 15 men and 15 women had been arrested

He said summonses had been issued to home owners for allegedly allowing blacks to sleep illegally on their property

# 26 charged in Langa influx control court

Staff Reporter

TWENTY-SIX people appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday on charges of being in the Western Cape for longer than 72 hours and of failing to produce their reference books

On the first charge, 10 people were each fined R60 (or 60 days), eight were fined R10 (or 10 days), four R30 (or 30 days), one person was fined R90 (or 90 days) suspended for 12 months, one was cautioned and discharged, and two were each fined R20 (or 20 days)

The charge against one woman was withdrawn because she had received permission to stay at Crossroads. The case against one man was postponed

In addition, some people were fined for failing to produce reference books

By 12 pm only six people had paid their fines

Those who appeared were Azinah Khuele, 32, Anderson Gogo, 42, Elliot Sithole, 24, Jackson Nkohla, 34, Thembas Richard Fatyi, 36, Thembile Sibunzi, 30, Eric Nake, 18, Michael Mlambo, 33, Tomas Eland,

24, Watuwatu Dyantyi, 29, Abel Mugaza, 23, Michael Tsengiwe, 26, Catherina Masikisi, 26, Doris Hyiya, Apolisi, 42, Nobeje Alma Jinja, no age, Agnes Popou, 24, Eunise Peter 32, Ngxabazi Funeka, 19, Littitia Ngumbe, 21, Diana Mbalo, 19, a 15 year-old girl who may not be identified, William Jilili, 25, Eveline Kaleni, 30, Elsie No-Maksie Mpeka, 56, another 15 year-old who may not be identified, and Mfundia Hans, 32

Nobeje Alma Jinja, who was cautioned and discharged, told the commissioner, Mr W Fourie, that she had come to Cape Town because she suffered epileptic fits

Mr Fourie told her "You have no right to be here, you are a Transkei citizen"

Mr William Jilili told Mr Fourie he had been waiting for some money for a long time. He was fined R90 (or 90 days) suspended for 12 months on condition that he leave the prescribed area by October 18

A crying Jilili was led away to the cells

Mr D Mngomeni was the prosecutor

C.T. 15/10/82  
(201) ~~15/10/82~~  
**'Homeland poverty causes urban influx'**

Staff Reporter

ABSOLUTE poverty was the cause of people leaving the homelands and coming to Cape Town, Mrs Noel Robb, the director of the Black Sash Athlone Advice Office, told a lunchtime meeting of the Institute of Citizenship yesterday

She said employers were being discouraged from recruiting people from the rural areas and in some cases were being refused permission to do so

The number of Transkeian migrant workers had declined from 420 000 in 1978 to 345 000 in 1980 — during a boom period. The unemployment rate in Transkei was 16 percent, or 35 percent if underemployment was added

The open unemployment rate in Ciskei was 25 per cent and real agricultural output per head had declined by 56,8 per cent.

Through the policy of influx control and resettlement, 54 percent of South Africa's blacks

now lived in the homelands — up from 40 percent in 1960. The overall population in the homelands had risen by 66 percent between 1970 and 1980

"The government should be grateful that employment is being offered to starving people instead of proposing massive fines to penalise employers of so-called illegals"

# Pass law

# raids —

# hundreds

# in court

CAPE Times 15/10/82

201 ~~206~~ ~~211~~

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

**IN THE** past 11 days, 717 people have appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court for pass law offences and have been fined a total of R24 620, after a spate of raids on black workers' hostels in the townships.

According to court records, the 717 have faced 1 143 charges, been found guilty on 882 and not guilty on 80 since the beginning of last week. Ninety-five of the cases were withdrawn and 86 postponed. Some of the people were remanded.

Of those found guilty, 190 were cautioned and discharged. The rest were sentenced to fines ranging from R5 to R90, totalling R24 620 or 24 620 days in jail.

However, the total figure for those charged since the recent round of pass raids began several weeks ago could be substantially higher. A spokesman for the Black Sash Athlone Advice Office estimated it to be in the region of 1 500.

The raids have come amid allegations by community leaders and Opposition spokesmen of a tightening-up on influx control in the Western Cape following the National Party's Cape Congress last month.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, denied that there was any "crack-down" on blacks illegally in the area. He said the recent "inspections" were "routine".

"For quite a long time, the inspectors of the



Mr T Bezuidenhoud

Administration Board have been involved in other duties. They are now redirecting their attention to influx control. There is no special effort involved."

Mr Bezuidenhoud said the reason why the officials were combing the single-men's quarters and leaving the squatter camps alone was because "I have given my word that I will not allow any raids on Crossroads, the cathedral squatters or the dune squatters."

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, said she was "appalled" at what was happening. Many of the cases involved women who had come to be with their husbands, who were housed in the bachelors' quarters.

"Where else must visitors stay but in the single quarters? There is no room anywhere else."

She said it was "immoral to milk R24 000 out of people who are struggling to live and make enough money to survive." They were in Cape Town only because it was impossible to survive in the homelands.

Mr David Lewis, general secretary of the General Workers' Union, warned that action against workers in the township could cause "a really angry response".

Mr Lewis appealed to employers — who were "the workers' only levers of power in an undemocratic society" — to take a firm stand on the issue.

Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, asked "Why are Dr Koornhof's staff allowed to roam our city destabilizing the lives of our citizens?"

"We are creating an impossible situation for our children by making life unbearable for black South Africans."

Mr Bishop appealed to all Capetonians to visit the Langa courts and "share in solidarity the suffering of these women and children."

● 26 charged in Langa influx control court, page 2

● 'Homeland' poverty causes urban influx', page 2

# Township pass raids: R27 000 paid in fines

AR 645 15/10/82

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~~205~~

~~214~~

MORE than 1 100 people have been arrested in the past three weeks during a spate of pre-dawn pass raids in Cape Town's African townships

Fines totalling R27 000 were collected at the Langa Commissioner's Court in that period

The amount does not include fines paid by those who did not have cash available at the time they were sentenced. These were held in Pollsmoor prison until the fines were paid.

The first major raid took place at the Ilco Homes compound in Guguletu on September 27. Since then, 1 142 people have appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court on influx control charges or offences under "location regulations".

The majority were arrested before dawn during "organised inspections" of single quarters in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

They faced charges of being in the area for more than 72 hours without the necessary permission. In most cases this was coupled with a charge of failing to produce a reference book on demand.

Those found guilty were fined R60 (or 60 days) on the first charge, and R10 (or 10 days) on the second.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said today there was "nothing sinister" about the arrests.

No special drive had been launched. For some time the inspectors had been busy with other duties. They were now back to performing their normal work.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said the "inspections" would continue as a matter of routine.

The money from fines went into the coffers of the Administration Board and was used in the revenue vote for creating facilities and various other undertakings.

# 'Inhuman' pass raids condemned

ARGUS 15/10/82

201 ~~202~~ ~~203~~

THE arrest of more than 1 000 people in Cape Town's black townships in the past three weeks was widely condemned today by social workers, academics and Opposition politicians.

"There is a special level of harassment of black people in the Western Cape," said Professor Martin West, director of the Centre for African Studies at UCT.

"Official figures," he said, showed a decrease in pass arrests in the major urban centres while the proportion of arrests in the Cape had increased over the last four years.

"In 1981 there were 13 694 arrests in the Peninsula resulting in R283 576 in fines.

"It is a terrible indictment that the poorest people in Cape Town have to bear this. The level of punishment is horrendous."

## CHILDREN

Mrs Sue Williamson of the Women's Movement for Peace said "People have been woken at 3 am, jammed into vans, leaving behind screaming and terrified children, crowded into police cells where they have often received nothing to eat but bread, before a less than two-minute court appearance, with no legal representation, followed by a R70 fine or a 60-day jail sentence."

The white people of Cape Town should ask themselves how long they could sit back without protest and allow "this horrifying all-out war to be waged on their fellow citizens", she said.

The Athlone Advice Office called for an end to the "senseless persecution of the poor".

## "INHUMAN"

Organiser at the office, Mrs Val West, said fines would not stop hungry people coming to town to seek employment.

"Influx control is an inhuman policy. We are all degraded by the court proceedings at Langa," she said.

She said money paid in fines should have gone to feed families and not been forfeited to an unworkable ideology.

"Let us have an immediate stop to this inhuman wastefulness and attempt, instead, to apply our minds, hearts and economic resources to solving the problem of rural poverty," she said.

● See Page 5

D. Dispatch 16/10/82

# 30 arrested in raid on properties

(200/16) (201)  
EAST LONDON — Thirty people were arrested for illegally sleeping on residential properties when officials of the East Cape Administration Board and the police carried out an investigation on the night of October 13

The police press liaison officer for the Border Major W W Brown said 15 men and 15 women had been arrested in the operation

Numerous summonses had been served on employees and also on employers who had knowledge of the people who were sleeping illegally on their property

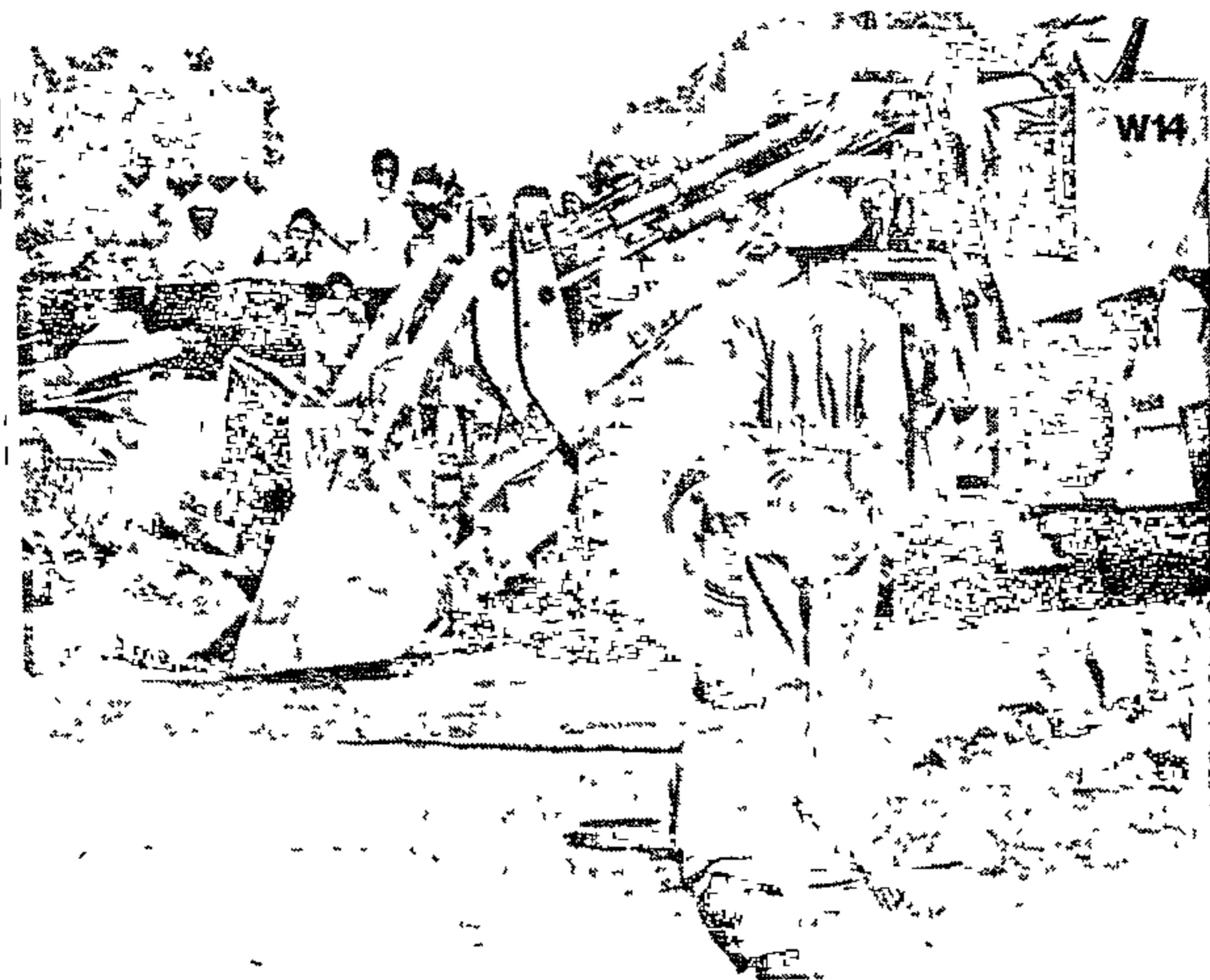
The raid follows warn-

ings in September that police were going to clamp down on black people found illegally in urban areas at night

More than 150 people had been arrested in the last week of September after officials carried out a similar operation

Meanwhile Major Brown also reported that one arrest had been made after a break-in into business premises

There were four other house-breakings in residential areas reported yesterday as well as eight thefts and two thefts from motor vehicles. There was also one case of stock-theft reported yesterday he said — DDR



BULLDOZERS at work today flattening the Crossroads market site

# Board bulldozer flattens Crossroads mart

ARGUS  
19/10/82

~~201~~  
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THE Western Cape Administration Board today entirely flattened the Crossroads trade market

After three hurried hours of work by a bulldozer, all that was left of the shops were heaps of mangled wood and iron — and the shattered livelihood of about 100 traders

Since the birth of Crossroads several years ago, the market grew from a few stores to a corridor market through which hundreds of settlement residents passed each evening to their shelters and where they could buy almost all their daily needs

## SWOOPED

Yesterday — after notices of intent to demolish were issued by the board last Friday — department officials swooped on the unsuspecting traders

An armed official stood guard while the machine did the levelling

The goods of traders who came to the market today were loaded on trucks and carted away

The traders watched the demolition — some tried to sell their wares

before they became rotten

While the bulldozer was busy levelling shops Crossroads' residents and the traders were picking up the pieces either to start again somewhere else or to save them for another day

A board official at the site said it would be monitored each day to ensure that traders did not re-erect their shelters

The board said today that it had to act to prevent the market exceeding a "certain space"

Mr G T du Preez, board liaison officer, said that only "some" stalls were demolished. But when The Argus visited the market later, not a site was standing

Mr Du Preez said the stalls were demolished because there had to be "some form of control"

## START AGAIN

"We made a certain area available for traders for Crossroads and we could not allow the market to exceed this," he said

Traders wishing to start again should con-

tact the board for information

The demolition was condemned by the Athlone Advice Office as an attempt to provoke people to violence



# Langa arrests: 120 more charged

ARGUS

19/10/82

201

MORE than 120 people — arrested in a pre-dawn raid in the Langa zones early today — were charged in the Langa Commissioner's Court under the pass laws

This brings the number of people charged under influx control legislation in Cape Town in the past three weeks to more than 1 200

## FINES

About 20 people were charged with being in the single-quarters illegally, and another 103 were charged with being in Cape Town without permission

During the first two hours of the court proceedings 39 people were charged and a total of R700 was paid in fines. Nine people who were unable to pay their fines immediately were remanded in custody

Many of the accused were women with babies on their backs

Fines ranged from R10 for those charged with being illegally in the single quarters, to R90 for people convicted for being illegally in Cape Town

The average length of each case was about two

(Turn to Page 13)

# 131 charged in Langa court

Cape Times 20/10/82  
Staff Reporter

FOLLOWING yesterday's early-morning raids in Langa, 131 people appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court on charges of being in the Western Cape illegally and of contravening the Location Regulations

Of the 131 people, 106 were charged with being in the Western Cape illegally, 23 with contravening the Location Regulations and two with failing to produce their reference books on demand

Charges against 21 people were withdrawn  
Court proceedings started at 9pm and all the cases were dealt with by 130pm. By 2pm yesterday a total of R2950 in fines had been collected

Some of the women were led from the cells carrying their babies

Commenting in some of the cases, the Commissioner, Mr W Fourie, warned convicted people that they should leave the area immediately

He asked a youth who said he had borrowed

money to come to Cape Town to obtain school fees from his father

"Why didn't you use the money for your school fees? Is borrowed money not good enough for school fees? You should not come here, you should rather write your father a letter"

A man who said he had come to Cape Town for medical treatment and handed a hospital card to the court, was told

"This document does not permit you to be in Cape Town or in the

single quarters. It is merely a document stating that you are receiving treatment at Conradi Hospital. If you want to stay here, you must obtain permission from the Administration Board"

A man who said he had come to Cape Town from Bophuthatswana to see a doctor, was asked

"Do people in your country not carry identity documents? Why don't you bring it along so that we can see what it looks like?"

Mr D Mngomeni was the prosecutor

# Warns on pass SWOOPS

201  
206  
CMT Ticks  
20/10/82

Staff Reporter

THE persistent raiding of township barracks would lead, in due course, to more recruits "for those who have taken up arms against this government", Mr Ken Andrew, the official Opposition spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, warned yesterday.

Mr Andrew was commenting on the arrest of more than 100 people following a pre-dawn swoop on the single men's quarters in Langa Zone 16 by members of the South African Police and inspectors of the Western Cape Administration (WCAB).

A convoy of more than 20 vans and trucks encircled the barracks as police and inspectors went from door to door waking the men, women and children inside, inspecting their documentation and making arrests.

It was the latest in a spate of raids on the single men's quarters in recent weeks, which has led to at least 1 200 arrests.

## 'Destruction of family life'

Mr Andrew said the results of these raids — of which there have been a series in recent weeks — would be the further destruction of family life, more crime in the city and increased starvation and death among children in the rural areas.

He said the "intensive campaign of harassment being waged by the authorities against the blacks of the Western Cape fills me with anger and despair.

"We are witnessing the destruction of the possibility for a peaceful future by a government which professes to stand for reform.

"I have spoken to Mrs Helen Suzman, who will contact Dr Piet Kooihs about this recent campaign of harassment.

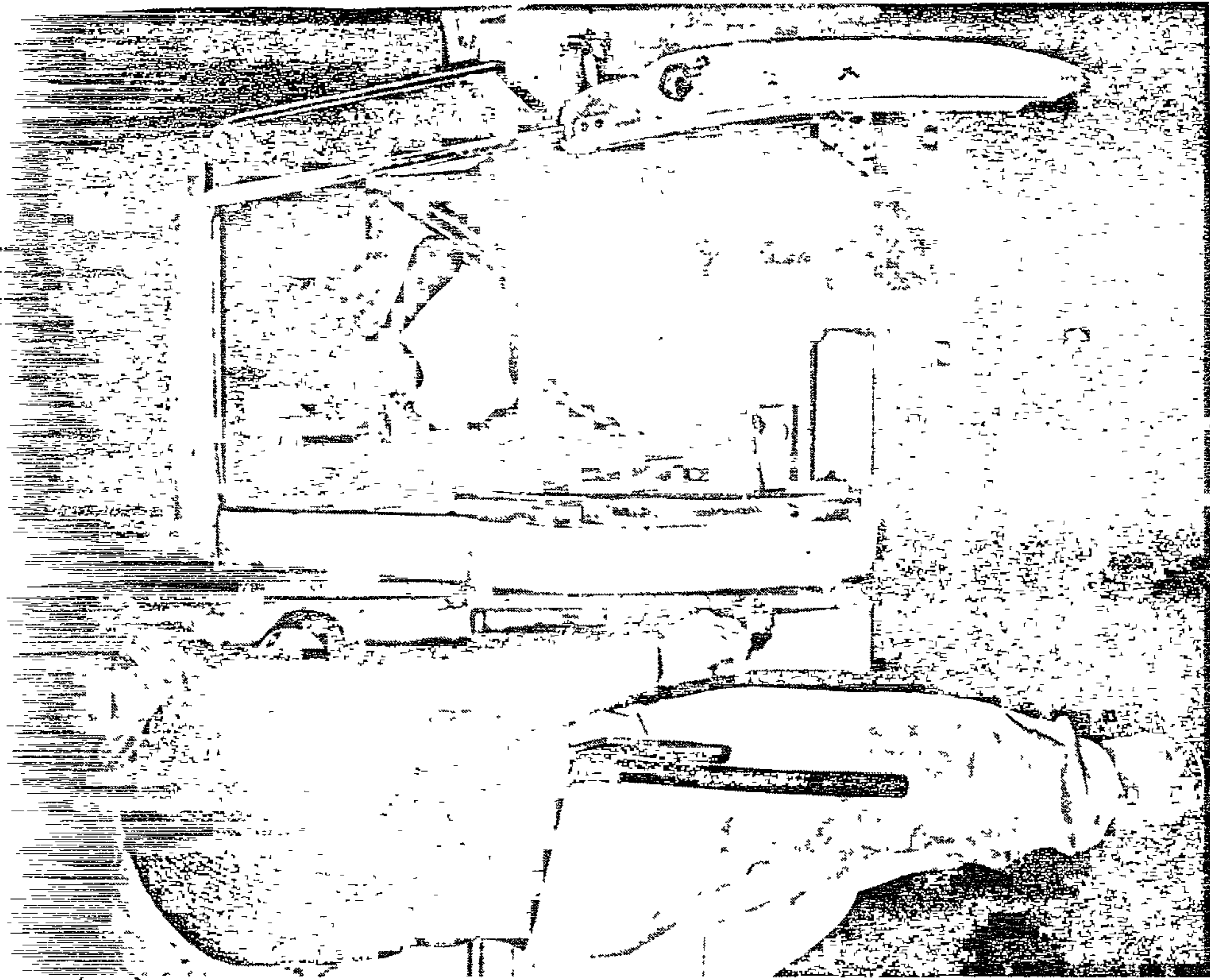
"I am appalled that there are whites who still do not see through the hypocrisy of this government which claims to want to bring about reform but declares war on the blacks of the area."

## 'Raids will continue'

Mr G Lawrence, chief labour officer of the WCAB, said the raids would continue until those who had "no right" to be in the hostels had been cleared out.

He said the Zone 16 single-men's quarters were to be transformed into family quarters and "those people we arrested have been getting in the way."

In a statement yesterday, Mrs Val West, regional organizer of the Black Sash, asked "Has the Administration Board gone completely mad? Yesterday they razed the Crossroads market, last night they raided the Langa zones. What horrors have they thought of for tomorrow?"



A sleeping couple in the cab of a truck wake up to find themselves in the middle of a pass raid at Langa Zone 16 yesterday morning

# The horror of the pre-dawn raid

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK  
AT 4am yesterday a long procession of trucks and vans, headlights blazing in the warm night, roared through Langa and encircled the Zone 16 single-men's quarters.

As Cape Times photographer John Rubython and myself watched, riot police, uniformed police and inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board went from door to door waking the people up with loud raps.

While white Cape Town slept peacefully, the residents of the

barracks a few kilometres away were being subjected to a common yet horrific event in the experience of black South Africans: a pass raid.

A few people managed to escape the net, fleeing down the road out of sight.

The rest — men, women and children — stumbled from their beds, some fearfully, some wearily, some wrapped in blankets. They presented themselves in the little front rooms of each hostel for inspection of their documents and their right to be in the barracks at 4.00 in the morning.

CAPE TIMES 20/9/82 201  
All around were men in uniform flashing torches, barking orders, inspecting documents in the arrests. The arrestees, mostly women, went quietly and with resignation, retaining their dignity in the face of the humiliation. A number had babies wrapped papoose-like around their backs, some wailing at the shock of being woken so abruptly.

A lorry-load of workers on their way to work passed by and the men shouted their anger at the sight of the raid before impatiently disappearing into the

night.

Then, with the final slam of a van door, it was over. In unison, the trucks and vans carried their human cargo off to be "processed" in the Langa courts. It was 4.30am — the raid had lasted just half-an-hour.

Only workers "legally" entitled to be there, and a few children, remained at the barracks afterwards.

One of the men left behind shook his head and said: "This is very bad. But we can do nothing because this is the government. They come here twice a week

and take the people away. But after the fines are paid the people come back because they have nowhere else to go."

"If they cannot pay the fine we make a collection. Everyone helps. But we are getting too much tired of these raids. We will not accept this kind of treatment forever."

We drove back to town. In Gardens, the newspaper sellers were out but most of the houses were still dark, the people blissfully ignorant of what had happened — and would continue to happen — 20 minutes away on the highway.

201 ~~206~~ ~~340~~

# Methodists condemn Langa raids

**Religion Reporter**  
THE Methodist Church of Southern Africa has condemned as unchristian the "callous" harassment of the Langa community. The Rev Abel Hendricks, chairman of the church's Cape District,

yesterday proposed a motion on Langa at the Methodist Conference in Johannesburg. It was approved without dissent.

### ALARM

"This conference views with alarm the action of Government officials in

Cape Town, raiding women who are doing no more than upholding the virtues of family life

"It records its distress at the State's continued harassment of such people and notes that this action is a direct assault

on the rights of people made in the image of God

"Conference further warns that such callous action will simply reinforce bitterness and resentment in a people who have been repeatedly

harassed  
"The Government should take note that such actions are contrary to the example set for us by the compassionate and loving Christ which they so often proclaim"

In a spontaneous gesture, delegates promised R600 to be distributed at Langa through the Methodist Relief Fund

4/1/68 22/09/68 (201/276) (218)

# Unemployed man told he should leave city

A MAGISTRATE in the Langa Commissioner's Court told an unemployed contract worker he was no longer wanted in Cape Town and should return to the homelands.

Bonisle Bafile was appearing yesterday before Mr W Fourie on a charge of being in Cape Town illegally.

Bafile told the court he had come to Cape Town on contract but had lost his job on October 16. He was found guilty and cautioned and discharged.

Mr Fourie said "Now you must go back to the homelands as your employers no longer want you here."

Bafile was one of 102 people charged in the Commissioners' Court yesterday under influx control legislation.

By lunchtime 79 people had appeared and a total of R3 180 imposed in fines.

This brings the total number charged under influx control legislation in the past three weeks to more than 1 400 and the amount paid in fines to about R31 000.

Most of the accused were charged with being in the area illegally and failing to produce reference books on demand.

**WITHDRAWN**  
Charges against 19 people were withdrawn on the recommendation of the Aid Centre.

Two children, aged 13 and 14, appeared before the court charged with failing to produce their reference books on demand and being in the area without permission.

Both said they had come to Cape Town to find their fathers to collect money to pay school fees for themselves and siblings.

On discovering their ages, Mr Fourie withdrew charges against them and told them to leave Cape Town immediately.

An elderly man, Stationed and discharged

Plaatjes was caught guilty of being in the area illegally, pleaded with the court for mercy as it was the first time he had ever appeared in court. He said he had worked in the Peninsula since 1968.

"Old man, I think it is time you go back to Coimvaba now," said Mr Fourie.

Plaatjes was cautioned and discharged

# WCAB

CAPE TOWN 22/10/82

201

# Swoops on City 'illegals'

By PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

**IN A series of swoops on white suburbs this week, more than 120 blacks have been arrested for being illegally in the Western Cape.**

Yesterday, 74 men and 47 women — appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court in connection with pass law offences

The director of the Western Cape Administration Board would neither confirm nor deny the raids had taken place

Of those arrested, 102 were fined a total of R3 915, but by late yesterday afternoon, only 15 people had paid their fines, the rest remained behind bars

According to evidence, they were arrested during swoops by WCAB officials in Constantia, Fish Hoek, Camps Bay, Brackenfell and Durbanville, on Wednesday afternoon and early yesterday morning

The raids were the first in white suburbs for several weeks

They follow closely on WCAB "inspections" of passes in the single-men's quarters in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu

Asked for comment yesterday, Mr A Louw, the director of the WCAB, said he could not confirm that the inspections had taken place

He said inspectors could act without instructions from him

"I do not have to issue an instruction every time there is an inspection," he said

In the Commissioner's Court, the State withdrew charges against 19 accused, but 102 other cases were heard

By late afternoon, the clerk of the court had received R950 in fines and 15 people had been released

The fines ranged between R10 (or 10 days) and R100 (or 90 days) on charges of not being in possession of necessary documents

Mrs Cynthia Mandita, 40, of Guguletu, was one of those released — her cousin paid her R70 fine

After her release Mrs Mandita said she worked in Cape Town so she could send money to her "large" family in Transkei

Mr L van Wyk was the commissioner Mr D Mnogomeni prosecuted

# W Cape labour policy rapped

Cape Times 23/10/82 (201)

**Labour Reporter**  
THE Director-General of the Department of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, yesterday hit out at the government's coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape

In evidence to the economic affairs committee of the President's Council, which is examining restrictions on the free enterprise system, Dr Van

der Merwe referred to coloured labour preference as a "discriminatory measure".

He said it was "difficult to justify a system which allows a person to live in an area but which effectively prevents him from looking for work"

It was well known that there was a high rate of unemployment among coloured people in the Western Cape, but then

they were not prepared to do certain jobs

Even though there were 2 205 registered unemployed coloured people in the area at the end of August, 163 of them had refused job offers during the month. Between July and December last year 834 had refused job offers

"Their employment chances were further handicapped by their not being prepared to work for low wages. Many were also unacceptable to employers as they were not in a position to do hard manual labour"

Dr Van der Merwe said that, notwithstanding these facts, employers had to acquire special permits from the department when they wanted to employ blacks

During August, 593 employers in Cape Town made application for exemption to employ blacks in 7 159 vacancies where there were no coloured workers available. In 94 percent of the cases permits had been issued

"It would appear that the measure, in spite of the large amount of work that goes into it and its limiting influence on the free market economy, is not enforced much"

In question time, Dr Van der Merwe said he supported the findings of the Riekert Commission that the movement of people should be restricted on the basis of the availability of jobs and housing. This could be applied on a colour-blind basis

## Local Nat MPs back pass raids

Cape Times 23/10/82 (201)

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

LOCAL National Party MPs expressed firm support this week for the strict application of influx control and the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape

Mr Jacobus Meiring, MP for Paarl, said "If there are no employment facilities or accommodation, then we can't allow people to come and squat. We must first employ the people in the Western Cape, who, historically, are the coloureds"

Asked his opinion on pass raids, Mr Meiring said "People are people. If they don't listen, you will have to be strict"

The MP for False Bay, Mr A L Jordaan, in whose constituency Crossroads falls, said "the coloureds should be protected in their natural habitat"

Mr Alexander van Breda, the MP for Tygervalley, said it was no good having influx control if it wasn't applied

Mr Myburgh Streicher, MP for De Kuilen, said if there were no influx control it would mean only that poverty would move from rural areas to the City. "As far as I'm concerned, those who are here illegally should not be allowed into the Western Cape"

Mr J Rabie, MP for Worcester, said "From a farmer's point of view, you've got to do something or else they will overcrowd us"

The MP for Matieland, Mr Kent Durr, said that as he had been appointed to the committee reviewing the Black Communities Development Bill and the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill it would be "inappropriate" for him to comment



# Nat MPs endorse pass law raids

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A local Nationalist MP — expressing firm support for strict influx control and the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape — believes coloureds should be "protected in their natural habitat".

Mr A L Jordaan, MP for False Bay — Crossroads falls in his constituency — was one of five National Party MPs available and prepared to comment this week on the issue, highlighted by a series of recent pass raids.

All five said jobs should go to coloureds first, and the Government's decentralisation policy could solve the influx problem.

The Paarl MP, Mr Jacobus Meiring, said "I tend to take a practical view. If there are no employment facilities or accommodation, then we can't allow people to come and squat. We must first employ the people in the Western Cape."

He said if one opted for control, control had to be applied — strictly.

Mr Alexander van Breda, MP for Tygervallei, said it was no good having influx control if it wasn't applied.

Mr Myburgh Streicher, MP for De Kullen, said if there was no influx control it would only mean that poverty would move from rural areas to the city.

Worcester's MP, Mr J Rabie, said "From a farmer's point of view, you've got to do something or else they will overcrowd us".

# 60 arrests in Fish Hoek, Simon's Town pass raids

CAPE TOWN 25/10/82 (201) ~~206~~ ~~210~~

PASS raids in the Peninsula continued early today with about 60 arrests

The raids, at about 5 am, were concentrated on Fish Hoek and Simon's Town

Last week, officials of the Western Cape Administration Board arrested hundreds of people in swoops on white suburbs. There have also been raids in the townships in recent weeks

The raids in the townships have occurred in the early hours and have been concentrated on sin-

gle-quarter accommodation

Those arrested have appeared before a commissioner in the Langa Commissioner's Court on charges under influx control legislation

Fines ranging from R10, for not producing the necessary documents on demand, to R90 (or 90 days) for being in the area for more than 72 hours without permission, have been imposed

Many cases are disposed of in less than two minutes

The pass raids have been widely condemned

The Guguletu branch of the United Women's Organisation said today it was "totally against" the raiding of township barracks

"Most of the people living there have Section 10 1(d) rights entitling them to be here on labour contracts," said a spokeswoman for the organisation. "Even if they don't, people should have the right to choose where they want to stay. All people deserve a good family life"

"The Government knows exactly why these people are coming to the towns every day. We don't need to tell them unless they are blind or deaf," she said

A Newlands housewife, who did not wish to be named, said domestic workers were arrested in Kildare Road on their way to work this morning

She said officials had followed buses from Guguletu to Claremont and commuters without passes were arrested at bus stops

# Crackdown on Cape 'illegals'

AKGAS  
26/10/82  
(201) (205) (200)

THE crackdown on Cape Town "illegals" continued today when officials of the Western Cape Administration Board arrested about 80 people in the Bellville and Parow areas early

Those arrested will appear in the Langa Commissioners Court today to face charges under influx control legislation. The accused face fines of up R90 (or 90 days) for being in the Peninsula without the necessary permission

Nearly 2 000 people have been arrested since a major pass raid in the townships a month ago

Since September 27 raids have been conducted on almost a daily basis

Initially they were concentrated on the hostel accommodation in the townships but recently there have been systematic swoops in white suburbs. Last week the focus was on Fish Hoek, Simon's Town, Constantia, Claremont, Mowbray and Athlone

E:ESE

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per kg

GREY MILLS KAYE-EDDIE OK10652/F00348

parked in the middle of

# 80 arrested by police dog squad

EAST LONDON — Eighty people were arrested by policemen from the dog squad here at the weekend

The police liaison officer here, Major W W Brown, said 28 people were arrested for trespassing, 11 for possession of dagga and two for being in possession of house-breaking imple-

ments

Five people were arrested for being drunk while another 27 were arrested for drinking in public

"Four others were arrested for not having a special night pass and another three for sleeping in white areas after dark," Major Brown said — DDR

## New Revenue hours

EAST LONDON — Hours at the office of the Receiver of Revenue here will change from November 1

From Monday, the Receiver's office will be open from 7.30 am to 12.30 pm and from 1.15 pm to 4.00 pm

The changes will not affect counters at which cash is received

Hours at cash counters will continue to be from 8.00 am to 1.00 pm — DDR

## Beach rape investigated

EAST LONDON — Police are investigating a charge of rape following an incident at Eastern Beach at the weekend

A 22-year-old East London woman told police she was raped at the beach by a man she

met at a city discotheque on Saturday night.

"The woman said she accompanied the man in his car to Eastern Beach where he allegedly raped her," the police liaison officer here, Major W W Brown, said yesterday — DR

## Man found shot dead

EAST LONDON — A West Bank man has been found dead with a bullet wound in his head

The body of 56-year-old Mr Denis Kemsley was found inside his Strand Street home at

2.25 pm on Sunday

A revolver was found next to him

Police do not suspect a crime, the police liaison officer here, Major W W Brown, said yesterday — DDR

weekend, were among several sets of traffic lights in the city which had an approximate three second "all red" period

"This longer red period is used where we have a fast flow of traffic and it is a precaution against motorists who tend to accelerate when the lights turn amber," he said

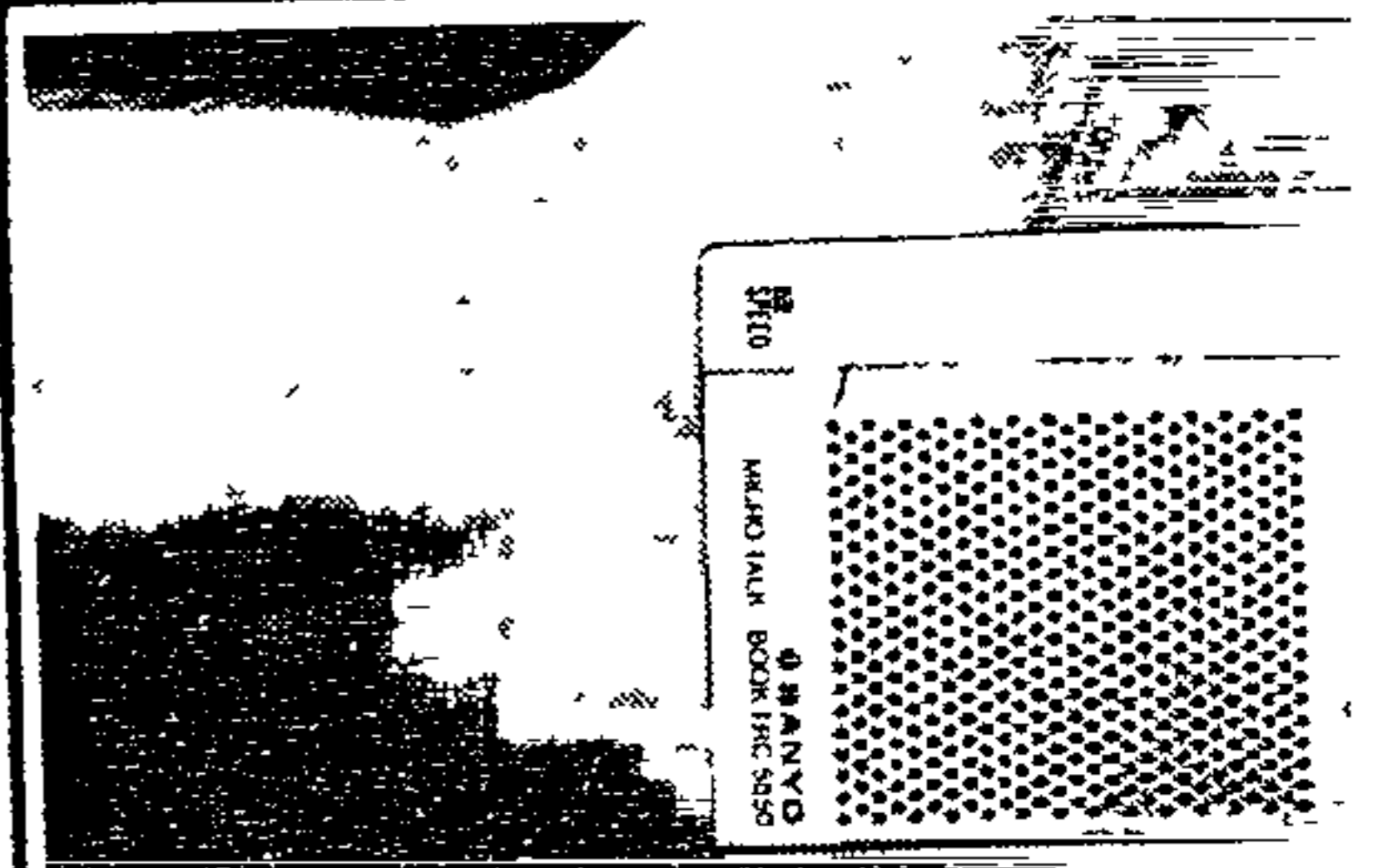
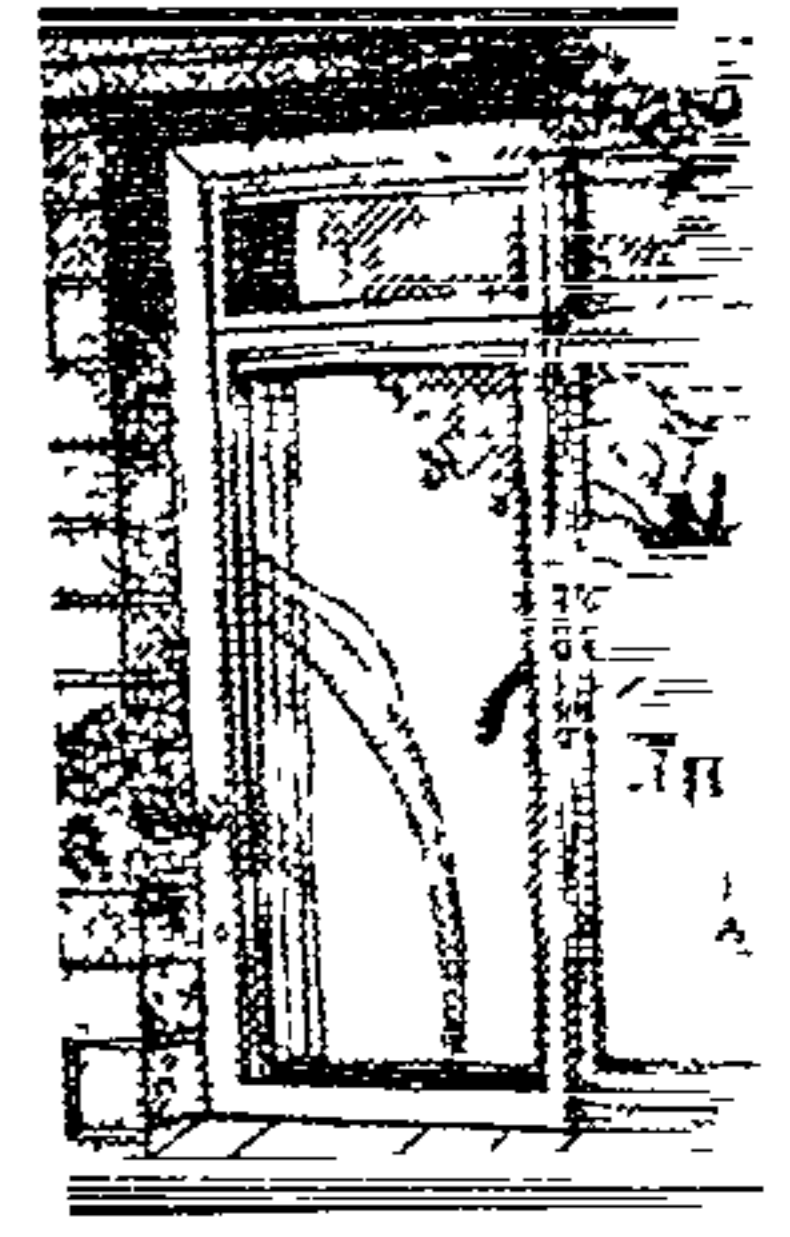
The "all red" period of traffic lights in the city centre was shorter owing to the relatively slow traffic flow

Traffic lights were mechanical devices and as such could be expected to fail occasionally

When faults occurred his department as a rule arranged for point duty during peak hours, said Mr Evans — DDR

PG

## Broken glass



# LITTLE LO

The Sanyo TRC5850 is much smaller than a pack of 30's, and yet it gives you a healthy output with more sound than you'll ever need. It's definitely not just for businessmen. Everybody who has thoughts, things and ideas to remember would love to palm one. And the operation is so simple you can put your thoughts down when you're driving or when you wake up in the middle of the night with a brilliant idea. It uses a

**SANYO TRC 5850. IT'S NEW, IT'S SMART. JAPANESE TECHNOLOGY RARE**

KING TOWN draw the H

STREET PRICES PLUMMET

Babies: a woman's right Page 6

Friday The market also came under pressure from an unexpected rise in the nation's basic money supply. Yesterday there were seven times more declines in share prices than increases but the volume of trading on the stock market was relatively light, falling to about 85 million shares from 101.12 million on Friday — SABA

But by yesterday there had been no such pressure on prices. Brokers said the resulting let-down prompted forecasts that interest rates, after falling late last week that the Federal Reserve might lower its discount rate, the charge on loans to private financial institu-

ions. But by yesterday there had been no such pressure on prices. Brokers said the resulting let-down prompted forecasts that interest rates, after falling late last week that the Federal Reserve might lower its discount rate, the charge on loans to private financial institu-

One broker said the markets' wild fluctuations betrayed a "manic-depressive" mood among professional money managers. Expectations built up last week that the Federal Reserve might lower its discount rate, the charge on loans to private financial institu-

**R3 400**

**in fines**

**after** *ARCUS 27/10/82*

**new pass**

**SWOOP** *(201)*

Staff Reporter

A WOMAN, who said she had come to the Peninsula to look for work to support her family, was fined R130 (or 130 days) in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday after being found guilty of pass-law offences.

Ntombana Tisha, who had four previous convictions, told the court she left Cape Town after serving her last sentence in February this year, but came back on October 22 as her family in Ciskei had no one working.

She said she tried to obtain permission to stay in the Peninsula, but was arrested on her way to the Administration Board offices.

**80 FINED**

She was found guilty and fined R90 (or 90 days) for being in the Peninsula without permission for more than three days and R40 (or 40 days) for failing to produce a pass.

Tisha was among the 80 people fined more than R3 420 yesterday for pass law offences. Eighteen people had their charges withdrawn or were acquitted.

Three cases were postponed to November 1.

The court appearances followed Administration Board raids in the Bellville and Parow areas early yesterday. This was the third known raid in city residential areas in the past five days.

**MEDICAL**

At the Langa Court yesterday, several people, pleading in mitigation, said they had come to the Peninsula for medical purposes. Others said they had come to look for jobs.

Manza Dlodlo of Grabouw said he was a contract worker and had come to receive medical treatment in Comradie Hospital as he had an "aching body" after he had been assaulted in May in Langa.

Fining him R70, the commissioner, Mr W Fourie, said that because he had "had a taste of the skollies" did not mean he had permission to be in the area.

**"NONSENSE"**

Jackson Dila, who produced a Transkei travel document, was fined R70. He told the court he had come to fetch money from his father.

Passing sentence, Mr Fourie said "You are 47 years old, but you still expect your father to support you. You are talking nonsense."

Jackson Sibuya, who said he had come to fetch school fees from his father and had left his passport in Ciskei, was fined R40.

Louis Tshaka, who arrived on October 22 "to look for medical treatment as I am suffering from heart trouble", was acquitted and told to apply for permission to be in the area.

Mr W Fourie was on the bench. Mr D Ngomeni prosecuted.

Sowetan 27/10/18

# More raids in Cape

THE crackdown on Cape Town "illegals" continued yesterday when officials of the Western Cape Administration Board arrested about 80 people in the Bellville and Parow area early yesterday morning.

Those arrested face fines of up to R90 (or 90 days) for being in the Peninsula without the necessary permission.

Nearly 2 000 people

have been arrested since a major pass raid in the townships a month ago.

Since September 27 raids have been conducted on almost a daily basis.



BUY A BOTTLE OF  
**KAMA**  
THE GREAT  
BLOOD MEDICINE

KAMA 100

170  
held  
in dawn  
squatter  
raid

ONE HUNDRED and seventy people were arrested in a pre-dawn Administration Board pass raid on Crossroads today

The arrests, 89 men and 81 women, increases the number who have been arrested in the Western Cape on pass-law and related offences to more than 2 000 in a month

The raid, between 4am and 6am, was at Ema-vumdleni, the land adjacent to the Administration Board and set aside by the board for the Hout Bay squatters who were resettled last year

#### FINES

Those arrested were due to appear in Langa Commissioner's Court today to face charges under influx control legislation. They face fines of up to R90 (or 90 days)

Since September 27 raids have been conducted almost daily and the crackdown, described by the board as "routine", has been especially marked in the suburbs

Yesterday about 80 people were arrested in Bellville and Parow

AR6u5  
27/10/82  
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207/20

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

4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

# Crackdown on illegals,

## seen as war

Labour Reporter

MANY Capetonians would be surprised to be told there was a "war" on their doorstep.

But in recent weeks community organizations, civil rights groups and liberal politicians have increasingly voiced the fear that a war is being waged against the black community of Cape Town.

Their fears arise from hard facts. In less than a month, more than 1 900 people have been arrested in pass raids and fined more than R40 000 in the Langa courts; a large-scale housing scheme at Emfolent near Knuts River has been frozen, the Crossroads vendors' market has been demolished, and phase two of the construction of New Crossroads has been stopped.

In Crossroads and Nyanga, about 5 000 squatters are still living in limbo, with no sign that the government has decided their future.

While the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) has denied there is a crackdown, the recent activity has closely followed the National Party's Cape Congress last month where delegates called for stricter influx control in the Western Cape.

### Broader ramifications

A policy of tough influx control in the Western Cape has a longer history and broader ramifications than the raids of the past month.

Here, more than anywhere else, the government has tried to hold the line against the influx of blacks fleeing the overcrowded poverty of the rural homelands.

The "coloured labour preference policy" — where employers can only employ

workers did not want to do certain lowly-paid unskilled and semi-skilled jobs that black workers were prepared to do.

Dr Van der Merwe's line of reasoning is similar to the views of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce and, in fact, a powerful lobby of industrialists who believe the findings of the Rieker Commission hold the answer to the vexed problem of influx control.

They believe that restricting the movement of people on the basis of available jobs and accommodation rids influx control of the element of racial discrimination. At the same time, labour still moves according to the needs of employers and the rural poor for whom there are no jobs remain in the homelands.

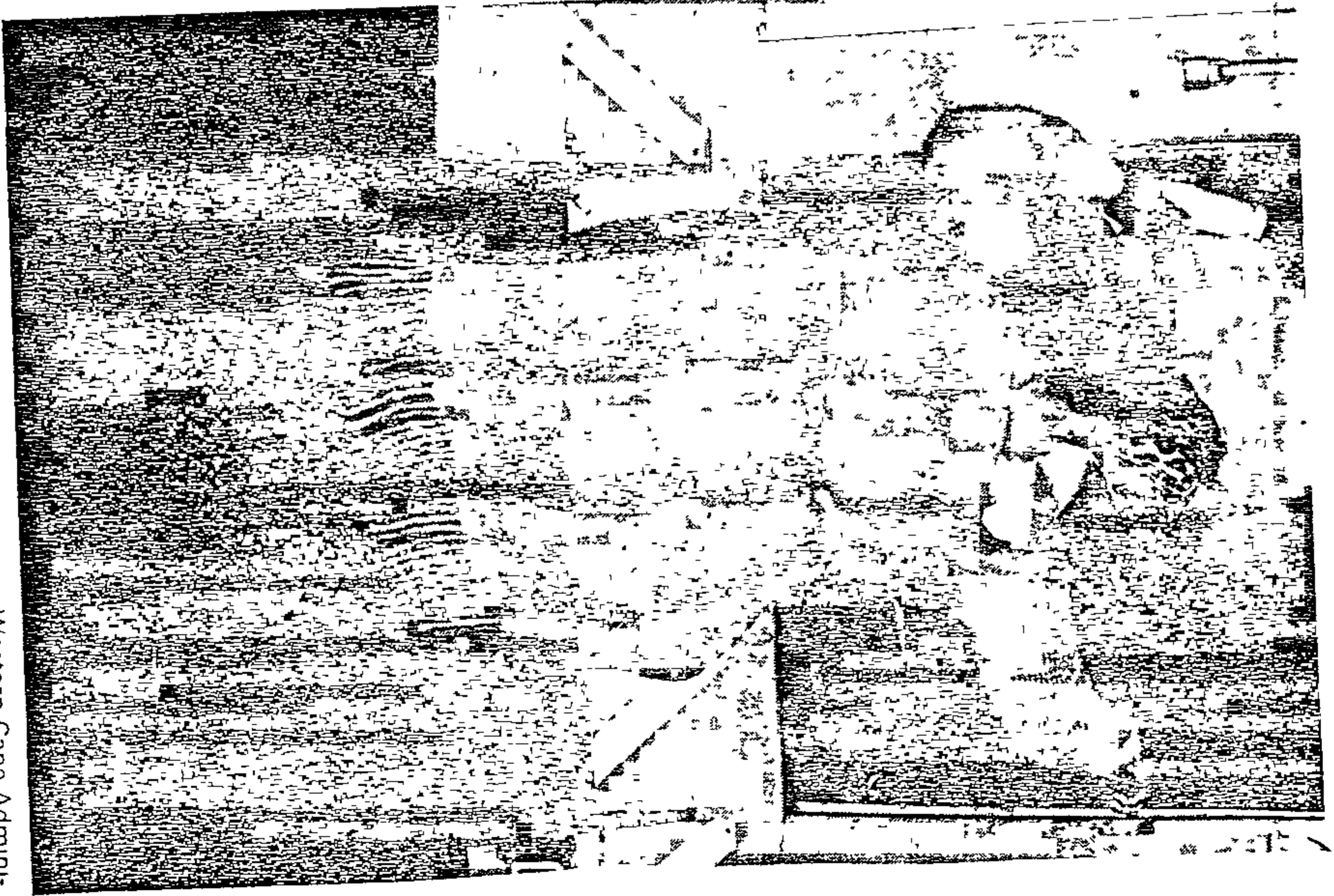
### 'Worst' bill since 1948

Instead of easing influx control, the government's response to Rieker and the problem of black urbanization has been the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill. It has been widely opposed as "the worst apartheid legislation since 1948".

Though it contains an important feature of Rieker — to create an elite group of urban "insiders" while locking out the rural poor — it also aims to make the policing of influx control far more efficient, through steeply increased fines, an effective curfew and wide ministerial discretion.

The bill has been temporarily shelved and is unlikely to become law before 1984, if at all, judging by the extent of opposition against it.

Meanwhile, the government is attempting to decentralise industrial development away from the metropolitan areas.



A mother with a baby on her back gets into a Western Cape Administration Board van during a pre-dawn raid at the Langa single-men's quarters last week.

Athlone Advice Office, says people flock to "informal sector" economies to escape rural poverty. This would be a move in the right direction.



Congress last month where delegates called for stricter influx control in the Western Cape.

### Broader ramifications

A policy of tough influx control in the Western Cape has a longer history and broader ramifications than the raids of the past month.

Here, more than anywhere else, the government has tried to hold the line against the influx of blacks fleeing the overcrowded poverty of the rural homelands.

The "coloured labour preference policy" — where employers can only employ blacks if there is no coloured labour available — was first devised by Dr W. Elselen, the secretary of Native Affairs under Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, in the 1950s.

An ideological line which bore his name was drawn down the map of South Africa, and the region to the west of the Karoo was declared an area in which white and coloured labour would be given preference.

In a period more noteworthy for talk of reform than the Verwoerd era, this policy has been strengthened rather than relaxed. Local employers have to get certificates every time they want to employ black workers.

### Difference of opinion

However, there is a strong difference of opinion within the government over the coloured labour preference policy. While local Nationalist MPs are its most ardent supporters, one of the government's top bureaucrats, Dr P J van der Merwe, the Director-General of Manpower, criticized it last week.

Dr Van der Merwe said that apart from the policy being a "discriminatory measure", it wasn't even necessary. In 94 percent of the applications, employers got their certificates for black workers last month. This was because coloured

Though it contains an important feature of urban "insiders" while locking out the rural poor — it also aims to make the policing of influx control far more efficient, through steeply increased fines, an effective curfew and wide ministerial discretion.

The bill has been temporarily shelved and is unlikely to become law before 1984, if at all, judging by the extent of opposition against it.

Meanwhile, the government is attempting to decentralise industrial development away from the metropolitan areas into the homelands or the areas adjoining them.

Blessed with few advantages other than a cheap and plentiful supply of unskilled labour, these depressed areas are being boosted with massive sums of public money to lure industrialists from the main centres.

### 42 percent are 'illegal'

Even if this policy of decentralization succeeds, it will probably be some time in the future, if ever, before it works where influx control has failed — that is, in turning the tide of black urbanization away from the white cities.

About 42 percent of Cape Town's black population are estimated to be here "illegally". Despite influx control, the people still come.

In addition to constant harassment of these people and the steep fines and jail sentences they face, the State has attempted to thwart urbanization by providing very little housing for Cape Town's blacks in the past decade.

There is severe overcrowding in the townships and, according to the WCAB, there are over 2 500 "legals" on the waiting list for houses. Some of them have been waiting for 10 years.

Mrs Noel Robb, regional director of the

A mother with a baby on her back gets into a Western Cape Administration Board van during a pre-dawn raid at the Langa single-men's quarters last week.

Athlone Advice Office, says people flock to the cities to escape rural poverty. This is borne out by a study conducted by a University of Bophuthatswana teacher, Dr Jan Lange, in 1979.

He found that, even if they spend nine months of the year in jail, blacks who leave Ciskei to work "illegally" in Cape Town are likely to triple their incomes while those from Transkei will more than double their incomes.

Academics, politicians and groups such as the Black Sash have urged the government to face reality and provide a strategy for urbanization, instead of squeezing people out of the cities by making life intolerable for them.

The traditional argument against this view is that the lifting of influx control restrictions would "open the floodgates," leading to a mass migration of people from the rural areas to huge urban slums.

But a University of Cape Town researcher, Mr Charles Simpkins, has said, "As urban unemployment starts to rise, so the incentives for coming to the city will decrease."

And, according to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert, the provision of site-and-service facilities for controlled squatting and the removal of

obstacles to "informal sector" economies would be a move in the right direction. "Moving away from influx control will not be easy, but it will be better than the present system. To send people back to the rural areas is futile."

### People must agree to it

Also pertinent was a point raised at the recent Tucca congress in Cape Town, by the general secretary of the S A Boltermakers Society, Mr Ike van der Watt, a man not noted for his militant views.

Mr Van der Watt said that while a certain degree of influx control was necessary, it would have to be agreed to by the people concerned and not imposed on them.

The question of democracy — which has been largely sidestepped in the debate on influx control — has also been raised by local trade unions and community organizations who believe that no solution is possible without the active participation of the black community.

In the absence of such a solution, the routine pass raids in the early hours of the mornings, the arresting of mothers with babies and the extraction of thousands of rands in fines from the poorest section of the community is likely to continue.

# Moves on blacks 'normal'

AR648  
28/10/82  
(201)  
206

THE Western Cape Administration Board today denied it has embarked on an intensified campaign against illegal blacks in the Peninsula

The chairman of the board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said in a statement the "inspections" were merely a resumption of the "functional activities of the inspectorate" and claimed that recent Press reports had tarnished the image of the board

The activities of inspectors had been interrupted by a staff shortage and the involvement of the inspectorate in the collection of particulars of the dune squatters and the rehousing of New Crossroads residents, he said

## COMPLAINTS

"A further aspect which should be noted is that the inspectorate receives complaints from the general public — black and white — from all over the Cape Peninsula which places an obligation on the inspectorate to respond by means of inspections"

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said the complaints also encompassed the black residential areas

The statement continues

"The single quarters known as the Zones, Langa, have systematically since 1980 been subject to conversion from single-quarter accommodation to family housing units. The single persons permitted to reside in these single quarters are consequently and in an orderly fashion being rehoused in modern accommodation in Section 3, Guguletu

## RIGHTS

"It is in this process that complaints are received from the legitimate residents of the Zones that men, women and children unlawfully

"In these cases the board is obliged and compelled to take action against such parties"

occupy their quarters. This usually occurs during the daytime and it has furthermore been established that their personal possessions are removed from their living quarters

"To respect the rights of the lawful occupants and with due regard to the services for which they pay, it is necessary to conduct such inspections. On the other hand these inspections are necessary to facilitate the building contractor's progress of conversion of these dwellings to family units

"A further reason for the need of regular inspection is a case in Zone 16 where a hostel block with 16 registered rent-paying occupants were ousted by unauthorized occupants to the extent that only one remained. These persons thus enjoy the facilities and services paid for by others

"Legitimate residents of the black residential areas also regularly submit requests to the inspectorate to act against unauthorised facilities in the townships. The prime reason being that an unfair drain is being placed upon services for which the legitimate rent payers have to pay

## SERVICE

"These requests from members of the public have to receive appropriate attention and it is incumbent upon the inspectorate to render a service to the residents of the townships

"Likewise complaints are also received from areas other than the black residential areas. These include instances of loitering and the improper accommodation of unauthorised persons in backyards etc to the annoyance of neighbouring properties and rate-payers

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One had his hands in his pockets and threatened to shoot

They fled in a brown Volkswagen Passat car. Detectives are searching for the robbers

## Pass arrests

Sta 28 (10/82)  
Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — One hundred and seventy people were arrested in a pre-dawn administration board pass raid on crossroads yesterday

The arrests of 89 men and 81 women increase the number arrested in the Western Cape on pass-law and related offences to more than 2 000 in a month — Sapa

## Driver killed

Own Correspondent

A Johannesburg accountant, Mr Hamish John Fergusson (25), of Rosebank, was killed in a car accident near the Hartbeespoort dam yesterday.

full-time members of the university staff, will ease the frustration of student call-ups

The unit hopes to liaise with the army authorities on the scheduling of national service commitments so that they do not conflict with studies and examinations

But this does not mean the unit is "questioning" the concept of military service, said its commanding officer, Colonel C J H Blignaut, who is a professor of industrial psychology at RAU. He sees it more as assisting students to cope with their duty to serve the country

They will be encouraged to up-grade themselves on military-run courses during the June-July vacations, as well as during callups

Colonel Blignaut said "Students see that the higher they go in promotion the easier it is for them to live with the system"

Under the present system, students with two years in the army are in danger of falling behind in new military techniques, inservice training and promotion

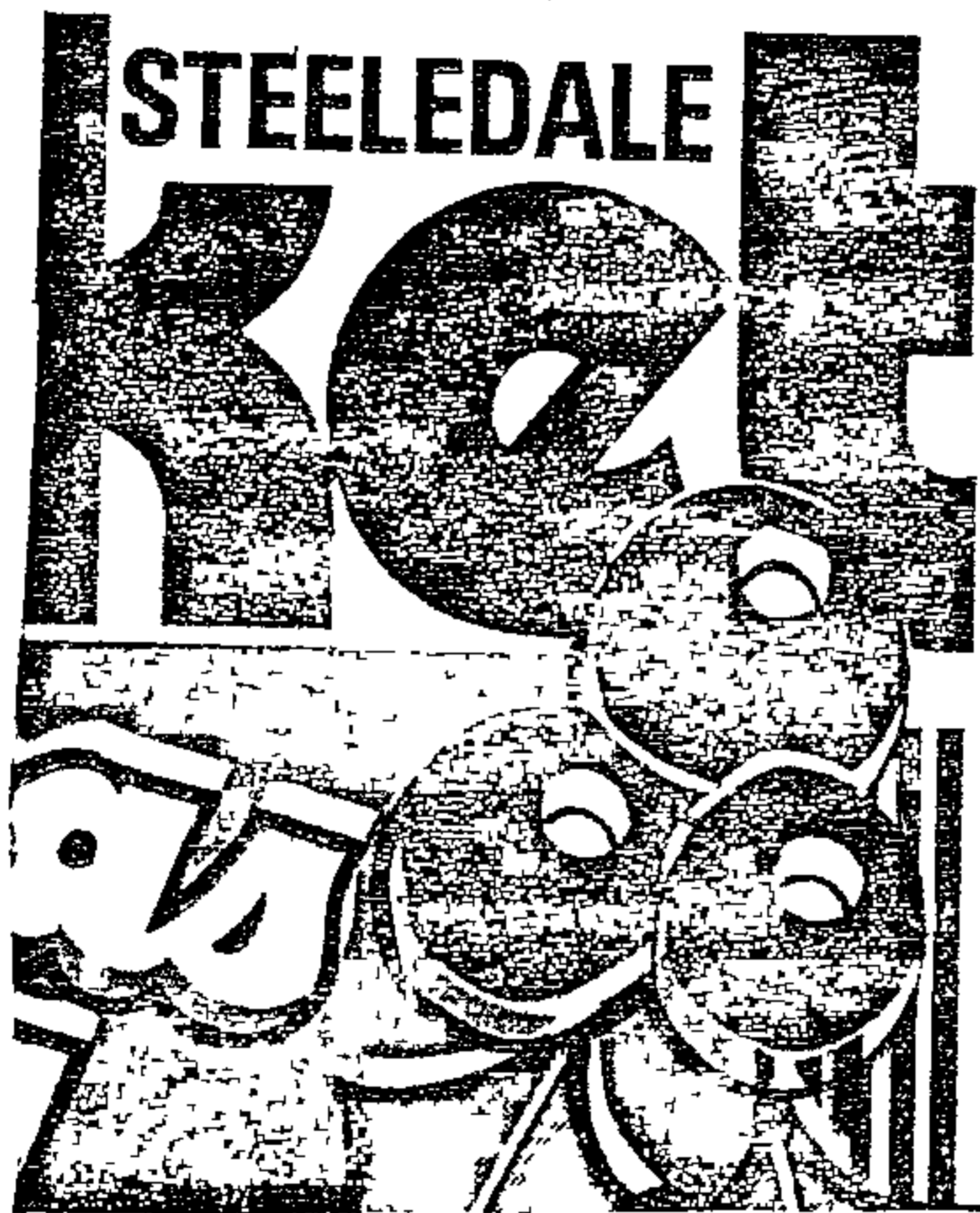
Colonel Blignaut hopes the unit will encourage an esprit de corps among soldier students and promote rivalry among universities

The universities of Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Potchefstroom and Stellenbosch already have such units

The RAU unit will begin enrolling recruits this year

Students will not have to have regulation haircuts, or wear uniforms on the campus. And there will only be parades and drills at the annual camp

The unit's adjutant Lieutenant P H Johl, a lecturer in business studies, hopes its command structure will go some way towards dispelling the army's "wise guy" image of the student in uniform



## Tourist hostages 'still in Zimbabwe'

By Andrew Walker

The six tourists abducted in Matabeleland are still alive, according to intelligence sources

A former member of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation who maintains close ties with intelligence circles, says the hostages are being held by Zipra dissidents in the Matabeleland bush

It is more than three

# Squatter raid: 170 face influx control charges

*Capt Timb 28/10/82*  
*201 206 207 240*

Staff Reporter

INSPECTORS of the Western Cape Administration Board launched a pre-dawn pass raid on a section of Crossroads yesterday, arresting 170 people

Later, a total of R6 170 in fines was imposed in the Langa Commissioner's Court after 208 people — among them the 170 — appeared, facing 238 charges of being in the area illegally or not having their passes

Of the accused, 146 were either withdrawn or cautioned and discharged, while 12 were remanded for appearance at a later date

By late yesterday afternoon, R3 635 in fines had been paid and 49 people were imprisoned

Yesterday's raid was at Emuvumdleni, an area near the WCAB offices in Nyanga. The 170 people were arrested in 82 shacks

Emuvumdleni, a squatter settlement which adjoins Crossroads, was granted a special concession to remain by the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, last year. It houses people resettled from Hout Bay

Mr Bezuidenhoud said last week he had given his word there would be no raids on Crossroads, the Nyanga "dune squatters" or the "Cathedral squatters"

Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, the chairman of the WCAB, said yesterday that the camp was not part of Crossroads

He said "illicit liquor" had been found in three of the houses and police were investigating whether a radios found in one of the houses had been stolen property.

Yesterday's arrests brings to over 1 900 the number of people arrested in pass raids since the end of last month. This is almost twice the monthly average for last year when, according to official figures, there were 13 694 arrests during the entire year

- Crackdown on 'illegals' seen as war, page 21
- WCAB denies campaign, page 21

# WCAB (201) denies (206) (207) (208) campaign

CV. 28/10/82

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

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**Staff Reporter**  
THE following statement was made yesterday by the Western Cape Administration Board:

"During the past three weeks various reports appeared in the local press implying that the Western Cape Administration Board has embarked on an intensified inspection campaign against black persons not in possession of residential or work permits for the Cape Peninsula. These reports have an effect on the external image of the Administration Board and it has been decided to make the following statement:

● "The alleged stepped-up campaign is emphatically denied and devoid of any truth. The recent inspections are merely a resumption of the functional activities of the Inspectorate. These activities were interrupted as a result of:

### Staff shortage

"(a) A staff shortage;  
"(b) Special arrangements, interviewing and recording of particulars of the so-called sand dune squatters in order that the responsible minister could be provided with the information he requested, and

"(c) The involvement of the Inspectorate in the rehousing of New Cross Roads residents

● "A further aspect which should be noted is that the Inspectorate receives complaints from the general public — black and white — from all over the Cape Peninsula which places an obligation on the Inspectorate to respond by means of inspections. These complaints also encompass the black residential areas for example:

### Single quarters

"(a) Inspection at single quarters.

"The single quarters known as the Zones, Langa, have systematically since 1980 been subject to conversion from single-quarter accommodation to family housing units. The single persons permitted to reside in these single quarters are consequently and in an orderly fashion being rehoused in modern accom-

modation in Section 3, Guguletu

"It is in this process that complaints are received from the legitimate residents of the Zones that men, women and children unlawfully occupy their quarters. This usually occurs during the daytime and it has furthermore been established that their personal possessions are removed from their living quarters. To respect the rights of the lawful occupants and with due regard to the services for which they pay, it is necessary to conduct such inspections. On the other hand these inspections are necessary to facilitate the building contractor's progress of conversion of these dwellings to family units.

"A further reason for the need of regular inspection is a case in Zone 16 where a hostel block with sixteen registered rent-paying occupants were ousted by unauthorized occupants to the extent that only one remained. These persons thus enjoy the facilities and services paid for by others

### Legitimate residents

"(B) Other inspections in black residential areas.

"Legitimate residents of the black residential areas also regularly submit requests to the Inspectorate to act against unauthorized persons occupying the various accommodation facilities in the townships, the prime reason being that an unfair drain is being placed upon services for which the legitimate rent-payers have to pay. These requests from members of the public have to receive appropriate attention and it is incumbent upon the Inspectorate to render a service to the residents of the townships

"(C) Inspections outside black residential areas

"Likewise, complaints are also received from areas other than the black residential areas. These include instances of loitering and the improper accommodation of unauthorized persons in backyards etc to the annoyance of neighbouring properties and ratepayers. In these cases the Board is obliged and compelled to take action against such practices."

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### WARNING

No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator

No part of an answer book is to be torn out. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

qualification and to possible exclusion from the

ARGWS 29/10/81  
**Passes:**  
201 ~~206~~  
**67 more**  
**arrested**

ABOUT 67 people were arrested today in the fifth consecutive pre-dawn pass raid this week by Western Cape Administration Board officials.

Those arrested will be jailed for the weekend and appear in the Langa Commissioner's Court on Monday.

This morning's raid was conducted at a squatter camp in Milner-ton near the racecourse. It started about 4 am.

More than 2 000 people have been arrested on pass law charges during the past month.

Raids have been conducted almost daily since September 27. They were initially concentrated at single quarter hostels in the townships but have spread to include the northern and southern suburbs.

The raids have been condemned by Opposition politicians, churches and community organisations. The Administration Board has justified the raids as "inspections" following complaints received from the public.

securities

choice

non-proportionate  
to rate homogeneity

# 'Illegal' farm workers held

Cape Times 29/10/82 (201)

Staff Reporter

WESTERN Cape Administration Board officials arrested five women and chased five others from their place of work during a "raid" at a Wellington poultry farm yesterday

Their employer, Mr Grant Murray, of Nesenhof poultry farm, said the woman had been arrested because they were not legally allowed in the area and were without passes

He said he had been issued a summons to appear in the Wellington Magistrate's Court on November 11 and was informed that if he was convicted, a maximum fine of R100 in respect of each woman he had employed "illegally" could be imposed

The director of WCAB, Mr A Louw, said yester-

day that no raid had taken place but that officials had been asked to investigate a complaint by two women who claimed Mr Murray had not paid them

He said during the investigations five women had been arrested and steps would also be taken against Mr Murray

Mr Murray said the "raid" began at approximately 11am yesterday when he saw two Administration Board trucks enter his premises on his closed-circuit television cameras

"They didn't approach me for permission but went into the abattoir and arrested the women," he said

"They also insisted I pay off a further five women because they weren't registered temporary daily employees"



Whirlwind tour of Cape Town. Mr [Name] are members of a goodwill tour of Cape Town. Mr [Name] own's twin in the Republic of the City Council yesterday. The [Name] Joan Kantey, vice-chairman of [Name] John Muir, chairman of the [Name] [Name].

## Rejection of 'one tour'

Campuses would re-... Afrikaans... invited to the Un-tenbosch only one has left in her... an issue executive Hendrik yesterday... labelled "sinister" students y and to DF's posi-ous We... to in-ization... h particu- the invi-

tation has been extended to women members of the SRC which suggests an attempt to increase the involvement of women in the SADF"

A "heart sore" Mrs Viljoen said on Wednesday a previous tour with Afrikaans students was a "great success" The women talked to soldiers about "all sorts of things, like the reasons for the war and things like that"

● The 'total rejection' by the National Union of South Africa Students (Nusas) of an invitation from the army to visit the South West African war zone reflected their "blind prejudice and hatred", Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said in Durban yesterday

# ARMACY centre

REAT ANY... MIC

## Soldier tells inquest of shots

Staff Reporter  
A FORMER rifleman with the South African Cape Corps, Mr Ronald Stephen Muller, who was arrested for failing to appear at a previous inquest hearing, told a City inquest magistrate yesterday that he had had no money at the time to travel to Cape Town

Mr Muller, of Kimberley, said this in reply to a question by the magistrate, Mr R H Peckham

Mr Muller yesterday testified at the inquest on Mrs Susan van der Ross, a 48-year-old Heideveld divorcee who died after she was shot in the early hours of June 28, 1980 while driving near the Milnerton oil refinery with Mr Hermanus Brown, 51

Patrol  
Mr Muller said he was patrolling with Sergeant S A Manuel at the time and they were due to be relieved by two colleagues When the two others arrived, Sergeant Manuel, who was then a corporal, left the three men and said he wanted to patrol the area once more

He rejoined them later and reported that he had seen a couple in a parked car and had ordered them to leave the area The sergeant said the man and woman were under the influence of alcohol, Mr Muller testified

After the patrol returned from another search of the area, a car approached the parking area

Suspicious  
"It appeared very suspicious because it was dimming and brightening its lights all the time At one stage the indicator light was flickering but the car kept straight on It was then that the corporal challenged the driver," Mr Muller said

Sergeant Manuel stepped into the road but the driver ignored him and knocked him down Sergeant Manuel then fired "about five shots" while he was kneeling on the ground, Mr Muller said

He said the car continued moving for a while

Cape Times 29/10/82

## 161 held in Guguletu raid

Staff Reporter  
INSPECTORS of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) raided the Ilco Homes single men's hostel in Guguletu before dawn yesterday, arresting 161 people for pass offences

Later, 170 people appeared in Langa Commissioner's Court on more than 200 charges of being in the Peninsula for longer than 72 hours and/or not possessing the required documentation A total of R6 900 in fines was imposed

Yesterday's raid brought the total arrested in pass raids in the Peninsula since September 27 to more than 2 000 More than R50 000 in fines has been imposed

Workers of the construction firm who yesterday paid fines for friends and relatives said it was the second time the WCAB had raided the hostel this month

Mr A Louw, the chief director of the WCAB, said "Our inspectors went to the Ilco Homes hostel because we received a complaint from the employer

that people were living there who were not supposed to be there"

A company spokesman said Ilco Homes would not have taken such action "The WCAB acted totally on their own accord in terms of government policy"

At court, 88 people paid R4 100 in fines, while 44 were jailed A total of 51 cases were cautioned and discharged, 20 were withdrawn on the recommendation of the Aid Centre and five were remanded to November 3

Mrs Noel Robb, the director of the Athlone Advice Office, said "All the time and money spent on arresting people should be used to create employment for those who so badly need it

She said there were about 8 000 "illegal" domestic workers in Cape Town If all their employers paid R2,50 a month to register them, the WCAB would receive R20 000 a month

● Five arrested at Wellington, page 7

# TV

1, 2 & 3

## tonight

- 5 27, Programme Schedule
- 5.30 From the Book. Scripture reading by Boet Stofberg
- 5 34 Bobby Cat Rainbow Gold All the colour vanishes out of the forest, all except the colour of the rainbow Bobby finds that the gold has been stolen from the crock at the end of the rainbow and realizes it has to be Van Neek up to his old tricks again Produced by Dennis Purchase
- 5 39 Something New David teaches Silly Sue the rules of the road and shows her a number of road signs after she has had a bicycle accident Produced by Willem van der Laag
- 5 45 The Amazing Adventures of Morph Morph's Forgotten Dream Morph wants to use the micro-electronic word processing machine to write down his amazing dream, but there are a few complications
- 5 49 Focus On Wool Tonight we can see the whole process of how wool is spun, starting with the shearing and ending in the white yarn, which we can buy in the shops Produced by Rod Alexander
- 7 00 News
- 6 14 Pop Shop Karl Kirkkilus presents a programme on the latest pop-hits Produced by Ken Kirsten/Ann Williams.
- 6.33 Sportsview A sports programme presented by Martin Locke
- 7.07 The Big Valley Devil's Masquerade Big Jim has been encouraged to advertise for a wife, but when the big day arrives when she is due to arrive in Stockton, Heath has the task of meeting the coach
- 8 00 Nuus
- 8 28 Weer
- 8 32. Nuusfokus An in-depth look at important events in



PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports from Cape Town

IN recent weeks local community organisations, civil rights groups and politicians have increasingly voiced the fear that a "war" is being waged against the black community of Cape Town

Since September 27, a series of almost daily pre-dawn pass raids on the single-men's quarters in the townships and swoops on "illegals" in the white residential areas have led to more than 2 000 arrests

# Raids: cracking the influx control whip

The Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) has sent out circulars to most employers warning them that the employment of "illegal" labour is viewed in a serious light and mentioning fines of R5 000 contained in the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

The Bill, which has been postponed, is unlikely to become law before 1984, if at all, but several employers

who have received the notices have fired "illegal" workers

At the same time, several projects to alleviate the acute housing shortage - brought about because the Government has built virtually no houses for blacks in the Western Cape in the last decade - have been stalled

10 years

The planned development of a black housing scheme at Emfuleni near Kuil's River, consisting of 2 400 plots, has been frozen and phase two of the New Crossroads scheme - part of the "Koornhof deal" to house the residents of the Crossroads squatter camp - has been shelved due to "lack of funds"

A committee representing 60 community organisations, women's organisations and

trade unions which was set up to oppose the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill believes the Bill is already being applied in the Western Cape

And Mr Ken Andrew, the Official Opposition spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, says that in recent weeks an "intensive" campaign of harassment has been waged by the authorities against the blacks of the Western Cape

While the WCAB has denied there is any crackdown and describes the raids as "routine", the recent activity has closely followed the National Party's Cape Congress last month where delegates called for stricter influx control in the Western Cape

room 29/11/82

201

From the above diagram it can be seen that once the tariffs are removed international flows of trade are re-established then the country is able to produce at point  $P_2$  and consume at  $C_2$ , and notably the consumers are on a higher indifference curve. Hence the net effect of sacrifice on the behalf of consumers (a welfare loss) is more than compensated in the long run.

As stated above the success of such a specialisation being brought about will largely depend on many conditions. Arguments for and against the fact an industry are covered in the views of the free traders as vs the protectionists. A little bit of competition may be good for any industry but too much may be detrimental to any industry and so on this argument the protectionist sees justification for government imposing protective measures.

Unreadable. ~~and~~

40%

Also it omits all the core points, thus evading the question. Diagram, which is largely irrelevant, is dragged out over 5 pages.



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

EXAMINATION

Futile' pass raids only increase hatred - PFP

Ad Gus 29/10/82 (201) (200) (300) (340)

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NOTE CAREF

THE only real effects of the recent pass raid campaign will be to impoverish people who are already desperately poor, to increase bitterness, hatred and racial polarisation and to provide further potential recruits for those who have taken up arms against the Government

This is the reaction of the PFP spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape. Mr Ken Andrew to the arrest of more than 2 000 people on pass law offences in the past month

Mr Andrew said Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, knew full well that these inhumane raids were futile and would not deter blacks from coming to the Western Cape

The Government's lack of any policy to cope positively with the inevitability of urbanisation became more apparent each day, he said

Mr Andrew noted that Dr Koornhof had said that 42 percent of the blacks in the Western Cape were here illegally. But Mr S P Botha, Minister of Manpower, had admitted that there was a shortage of unskilled labour in the Cape



Mr Ken Andrew

Last year a local official involved in transporting squatters to the Transkei border conceded that the squatters would be back in Cape Town before he was. The extreme poverty in the rural areas of the homelands was well-known

What is the response of this Nationalist Government which claims to be in favour of reform and governing according to Christian principles?

"It institutes massive pass raids to threaten the security and livelihood of more than 85 000 black people in the Western Cape. It halts a number of housing schemes for blacks. It destroys a Crossroads vendors' market

Its attitude to 85 000 black people in the Western Cape is straight forward. "Get away from here, and if you or your children starve to death, that is somebody else's problem." Mr Andrew said

He said the actions of the Government towards the black people in the Western Cape were as immoral as they were unwise

ORGANISATIONS

I believe that everyone in this region will sooner or later suffer the adverse effects of these disastrous policies," he said

Mr Andrew said he hoped that organisations and individuals in the Western Cape would have the courage to speak out publicly against the coloured labour preference area policy and the inhumane pass laws

(Report by Bruce Gordon, 122 St George's Street Cape Town.)

Table with 2 columns: Internal, External. Rows contain handwritten numbers: 13, 20, 20.

- 1. The answer... on the right hand pages will be marked...
2. Enter at the top of each page...
3. Blue or black ink must be used...
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet...

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

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

2pm 30/10/82

# 50 more people held

201

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — About 50 people were arrested by inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) in pass raids early yesterday morning

A spokesman for the WCAB said the raids were in Table View, Potsdam, Flamingo Vlei and Blaauwberg. Those arrested are to appear in the Langa Commissioner's Court on Monday morning

More than 2 000 people have been arrested by the WCAB in a spate of pass raids which began on September 27. The WCAB has said the raids are routine

A spokesman for Ilco Homes confirmed yesterday that they had asked the WCAB to raid the company's single men's hostels in Guguletu on Thursday morning

He had earlier denied the WCAB raided after a complaint from the company

# Pass raids reinforce bitterness

C. Herald  
30/10/82

## — Methodists

THE Government's action against the people of Langa would reinforce the bitterness and resentment in people who have been repeatedly harassed

This warning, from a resolution taken by the conference of the Methodist Church sums up the reaction to the spate of pass raids carried out over the past two weeks

The resolution, proposed by the Rev Abel Hendrickse, chairman of the Cape Methodists, said that the raids were "an assault on the rights of people made in the image of God"

The raids have been widely condemned by the churches, community leaders and trade unionists

The General Workers' Union said they opposed the raids and everything

**By  
Ryland  
Fisher**

that gave rise to it, like the pass laws and the whole influx system

### AIMED

"Our members are workers and, above all, these raids and the Orderly Movement Bill are aimed at workers and their families

"We condemn the whole influx system in the strongest terms," a GWU spokesman said

He was supported by the general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Jan Theron, who said their members were outraged at the new bills and the raids

Mr Theron said their union had resolved at their annual congress to

campaign against the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill

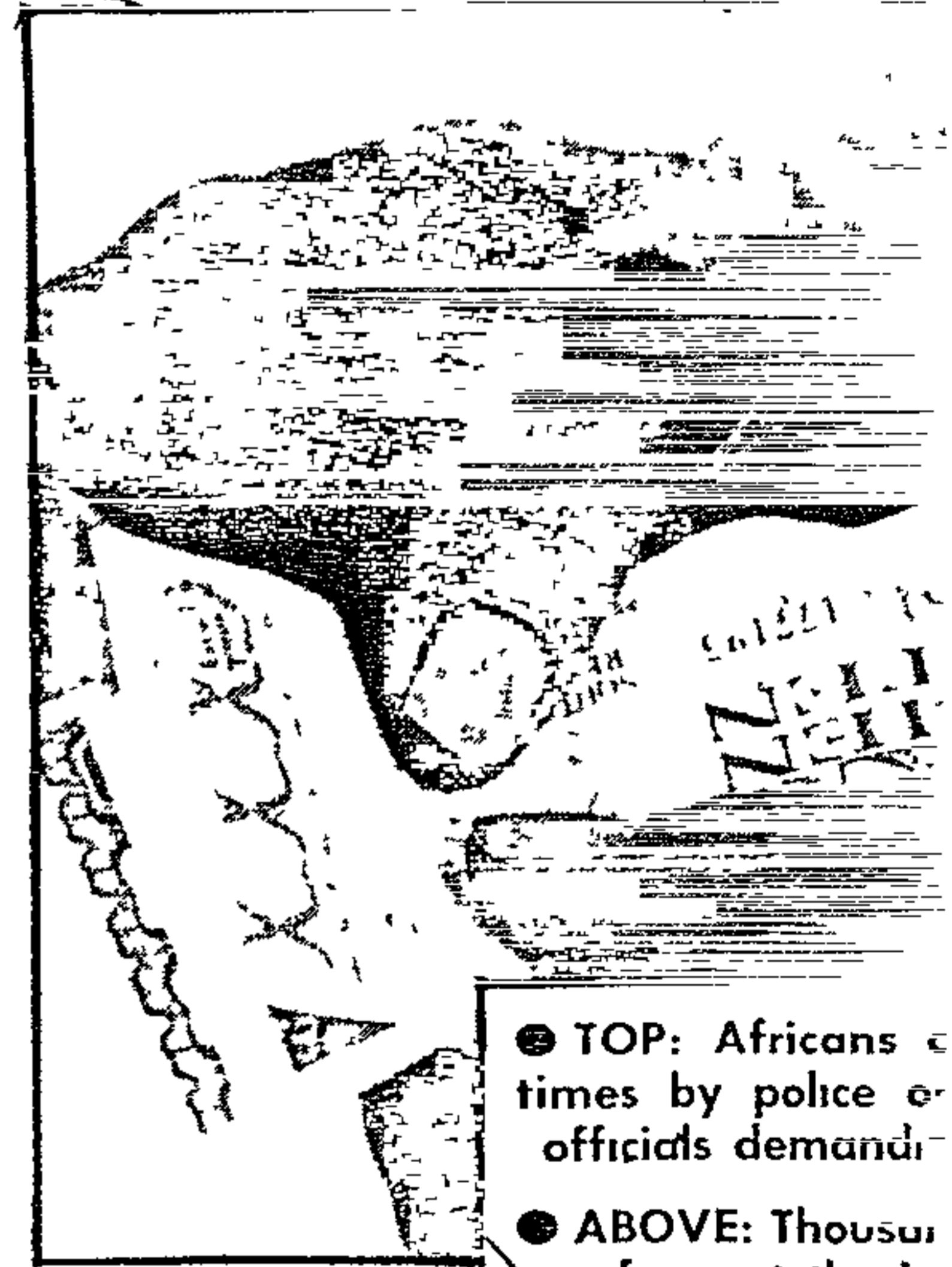
"It appears that even though the Government said these bills are being shelved, the Western Cape Administration Board are going ahead with their massive clampdown on the people of the Cape Peninsula"

### DEMANDED

The union's resolution supported and demanded the rights of workers to live and work where they wanted

"These raids and the bills are a violation of these rights," Mr Theron said

A spokesman for the Western Cape Civic Association said that they had not discussed the raids formally, but there was no doubt that they would condemn it



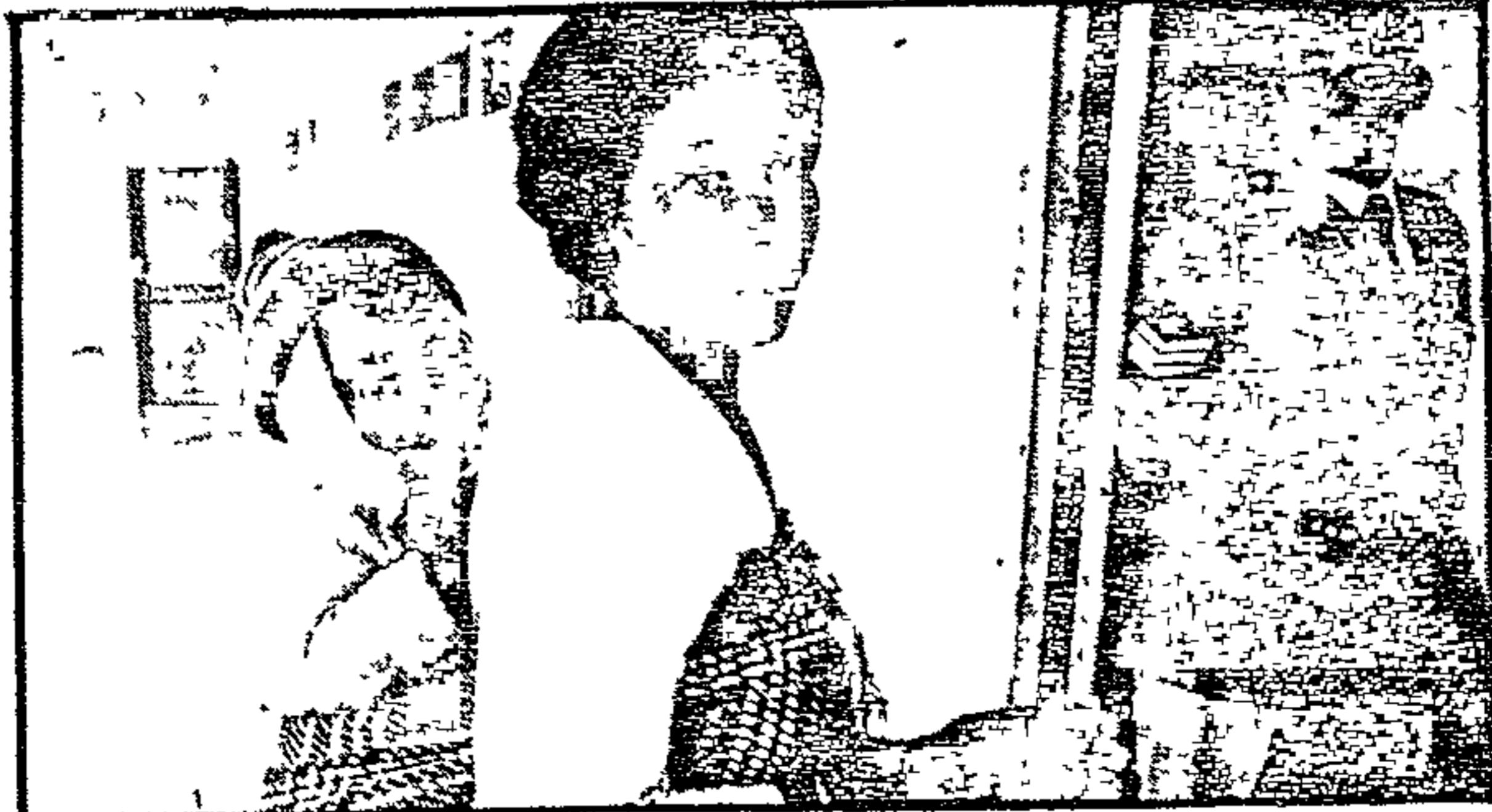
● TOP: Africans 6 times by police or officials demanding  
● ABOVE: Thousands of fines at the L-

## Focus on 'conveyer belt court'

A SMALL, unattractive building on the freeway entrance to Langa has become a focal point of attention in the past month

Yet, so many thousands of people who pass the courts on their way to work in the mornings and back home at night without glancing in that direction are not aware of the many stories of trauma, despair and broken families that are heard there daily

Following the latest upsurge of pass law arrests, the Langa Commissioner's Court has been extra busy



● A REGULAR scene at the Langa court. A mother leaves with her baby after paying a fine.

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CASES  
P.T.O.

Recently, almost 100 cases were heard in two hours in what has become known to many as "the conveyer belt court." Most cases were dismissed in one or two minutes.

In three weeks, more than R30 000 was collected in fines at the court.

Most of the people were arrested in pre-dawn raids in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu.

The arrests were in terms of Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act No 25 of 1945 for being in an urban area without "legal rights" for more than 72 hours.

#### TERMS

"Legal" rights of entry and residence in an urban area in terms of this Act are granted to an African:

- who has lived in that area continuously since birth,
- who has lawfully resided in an area continuously for at least 10 years,
- whose husband qualifies and she normally lives with her husband.

People without these rights have to apply for permission to be in an urban area for more than 72 hours, whether it is to visit family, or for business reasons.

Many people have told the court that they found difficulty in getting such permission.

CAPE Times 30/10/82 (201) (206) (300) (33)

# Pass raids: 50 arrested

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 50 people were arrested by inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) in pass raids early yesterday morning.

According to a spokesman for the WCAB, the raids were in Table View, Potsdam, Flamingo Vlei and Blaauwberg. Those arrested are being detained for the weekend and are due to appear in the Langa Commissioners' Court on Monday morning.

More than 2 000 people have been arrested by the WCAB in a spate of pass raids which began on September 27 and more than R50 000 in fines has been collected.

The WCAB has said the raids are routine and denied that there is any campaign under way.

● A spokesman for Ilco Homes confirmed yesterday that they had instructed the WCAB to raid the company's single men's hostels in Guguletu on

Thursday morning

He had earlier denied that the WCAB had raided following a complaint from the company, and said they had acted on their own account.

"We are a big company and it is physically impossible to keep track of everything that happens around here," said the spokesman, who is a senior executive of the company but refuses to be named because of company policy.

SECTION 4



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

# Magistrate prosecutes

Cape Times 30/10/82  
201

**Staff Reporter**  
A COMMISSIONER of the Department of Co-operation and Development acted as prosecutor and magistrate in separate cases in the Langa Commissioners' Courts yesterday.

This was described by Professor John Dugard, the head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, as "grossly irregular". But the Commissioner for the Cape Peninsula, Mr L J van Heerden, said it was "quite normal".

The unusually high number of cases in the past few days was causing problems "If we have to deal with 200 cases a day then we have to make special arrangements," he said.

Mr J Uys, who has recently been appointed a commissioner, first prosecuted in several pass law cases yesterday morning before presiding as the magistrate in several more cases, and later returning to act as prosecutor.

Professor Dugard said he found this "extraordinary". One expects the same rules of procedure to apply in the commissioners' court that apply in the magistrate's court.

"In the Department of Justice, a senior public prosecutor sometimes takes over as an acting magistrate, but I have never heard of someone acting as magistrate and prosecutor in the same court on the same day".

Mr Van Heerden pointed out that Mr Uys had not served as prosecutor

and magistrate in the same cases, but in different cases.

Mr Michael Richman, chairman of the Western Cape region of Lawyers for Human Rights, said the practice was "highly undesirable even if permissible, especially where one is dealing with unsophisticated people".

"These people would tend to see the magistrate in the same light as the prosecutor. Justice must not only be done, it must be seen to be done".

A City attorney said commissioners were not real magistrates in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act, but were officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development who were vested with the authority to act as magistrates.

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

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Paper No 1  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

**NOTE CAREFULLY**

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

**WARNING**

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

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

Jobs for 40 000

20/11/82

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN -**  
The Ciskei Manpower Component in Mdantsane has placed 40 000 Ciskeians in various jobs in the metropolitan areas of South Africa in 18 months from January, 1981 to July 1982, the Director of Manpower Component Mr C Meyers said this week

Mr Meyers said the cumulative earnings of the migrant workers from rural areas totalled R61 912 800

Giving details of the 40 000 workers placed in the 18 months, he said workers sent to East London were not included in the figures as the East Cape Administration Board would not approve their placement

It approved workers from Mdantsane only

The Western Cape had taken the largest complement of workers this year, accounting for 7 566 by the end of July

This was followed by the Eastern Cape with 5 270, Transvaal with 1 954, Free State with 1 907 and Natal with 182 - Sapa



117 arrested in  
Cape pass raid

Own Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN — More than 100 people were held today in pass raids at migrants' hostels in Nyanga and Guguletu — bringing the total arrested in the Peninsula since September 27 to more than 2 000.

Those arrested today will be charged in the Langa Court So will 67 held in Milnerton on Friday

IN HIS first public statement since his banning order expired yesterday, the Rev David Russell today condemned the pass raids in the Peninsula.

The five-year order was combined with house arrest. No new order has been issued on Mr Russell, Anglican priest and former member of the ministers' fraternal of Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu. Following a report in a Sunday newspaper he has accepted that he is no longer banned.

**TRIBUTE**

Mr Russell paid tribute to people whose banning orders were extended.

He said it was good to be able to salute publicly people who were still banned, such as the former Ned Geref Kerk clergyman, Dr C F Beyers Naude, the secretary of the Catholic Bishops Conference, Mr Smangaliso Mkhalswa, and Dr Mamplila Rampele.

Such people have the grace of an inner freedom which can't be restricted," he said.

**PAIN**

Mr Russell said that however much his banning order had restricted him, it had been impossible not to respond to the pain around him.

"The most vivid thing in my mind is a recent picture in the Press of a mother scrambling into a van after a pass raid. She has a baby on her back and is struggling to hold on to the baby's bottle.

"To that, I say God will bring down judgment on a society and the people responsible for such violence to humanity.

**Banned and unbanned will not rest — Russell**

**100 arrested in hostel raids**

ARCS 1/11/52 228

ARCS 1/11/52

MORE than 100 people were arrested early today in pass raids at migrant workers' hostels in Nyanga and Guguletu.

This brings the number arrested under influx control legislation in the Peninsula since September 27 to more than 2 000.

The chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said about 117 people were arrested today after "inspections at several employer-owned men's hostels in Nyanga and one hostel in Guguletu."

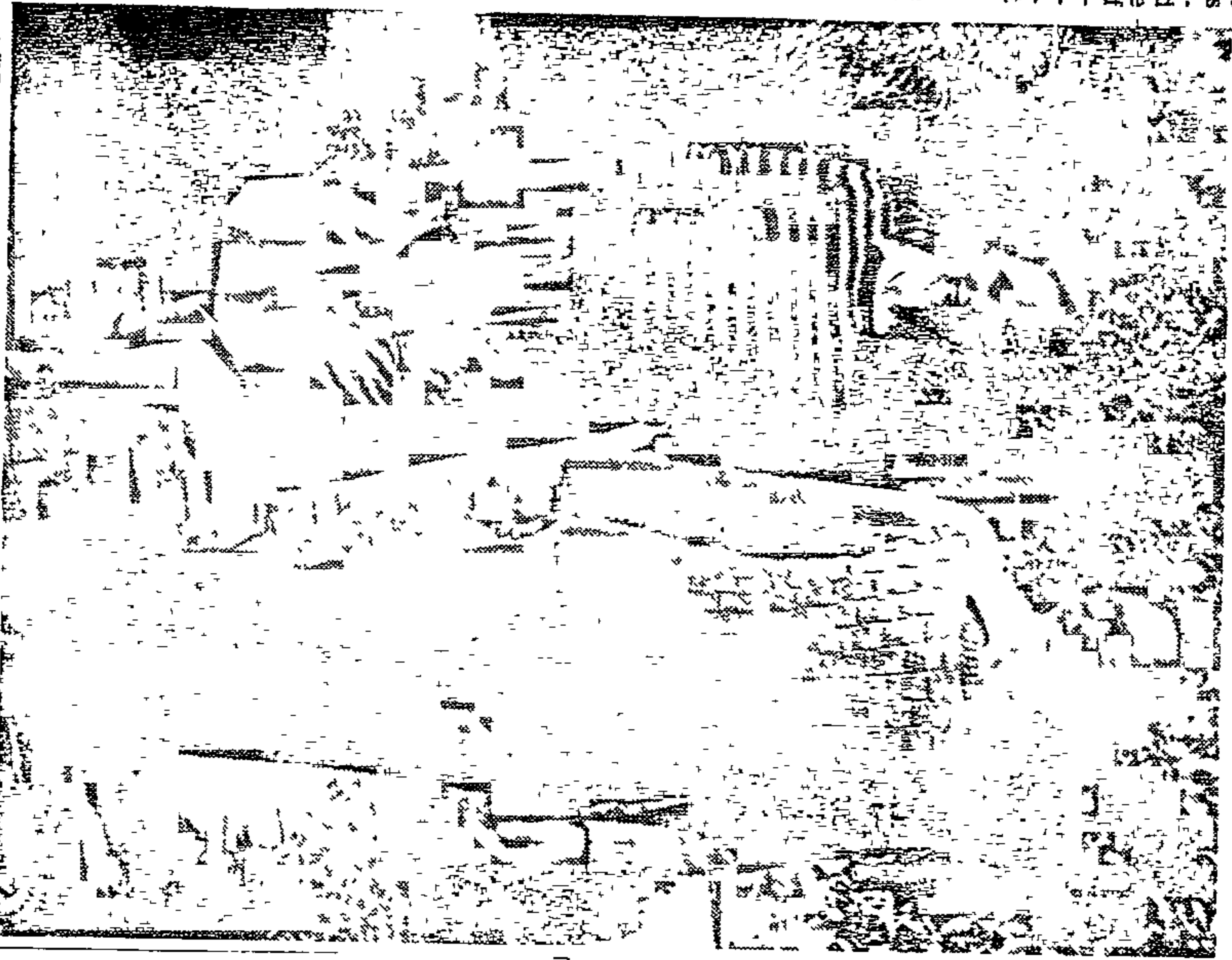
Mr Louw said the figure was provisional and the exact number of arrests could not be confirmed.

**"OUSTED FROM THEIR BEDS"**

He said raids had been carried out because employees living in the hostels had "complained that they were being ousted from their beds."

People traveling on the N2 past the airport early today told The Argus they had seen about 10 "fully laden" Administration Board vans.

Those arrested were to be charged in the Langa courts today. A further 67 people arrested in Milner-ton on Friday were also to be charged today.



AFTER five years of being banned and under house arrest, the Rev David Russell is a free man today. Here he strolls in the garden with his wife, Dorothy.

on 0.1e 0433  
"To that, I say God will bring down judgment on a society and the people responsible for such violence to humanity

**ORDER**

"So long as such things are being done, you can be quite sure that the banned or the unbanned will not rest. We are actually under God's order to resist evil and establish justice in the land

"Let us remember that millions of South Africans are being hounded like her—restricted and banned in their own land"

He said the uncertainty which went with being banned had prevented him from making plans about his future

**IMPOSSIBLE**

"One of the things about a banning order is that it is impossible to make any definite plans"

Mr Russell, his wife, Dorothy, and their child will have a holiday for two weeks before he decides on his future.

He plans to be back in time for the Provincial Synod, which starts in Port Elizabeth on November 18.

**STUDY**

During his banning, Mr Russell studied for a master's degree in religious studies. He plans to continue his studies, and will have discussions with the church about his future role when he returns from holiday.

Mr Russell was banned for five years under the Internal Security Act. The order was read to him by security police on October 19, 1977 as he finished taking 9 am

*AFTER five years of being banned and under house arrest, the Rev David Russell is a free man today. Here he strolls in the garden with his wife, Dorothy*

Mass at Crossroads squatter camp.

ing the Anglican Synod in Grahamstown

He was restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district, not allowed to attend gatherings, and placed under house arrest from 6 pm to 6 am daily. He had to report to the police once a week

He was sentenced to 12 months by the Parow Regional Court in February 1980 after being convicted of 11 contraventions of the order. On appeal the sentence was reduced to 14 days

Mr Russell defied the order in 1979 by attend-

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the

Most Rev Philip Russell, said today "It is a joy to know that he is no longer banned. He should not have been banned in the first place"

Archbishop Russell said the Anglican Church deplored the system of banning without charge or trial

"I deplore the renewed banning of the Rev Beyers Naude"

# 92 arrested in pass raid

Staff Reporter

IN the latest of a series of pass raids in the Peninsula, inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) swooped on the single quarters in Guguletu and Nyanga before dawn yesterday

According to a spokesman for the WCAB, 92 people — 32 men and 60 women — were arrested

But the spokesman denied that any "raids" had taken place. He said the WCAB officials had been involved in an "inspection"

Later 114 people appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court and faced 186 charges of being in the Western Cape illegally, not having their passes on them and/or being in the hostels illegally

A total of R3 000 in fines was imposed, R2 370 of which had been paid by late yesterday afternoon. Twenty-five people were imprisoned

Thirty-one cases were withdrawn on the advice of the Aid Centre, 27 people were cautioned and discharged and five were remanded

Almost 2 200 people have been arrested for pass offences in the Western Cape since September 27 and more than R50 000 in fines has been imposed

201

CAPE TIMES 2/11/87

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ARKW 2/11/82  
**More Langa  
arrests**

THE CLAMPDOWN on Cape Town "illegals" continued today when more than 100 people were arrested in Langa migrant workers quarters in a pre-dawn pass raid

This brings the number arrested in the Peninsula to more than 2 200 since September 27 and fines collected to more than R50 000

Mr A Louw, the chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, was not available for comment

The arrested people will appear today in the Langa Commissioner's Court on charges under influx control regulations

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## Nyanga raids net over 100

**MORE than 100 people were arrested on Monday in pass raids at migrants' hostels in Nyanga and Guguletu**

This brings the number of people arrested under influx control legislation in the Peninsula since September 27 to more than 2 000

The chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, said about 117 people were arrested on Monday after

inspections at several employer-owned men's hostels in Nyanga and one hostel in Guguletu

Mr Louw said the figure was provisional and the number arrested could not yet be confirmed

He said raids were carried out because employees living in the hostels had "complained that they were being ousted from their beds" — Own Correspondent

# 'Ilegals' fined R2 450

FINES totalling R2 450 were imposed at the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday for pass-law offences

There were 57 cases heard in the court following a raid on the single quarter zones in Langa yesterday

Five people were charged under location regulations for harbouring people illegally

Three were found guilty and fined R20 each and two were discharged

## PLEADED GUILTY

Most pleaded guilty to being in the area without the necessary permission and said they had either come for medical treatment for themselves or for their children

Noyena Landzela, 25, told the court her child suffered from fits

The magistrate, Mr L van Wyk, asked her if there was no clinic at her home in Transkei

She replied that her child was born in Cape Town

Mr Van Wyk said "Is that so?" and fined her R70 for being in the Peninsula without permission and R10 (or 10 days) for not producing a reference book on demand

A suspended sentence imposed on Noyiso Wonke was put into operation

CAPE TOWN 5/11/82  
Pass laws:  
109 appear  
in court

Staff Reporter

COMMISSIONERS at the Langa Court yesterday heard a total of 109 cases of people arrested in terms of pass law legislation

The cases stem mostly from pre dawn pass raids by inspectors of the Western Cape Administration Board. In September 27 more than 2 000 have been arrested. In Tuesday and Wednesday this week 164 people were arrested.

Most of those who appeared yesterday were convicted under Section 10(1)(b) of the Black Urban Areas Act and fined R70 (or 70 days) on a charge of being in the area illegally and R10 (or 10 days) on a charge of not being in possession of a reference book. A number of cases were postponed to Monday.

The commissioners were Mr L van Wyk and Mr W Fourie. Mr DM Mngomeni and Mr J Uys prosecuted.



A public meeting to protest against the pass raids has been called by the Women's Movement for Peace in the St Saviour's Church Hall at 8 pm tomorrow. Other organisations and speakers invited include the Institute of Race Relations, United Women's Organisation, Black Sash, General Workers Union.

ARGUS  
8/11/82

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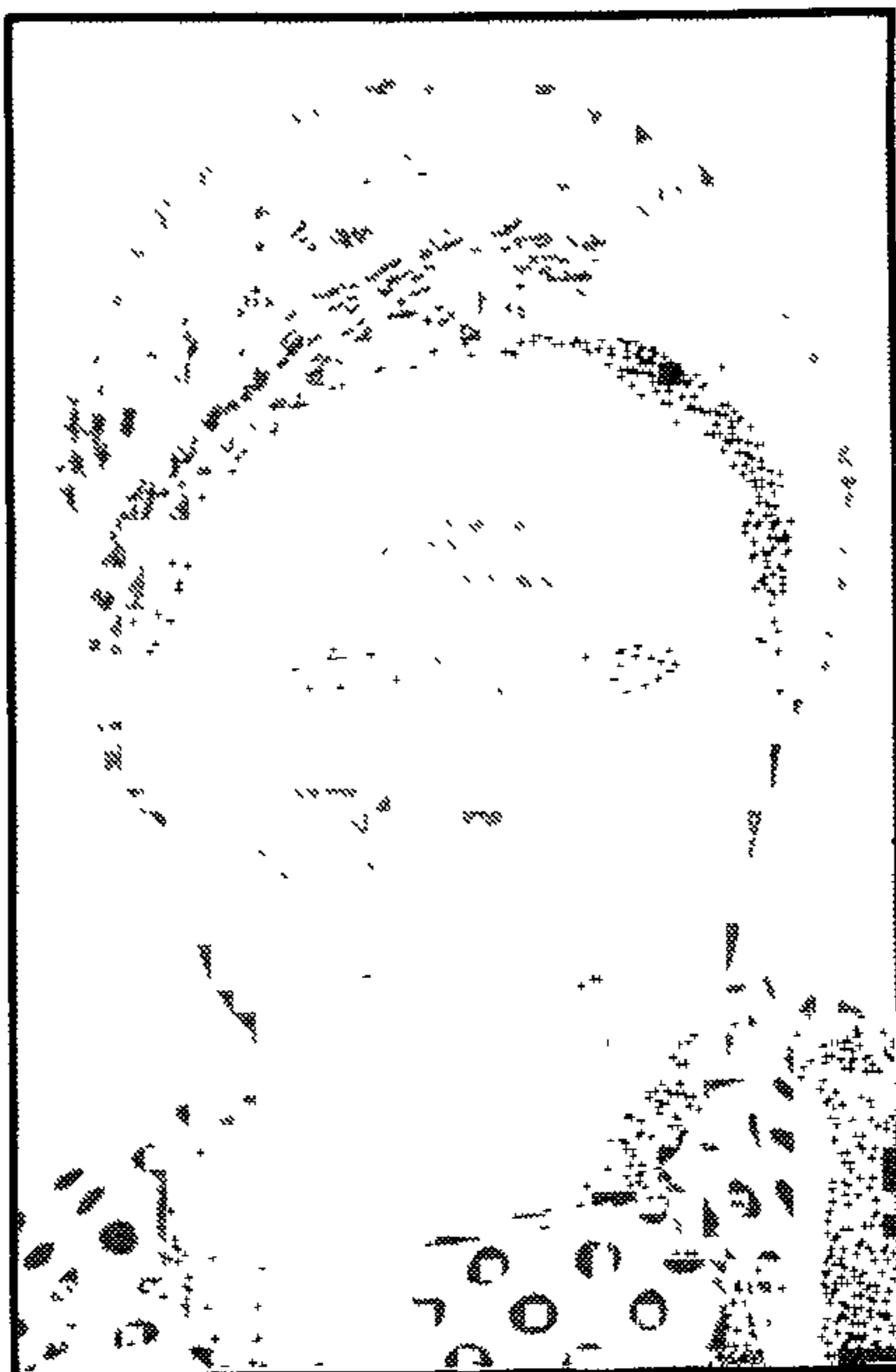
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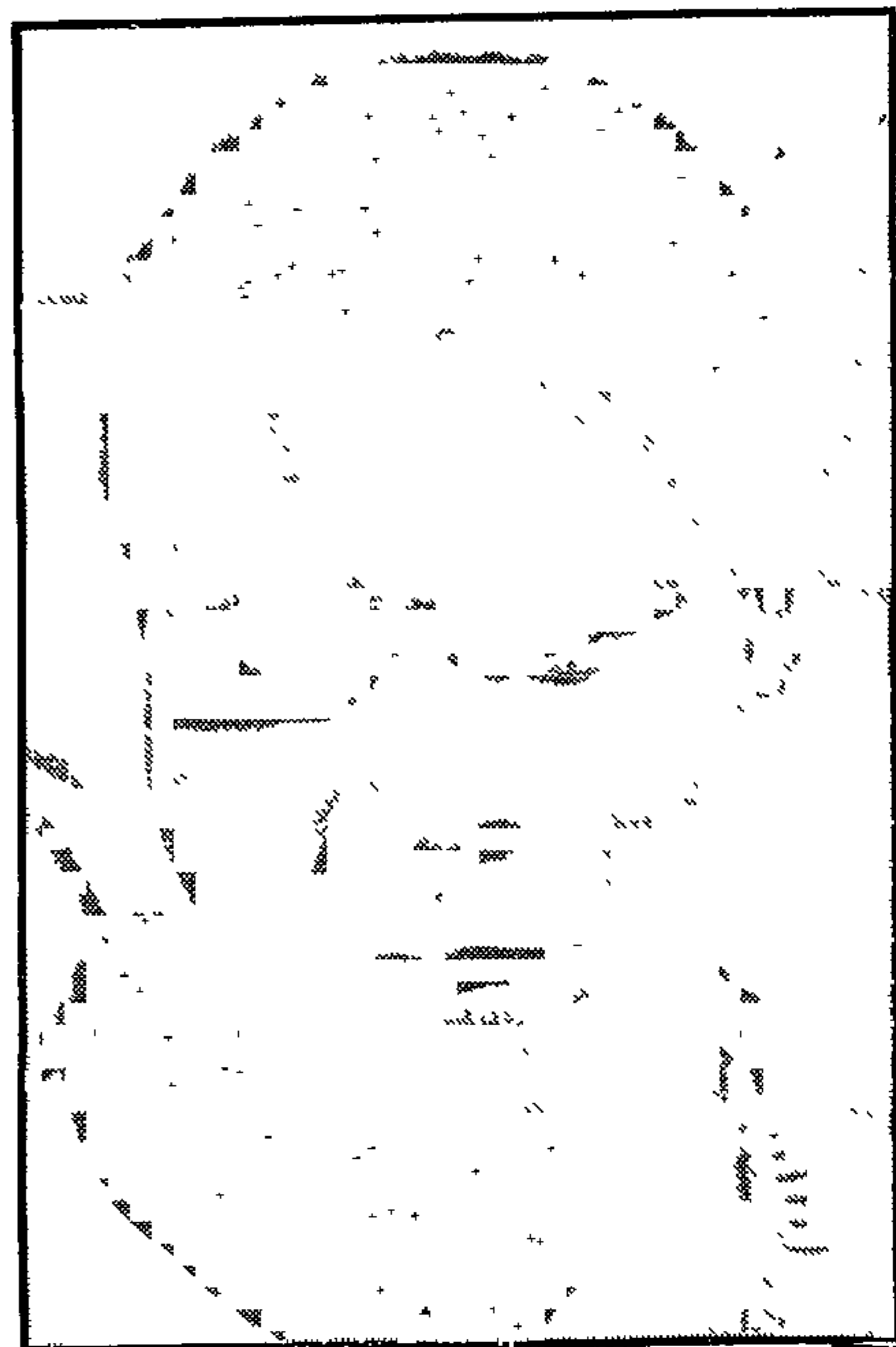
# "I don't know why I have to pay such a big fine. I haven't done anything to anybody."



AGNES



IVY



SWEETNESS

The bonds of family life continue to call people back to Cape Town. Family life, said a community worker, is undoubtedly the main reason for African women leaving the wastes of the "homelands" and returning with their children to join husbands working in the city.

The recent spate of pass raids in the Peninsula has forcibly brought to light, once again, the hardship that people, considered "illegal", face in their daily living.

While listening to cases, three a minute, at the Langa courts, Sue Williamson, chairman of the Women's Movement for Peace, said "Men are sometimes fined for 'harbouring their wives' — there were four cases on Wednesday, and a woman was threatened with being charged for 'harbouring her children'".

Many people, charged with being in the urban area "illegally", said they had come to Cape Town to fetch a father, mother or other family member "It's the same pattern coming up again and again," said Sue, "the family unit is broken up".

Three of the women recently arrested told their stories.

AGNES

"I am here because of illness, pains in my legs. I had an operation at the Somerset. I started in Cape Town as a domestic worker in a house in town in 1972. I had to leave that job in '75 because I was pregnant and my legs couldn't take the work. I haven't been working since then. I haven't got a pass, and I can't get a permanent job because I haven't got a pass. Even though I can't find a job in Cape Town it is better here than in the Transkei."

"I have got six children, four of my children died of starvation in the Transkei because there is no work there. My one child died in Cape Town from the measles. My husband is dead. My children and I have stayed with my brother in the single quarters since 1976. He pays the rent. The houses are so overcrowded, we sleep on the floor. Sometimes we get warning that the police are raiding and we get up and run to the bushes."

"I sell odds and ends, like sheep tripe, cooldrinks, which I buy from the shop. But even that is difficult because I am often harassed. I have been arrested 10 times. Last year I was arrested six times. The fines are going up. For 30 days I was in Pollsmoor once because I never had money to pay the fine."

"This fine was R70. My sister paid it. I don't know how I am going to pay it back to her. I don't know why I have to pay such a big fine. I haven't done anything to anybody."

"I am trying to make a living for my children. I would rather die than live in this condition."

SWEETNESS

"I haven't got a pass. I was arrested and fined R80. I came here last week Friday. I was born in Alice and was at school there, staying with my elder sister. But then I was sick and I came here to my mother and my father. My mother came to Cape Town in 1961, after I was born, but she has not got a pass. My father has worked as a caretaker in Mowbray since 1947. Yes, he has a pass."

"There is no way I can make money until I get a proper job and I can't get a job until I can get a pass."

"The police arrested me at 8 o'clock outside the single quarter flats where I am staying with my parents and my sister, and her children and my child."

"I was fined R80. My father paid the money."

LIZ MACKENZIE

IVY

"I am staying at Constantia Nek and was on the bus to my work at Hout Bay. An inspector was driving in front of the bus. When the bus stopped they asked me for my pass. I have one but not for Cape Town and so they said I must get into the van. Each time the bus stopped they would stop and arrest some of the people. By the time we got to the court we were 10 in the van. They fined me R70. I got the money from my husband. Fortunately the van went past my husband's work in Constantia and I gave a shout out the window that they were taking me and he came to the court."

"I have been in Cape Town since 1978. Before that I was in the Transkei. I came to Cape Town because I wanted a baby and I wasn't getting a baby at that time. My husband was working under contract here in Cape Town and he came back to the Transkei every December. Now I have got two children."

5 8 5 5

# R18 385 in pass fines

ARGAS 9/11/82 (20) 206

Staff Reporter

ABOUT R18 385 (was collected in fines over nine days at the Langa Commissioners Court after 999 cases were heard

On average 111 cases were heard each day between October 26 and November 5 this year. One thousand, one hundred and twenty-five people were arrested during the period. Of these 575 women and 550 men. One hundred and twenty-six cases were withdrawn.

About 2 500 cases were heard at the courts in the preceding month.

Most of the accused were arrested in pre-dawn pass raids at single quarters in the townships.

They appeared on charges under influx control legislation or township regulations. Fines ranged from about R80 for being in the area without permission to R10 for not producing documents on demand and R20 for harbouring people illegally.

Meanwhile a case which arose out of the pass arrests last year was reviewed in the Supreme Court Cape Town yesterday.

Mrs Cynthia Magoswana was arrested in July last year although she had a pass book and permission to be in the prescribed area until October 31 last year.

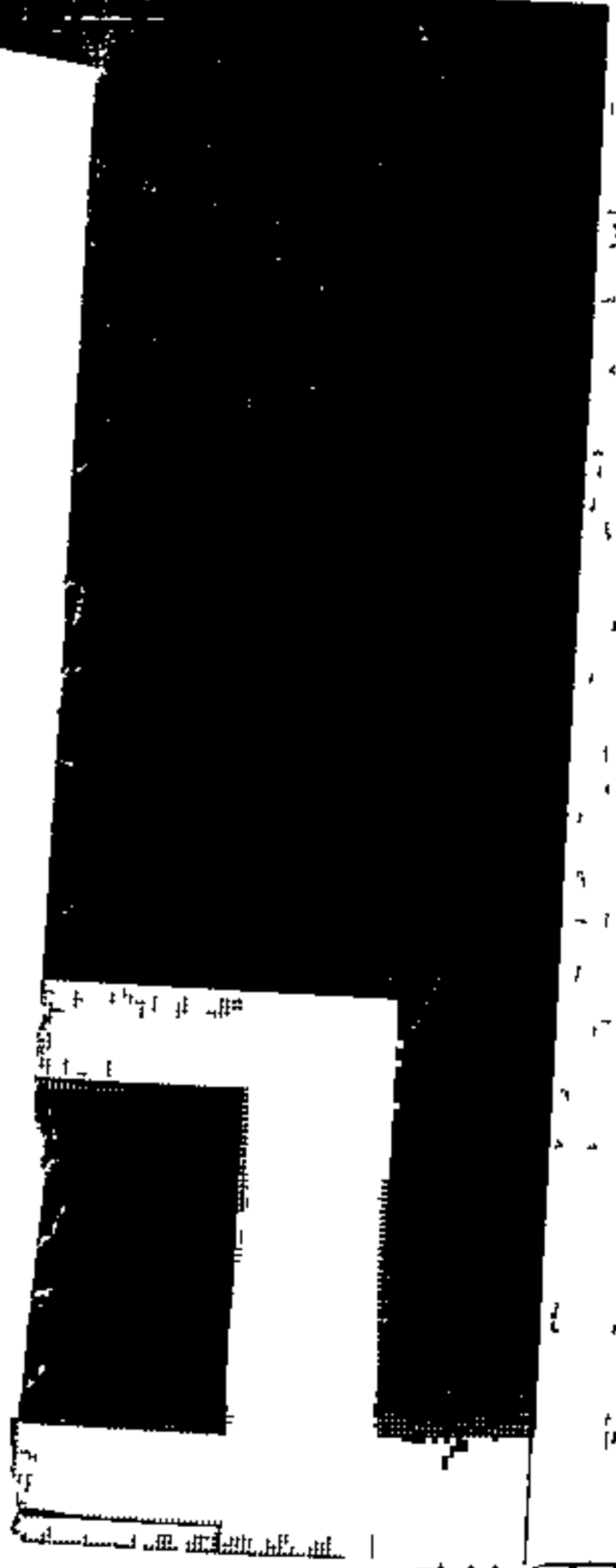
Mr Justice Vos with Mr Justice Lategan con-

curring set aside her convictions for being in the area without permission and failing to produce documents on demand and ordered that her fines be repaid.

Mrs Magoswana was charged in one of the special courts at the Manenberg police station set up to cope with the mass pass arrests.

She was detained at Pollsmoor Prison because she did not have money to pay the fine. She was released after her family raised the money.

Two women arrested recently in pass raids will speak at a public protest meeting against pass raids to be held at St Saviours Church Claremont at 8 pm today.



Ceteris Paribus  
Price  
Function  
Inferior Good  
Substitutes  
Complements  
Perfect Competition  
'Rise' in Demand (or Supply)  
'Increase in Quantity Demanded' (or Supplied)  
Equilibrium  
Maximum Price  
Minimum Price  
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# 100 held in West Cape pass raids

ARGUS 11/11/82  
201  
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ABOUT 100 people were arrested by Administration Board officials in two pass raids in the Western Cape early today.

More than 3 000 people have been arrested since the escalation in pass raids six weeks ago. Those not jailed have paid more than R60 000 in fines.

## PAARL

About 50 people were arrested at the Paarl single quarters today. A witness who wished to remain anonymous told The Argus the raid had lasted about 30 minutes. Most of the people arrested were women.

"Only one van was used to transport the arrested people. It made the journey about five times."

Fifty people were due to appear in the Langa Commissioner's Court today under influx control regulations.

## BUS STOP

It is understood they were arrested early today in raids at Nyanga and at a bus stop in Tokai.

The chief director of the Administration Board, Mr A A Louw, was not available for comment.

CAPE Times 11/11/82

## Demolition (201) at Crossroads

Staff Reporter

OFFICIALS of the Western Cape Administration Board demolished a vendor's stall belonging to a member of the Crossroads Committee on Tuesday.

Mr Oliver Memani said yesterday Administration Board inspectors had broken down the stall in Crossroads where he sold meat and had taken away the building materials.

Mr Memani was told that he had to obtain a permit from a Mr Basson, the superintendent at the board's Nyanga offices, to erect a stall.

"I don't know anything about this permit. I have been selling meat for a long time and now they come and break up my stall," he said.

The chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, Mr Alf Louw, was not available for comment yesterday.

Rbm 13/11/82

# Assocom rejects new influx Bill

Labour Correspondent

THE Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) claims Dr Piet Koornhof's new influx control Bill for blacks is "in some ways even more retrogressive" than a 1980 Bill on the issue which was withdrawn after an outcry

Assocom, which represents organised commerce nationwide, has told the Government the Bill must be "completely re-examined and restructured"

It says a proposed R5 000 fine on employers of "illegal" black workers is "outrageous to public conscience" and that the penalties are evidence that influx controls are "unworkable"

These comments are made in memoranda submitted by Assocom to the Government on both the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which deals with influx control, and the Black Community Development Bill. The memo was released yesterday.

The influx control Bill has

been referred to a commission for examination

Assocom says the Bill would initially "broaden the scope" of blacks allowed to stay in cities, but would "thereafter severely limit the accrual of future rights"

The Bill would re-impose a curfew on blacks "with increased severity", would require night raids on black homes and would effectively limit the time blacks could stay in a city from 72 to 17 hours

It suggests, like all other immigrants to the Republic, that blacks be able to qualify permanently to live in cities after working in them on contract for five-years. The Bill lays down a 10-year qualification

Assocom objects strongly to measures in the Bill allowing the authorities to override the courts and one which allows the Minister of Co-Operation and Development to withdraw any rights granted by the Bill.

● See Page 3

Ceteris Paribus  
Price  
Function  
Inferior Good  
Substitutes  
Complements  
Perfect Competition  
'Rise' in Demand (or Supply)  
'Increase in Quantity Demanded' (or Supplied)  
Equilibrium  
Maximum Price  
Minimum Price  
Rent Control  
Minimum Wages Legislation  
International Trade  
Transport Costs  
Tariff  
Economic Rent.

The heartbreak stories of those who try to  
make it in the city of gold

# The great trek north to hardship

w/e ARGUS 13/11/82

355  
200  
201  
204

By SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN

A YEAR ago Mr Weldon Alexander of Wynberg went job-hunting in Johannesburg. His family never saw him again. He disappeared without trace after an unsuccessful search for work.

With unemployment in South Africa topping the three million mark, Mr Alexander, a plumber and pipefitter, was one of thousands of people — mainly coloured artisans — who joined the trek north in search of better prospects

His wife, Mrs Maureen Alexander, says the only clue they had was his toolbox, found in a cloakroom at Johannesburg's railway station

"My only hope now is to ask the SABC to screen his picture and the details on Police File and hope that someone will come up with something," she said this week

### Mugged

Her husband had been working at Sasol and was on his way back home when he was mugged and robbed of his money and rail ticket

Although his wife sent him another ticket, he was not on the train when it arrived in Cape Town

There are many heartbreak stories of people from smaller towns and cities trying their luck in Johannesburg. This week economic experts, trade union leaders and sev-



Out of work artisans, especially in the building industry, face bleak job prospects but trying your luck on the Johannesburg job market could be disastrous.

eral hapless "trekkers" warned others not to follow the move to the north unless they first secured jobs, housing and schooling there

Professor Joubert Botha, a Witwatersrand University professor of economics, told Weekend Argus it was "unwise for Capetonians to pull out their tent pegs" and move to Johannesburg

### Tunnel

"The economy is in a tunnel and until it gets better work opportunities will get less and less everywhere

"Also the cost of moving and living here in Johannesburg is very high. Housing is an enormous problem," he said.

Professor Botha predicted that the downturn in the economy and the resultant joblessness would continue "for the foreseeable future"

An Athlone bricklayer's wife, Mrs Ronell W

— she did not want to be named — said their stay in Johannesburg had almost ended in divorce

### Problems

"I don't want my personal problems all over the newspapers, but I agree that one should warn all those other people who might think that things are rosy up there," she said in an interview this week

Her husband Raoul lost his job when the Cape Town building firm he was working for completed a large contract and was forced to lay off some of their workers

"He tried to get another job but it was just impossible. We have friends in Jo'burg and Raoul went to live with them for a month to find work there," said Mrs W

She stayed in Cape Town with their four children, but hoped to join her husband who was staying with a family in Coronationville

"Towards the end of the second month the letters got scarcer and I was so worried. On top of this he told me not to come to Joburg but I left two of the children with my mother and went"

Mrs W said she feared they were becoming estranged and was anxious to know if her husband "had somebody else"

"We had not seen each other for such a long time but from the start we did nothing but argue and fight"

The source of their troubles was that her

husband was feeling inadequate and depressed. He had been unable to find a job and the family he was staying with were not prepared to house his wife and children as well

Mr W took a low-paying job at a store for a while, thinking he could still look out for better prospects

### Unemployed

"But, after a while of living like that we decided we'd much rather struggle in Cape Town. That place is horrible," said Mrs W, who has since found a job with a city department store. Her husband is still unemployed

The general secretary of the Building Workers Union, Mr Bob Simmons, said "At the beginning of the year many people in the building industry were going (to Johannesburg) but the men are now coming back here and telling us of all the problems up there," he said

Mr Gregory Goede, an unmarried Capetonian living in Hillbrow, said all the coloured families he knew were struggling with either unemployment or lack of housing

# Put hex YOUR PO

Cape Times 13/11/82  
Pass raids net 159 'illegals' in City

Staff Reporter

INSPECTORS of the Western Cape Administration Board arrested 159 people during pass raids in the southern suburbs this week.

Seventy-one people were arrested on Tuesday and a further 88 — 45 men and 43 women — on Thursday. They are all due to face influx control charges in the Langa Commissioners' Court.

A further 50 people are believed to have been arrested during a pass raid in Paarl on Thursday.

Inspectors have arrested more than 3 000 people since the start of night-time pass raids on September 27. Fines totalling more than R60 000 have been paid by those who were not jailed.

Neither the board's chief director, Mr A A Louw, nor the chairman, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, were available for comment yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Athlone Advice Office (AAO), in its September report, said there had been "a dramatic change in mood" in Cape Town's black community during that month.

Before September 20, many had hoped that the future of a large number of "illegal" black people would be resolved and permits valid to September 20 were issued to Nyanga site squatters and unregistered Crossroads residents. The Department of Co-operation and Development also indicated that a final answer would be forthcoming from the government on that date.

"Instead, the 20th resulted in tremendous disappointment when no coherent solution was offered. Mr Bezuidenhoud (chief commissioner for Co-operation and Development) made vague offers of resettlement in areas where jobs were available and no local permits were granted. Mr Bezuidenhoud and Brigadier Van der Westhuizen of the Administration Board issued statements indemnifying the employers of those whose permits had lapsed, but refused to renew them.

"It would appear that there is a systematic attempt to flush out the many 'illegal' residents in Cape Town who shelter with friends or relatives in the single quarters," the AAO report said.

The report also noted that the black housing situation in Cape Town was becoming "increasingly desperate", with an estimated 3 000 families on the waiting list for homes.

# 100 blacks arrested daily in Cape raids

201  
THE 200 000 black people in the Western Cape paid over R1,4-million in fines for pass offences last year, according to Professor Martin West, of the University of Cape Town anthropology department

Delivering a paper recently, he said that blacks in the area had also spent a total of 1 400 000 days in jail last year for this type of offence

Figures for this year are expected to be higher. About 100 people are arrested daily in pass raids in both black townships and white suburbs

In the past six weeks, almost 1 000 people have been charged with pass offences and more than R55 000 has been collected

Pass offences are processed in the Magistrate's Court on an average of three minutes a case. Offenders are fined up to R70 or 71 days jail

The crackdown on illegal blacks has been widely condemned by church and community organisations and hundreds of people attended a meeting in Cape Town this week to protest against the raids

But many blacks working illegally in the Western Cape believe that living with constant harassment from officials and the

By GERALDINE FARLEY

threat of detention is preferable to returning to impoverished homelands to face starvation

Mrs Gladys Ndlovu, one of 92 people arrested one morning last week, said "Being hounded by the inspectors and paying these fines has become a way of life for most of us but it will never force me to go back to the homelands. I am so hungry

that I can't work. I was arrested in a white suburb and charged with being in the town illegally

The fine was R10 but I get monthly earnings as a domestic worker

Prof West said that in the past two years there had "been a special assault on the black people in the Western Cape in the form of the coloured labour preference policy and the level of harassment is increasing all the time"

Officials of the Western Cape Administration Board said the raids were "routine" in spite of which had increased because more officials were now available to carry them out



# LETTERS

## All with work in city should stay

201  
27  
28

ARGUS 25/4/82

FOR some considerable time the attention of many concerned people has been on the Crossroads squatters.

Thousands of employers in our city know of Africans, men and women, who have had to be illegally employed during the last 25 years because it was not possible to obtain legal permission to employ them. Yet even some of them feel we must control the influx, forgetting their own experiences.

When the Group Areas Act was passed in the early 1950s, Africans renting rooms in District Six, Kensington, Welcome Estate and so on were systematically told to move. Many of them sent their wives away, to the great detriment of the family, because they could not find alternative accommodation. Others went to places like Windermere and Cook's Bush and put up pondoks.

### TOLD TO MOVE

In the 1960s these pondok areas were systematically visited and Africans found there were told to move to African areas. Most did not "qualify" for the housing available here, having either not been born in this area and lived here continuously or not had 15 years in the area with a wife legally under the same roof.

Until that time, it was most unusual for an African living in the zones (houses with rooms containing three bunks to a room) or in the barracks (with 26 bunks to a dormitory) to take his wife to live with him in such conditions. But when many men found they could no longer rent rooms for their families or put up pondoks and did not qualify for the houses being built in Guguletu, those legally here

now be aware of the saga surrounding the demolition of Modderdam and Umbell.

It was said that busloads of people left the area. But it is a wrong assumption that the dozens of buses which leave the African townships every Sunday morning, year in and year out, in fact contained all those bulldozed out of places like Modderdam. Many of them, tenaciously and pathetically, moved into the zones and other places.

Imagine three families sharing three bunks! People slept under tables, several in one bed.

### BACK INTO BUSH

The alternative to these demoralising living conditions was for the wives to leave their husbands. Apart from struggling to keep their families together, many of these women found that if their men did not have the comfort and convenience of the daily presence of their families, they sometimes failed to continue providing for their maintenance. Some women found relatives or friends in existing houses who took them in, but there is a law which makes it an offence to harbour people illegally in the area. Still others moved back into the bush in areas where they hoped they would not be apprehended.

Meanwhile, notice had been given to many men living in single quarters to move out, as some of the zones were being converted into houses for the lucky ones who "qualified" for houses.

### SOUGHT AFTER

Houses in Langa for those fortunate enough to qualify for housing are most sought after. So it is true that the 1 700 houses in Langa made possible as a result of the conversion of the zones, are



Mrs Stott

other place where they could work and live.

The lack of work is given as a reason for controlling the influx of people, but if the authorities cannot provide jobs or maintenance grants for people living in areas like Grahamstown, the Ciskei and so on, where perhaps there are houses but no jobs and no income, is it not reasonable that those vast tracts of land around our city on which there is still no development, should be used for self-help housing, under proper control?

It is often argued that the influx of Africans to towns cannot be allowed because there is no work. The Black Sash survey found that over 90 percent of those illegally in the area were gainfully employed. Clearly, if there were no work, people would not flock to Cape Town and be able to find employment. In July of this year the City Engineer's branch of the Cape Town City Council had over 1 300 vacancies for labourers. In the first half of 1981 the Minister of Co-operation and Development recorded that 419 employers had been fined for employing Africans illegally. Hundreds of other employers were not "caught." No one employs people illegally if

Alderman Eulalie Stott, for 21 years a member of the Cape Town City Council and now chairman of its Housing Committee, says in her letter that if there were no work for Africans in the Peninsula, as is often averred, they would not flock here.

him could obtain a permit to work.

Laws that cause so much hardship and heartache should not exist but, even without changing the law, the hardships could be removed by having a policy which readily gives permission to all who have work and to all wives who want to stay with their husbands and be a helpmeet.

Shouldn't the authorities be grateful that people are trying to help themselves and that the homeless and the unemployed are not clamouring to be properly housed at subsidised rates and to be given unemployment benefits because employment is not available?

### MIGRANTS

Until the late 1960s, an African man had a "right" to return to a previous employer — no matter how long he had been out of Cape Town. Consequently, many men came as migrants, saved all their money and went back home for many months.

Because he could be with his wife when she needed him the wife often did not feel the need to pack and follow her husband; although the husband was away for a long time, he would return home for long periods too. The repeal of that provision and the difficulty of getting a permit to work again after an absence of more

a last resort people are not to have recourse to revolution, they must be guaranteed Human Rights," such as the right to work, live with family and vote for those who govern them.

What chance have Africans in this their homeland of bringing about the changes they want peacefully? It must be remembered that after the pass law campaign of the 1960s, the established African political organisations were outlawed, most of the leaders who were not in jail were banned, and many have been suffering ever since.

I would think that if Nationalists found their women and themselves subject to pass laws and they had taken part in the anti-pass law campaign of the 1960s, they would have been regarded as heroes. And if the National Party and other political organisations had been outlawed and their leaders banned and the harsh laws continued unabated for 20 years, I doubt if there would have been too much criticism of those who took up arms to bring about change.

EULALIE STOTT  
Newlands

area and lived here continuously or not had 15 years in the area with a wife legally under the same roof.

Until that time, it was most unusual for an African living in the zones (houses with rooms containing three bunks to a room) or in the barracks (with 26 bunks to a dormitory) to take his wife to live with him in such conditions. But when many men found they could no longer rent rooms for their families or put up pondoks and did not qualify for the houses being built in Guguletu, those legally here look their families into the single quarters with them, in spite of the attendant social evils and miserable conditions.

#### PONDOKS

Understandably, some wives were determined not to be parted from their husbands year after year. Eventually others, often working illegally (because "legal" work was not possible), put up pondoks in Umbell, Modderdam and Crossroads. The whole town must

in the area. Still others moved back into the bush in areas where they hoped they would not be apprehended.

Meanwhile, notice had been given to many men living in single quarters to move out, as some of the zones were being converted into houses for the lucky ones who "qualified" for houses.

#### SOUGHT AFTER

Houses in Langa for those fortunate enough to qualify for housing are most sought after. So it is true that the 1 700 houses in Langa made possible as a result of the conversion of the zones are giving joy to many families.

It is also true that the people were given notice and ample time to move, but what was the use of ample time when there was no place they could legally go to live with their families? Finally, many were arrested again and/or dispersed. Some — as with all those others removed in the past — were lost sight of but that did not mean that they did not return illegally and find some

found that over 90 per cent of those illegally in the area were gainfully employed. Clearly, if there were no work, people would not flock to Cape Town and be able to find employment. In July of this year the City Engineer's branch of the Cape Town City Council had over 1 300 vacancies for labourers. In the first half of 1981 the Minister of Co-operation and Development recorded that 419 employers had been fined for employing Africans illegally. Hundreds of other employers were not "caught." No one employs people illegally if employable people are available.

#### GRATITUDE DUE

Before 1952, pass laws/influx control did not apply to African women and work without permission and live with their husbands in whatever accommodation they could find. The skies did not fall. Before 1960 any African man who could show that an employer wanted to employ

previous employer — no matter how long he had been out of Cape Town. Consequently, many men came as migrants, saved all their money and went back home for many months.

Because he could be with his wife when she needed him the wife often did not feel the need to pack and follow her husband; although the husband was away for a long time, he would return home for long periods too. The repeal of that provision and the difficulty of getting a permit to work again after an absence of more than six months, together with the application of pass laws to African women, have done more to create hardship and misery than any other laws in this country — and, incidentally, may have encouraged the movement to town of families who would otherwise have stayed at "home."

#### HUMAN RIGHTS

In the preamble to the Declaration of Human Rights it says that "if as

political organisations had been outlawed and their leaders banned and the harsh laws continued unabated for 20 years, I doubt if there would have been too much criticism of those who took up arms to bring about change.  
EULALIE STOTT  
Newlands

My life in the Transkei is  $\frac{1}{2}$  as bad

201 August 26/11/82

**I eat meat once a quarter. I eat fresh fruit and fresh vegetables once a year.**

My house is like a bushman's. We are five in the house. There are no taps, no bath, no lavatory, no bedrooms.

I cook my food outside by black pots. I eat mealies. I eat meat once a quarter. I eat fresh fruit and fresh vegetables once a year. I do not drink milk because I have no cows.

I feed my baby by maize porridge. It is not easy if my baby get sick because we have no money and I must pay a lot of money. A baby is R10 by the doctor.

I have three children. Thelma have 11 years, she is in Standard 5. Farnington have 6 years, he is in Sub B. Oscarine little baby have 8 months

She have no clothes. The school cost R18 per year in Standard 5. In Sub B the school cost R8. The school clothes cost R30.

I want to come to Cape Town to find work but I have heard by my sister that life is bad for the blacks in Cape Town now. When I was in Cape Town I was afraid of the inspectors but they does not catch me. Maybe I come because we have no money.



EDITH SEJOSINGOE. "I want to come to Cape Town to find work but I have heard by my sister that life is bad for the blacks in Cape Town now."

It's been called the genocide bill. If it becomes law it could be the cruellest Act in South Africa. Dr Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill aims to flush "illegal" blacks from the cities and send them to the homelands where poverty is rife.

Under the new bill, fines for householders employing "illegals" will rise from R500 to R5 000 (or 12 months in prison). Not many employers will play with dice thus loaded. The Black Sash have said "Where else in the world can a person be fined R5 000 for giving employment to a destitute person in the country of his or her birth?"

Edith Sejosingoe worked "illegally" in Cape Town for seven years. Two years ago she went back to the Transkei to have her third child. She stayed there with her mother and children after her husband had left her for another woman, and without any money. The family's only income is from Edith's sister who chars "illegally" in Cape Town for R60 a month.

We wrote to Edith, to ask about her life in the Transkei. Here is her letter to us.

# 2000 held in raids on Cape squatters

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29/11/82

DR SLABBERT

nal solution

CAPE TOWN — More than 2 000 blacks have been arrested in Cape Town's squalid black townships in the last month for breaking tough influx control laws which the Government is planning to strengthen.

Government officials carried out most of the raids at dawn on squatter camps on the bleak, windswept plains outside the city or in hostels reserved for men who work on contract in Cape Town.

Many of those arrested were wives and other relatives of the hostel dwellers — people from the tribal homelands who work in the cities for a fixed period and who are not allowed under influx control regulations to bring their families with them.

Most were fined R90 or sentenced to 90 days jail. The court hearing their cases in the black township of Nyanga sentenced an average three people a minute on some days.

"Men are sometimes fined for 'harbouring their wives' and one woman was threatened with being fined for 'harbouring her children,'" said Sue Williamson, chairman of Women for Peace, one of the organisations which has held rallies in the city to protest against the

with residential rights in the cities

Influx control is particularly thorough in the Western Cape, which the Government has declared a 'coloured labour preference area,' allowing blacks to take jobs there only if there are no coloured people available.

Despite government action, blacks still flock to Cape Town to seek work, driven there by the poverty of their homelands

The Government is planning to tighten up the influx controls, or pass laws

In Cape Town alone there are 60 000 to 80 000 illegal blacks, while in Soweto planners have estimated as many as 200 000 "illegals" as well as a million "Section 10s"

## ATTACKED

The measures proposed in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, to be debated when Parliament next meets in January, have been bitterly attacked by its critics

"I'm not trying to be melodramatic when I say that just as the nazis had a final solution for the Jews, so the South African Government has a final solution in much the same sort of terms for the blacks," Bishop

and for accommodating an illegal person the fine will be R500," PFP spokesman Mrs Helen Suzman told a public meeting recently

"As I see it, the main difference is that (black) people won't be stopped in the street during the day to produce their passes," she said

"This will take place at the factory or at home in Soweto and maybe in the backyards of employers in the white areas"

## PERMANENCY

Blacks at present are allowed to remain in an urban area for up to 72 hours without official permission

Critics conceded that the new Bill contained one advance for blacks by recognising for the first time their rights as permanent urban residents

But another clause would deprive blacks of this new status if they do not have accommodation — a serious threat for many as there is a huge backlog for black housing in most cities

## TRAGIC IRONY

Opposition Leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert recently attacked the whole policy of influx control and the thinking behind it at a regional congress of the Progressive Federal Party.

"The tragic irony of it all is that, even if the government obstructs to its poli-

# squatters

28/11/82

DR SLABBER

final solution

CAPE TOWN — More than 2 000 blacks have been arrested in Cape Town's squalid black townships in the last month for breaking tough influx control laws which the Government is planning to strengthen.

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"Men are sometimes fined for 'harbouring their wives' . . . and one woman was threatened with being fined for 'harbouring her children,'" said Sue Williamson, chairman of Women for Peace, one of the organisations which has held rallies in the city to protest against the raids.

Most of those arrested came to Cape Town from the desolate and impoverished Ciskei and Transkei in the Eastern Cape to be with their husbands and to find work.

But, under the influx control laws, blacks may live in an urban area only if they were born there, have lived there for 15 years or have worked there for the same employer for 10 years.

Few of those arrested in the township raids qualified as "Section 10s" — bureaucratic jargon for blacks

with residential rights in the cities

Influx control is particularly thorough in the Western Cape, which the Government has declared a "coloured labour preference area," allowing blacks to take jobs there only if there are no coloured people available.

Despite government action, blacks still flock to Cape Town to seek work, driven there by the poverty of their homelands.

The Government is planning to tighten up the influx controls or pass laws.

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"I'm not trying to be melodramatic when I say that just as the nazis had a final solution for the Jews, so the South African Government has a final solution in much the same sort of terms for the blacks," Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, commented recently on the Bill.

## PENALTIES

It proposes to shift responsibility for policing the influx control system on to employers and residents of urban areas, black and white, by imposing stiff penalties on people who employ or harbour "illegals"

"The penalties for employing so-called illegals will increase tenfold — a fine of up to R500 now goes up to R5 000

and for accommodating an illegal person the fine will be R500," PFP spokesman Mrs Helen Suzman told a public meeting recently.

"As I see it, the main difference is that (black) people won't be stopped in the street during the day to produce their passes," she said.

"This will take place at the factory or at home in Soweto and maybe in the backyards of employers in the white areas"

## PERMANENCY

Blacks at present are allowed to remain in an urban area for up to 72 hours without official permission.

Critics conceded that the new Bill contained one advance for blacks by recognising for the first time their rights as permanent urban residents.

But another clause would deprive blacks of this new status if they do not have accommodation — a serious threat for many as there is a huge backlog for black housing in most cities.

## TRAGIC IRONY

Opposition Leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert recently attacked the whole policy of influx control and the thinking behind it at a regional congress of the Progressive Federal Party.

"The tragic irony of it all is that, even if the government obstinately sticks to its policy of influx control, then despite the policy there will still be 40 million people in our cities in the year 2000, of whom 34 million will be black"

The Bill forms part of a "new deal" for blacks sponsored by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The only measure in the new deal to have become law so far is an Act granting the councils of black townships the same rights as white local authorities. — Reuter.

# '210 families could subsist on pass fines'

CAPE TIMES 30/11/82

**Labour Reporter**  
ABOUT 210 families could have subsisted for a month on the fines imposed in October on pass law offenders by the Langa Commissioner's Court.

According to the Athlone Advice Office report for October, more than 2 000 people appeared in court and were fined more than R50 000.

This amount could have provided about 8 000 people with a bare diet of mealie meal and bread for a month. It could have bought 5 500 large (12,5kg) bags of mealie meal and 80 000 loaves of brown bread.

## Women

This could have fed more than 10 000 homelands children under five years of age for a month, says the report.

Many of those fined were women from Transkei or Ciskei who had come to the City to find work so as to be able to feed their families in the rural areas.

According to trade unions and community organizations, a large number of blacks in Cape Town subsist on mealie meal and bread.

The Institute of Race Relations estimates that about three children die every hour in South Africa from malnutrition.

In March this year, the household subsistence level for blacks in Cape Town was estimated at R238. Many, if not most, black households in the City live below this figure.

With R50 000, about 210 families could have lived at the household subsistence level for the month of October.

Instead, most of that money filled the coffers of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB).

The WCAB receives the money of those fined for being in the area "illegally", the bulk of the fines. The Department of Jus-

tice receives the money of those fined for being found without a pass.

In 1979, the WCAB received R351 028 in fines, R105 380 of which was paid by employers of "illegal" labour.

A large part of the WCAB's funds are used to support an inspectorate whose job is to arrest people for being in the City illegally.

## Two percent

If all those who were fined had refused to pay their fines, they would have faced a total of 50 000 days or 137 years in jail for falling foul of the country's influx control laws.

● The 2 000 arrested during October comprise about two percent of Cape Town's black population. Thus, one in 50 Cape Town blacks were arrested during October.

The Department of Cooperation and Development has estimated that about 42 percent of Cape Town's black population are "illegals".

135 arrested in early morning Langa raid

CAPE TOWN 1/12/82 (201)

Labour Reporter

INSPECTORS of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) arrested 135 people in an early morning pass raid in Langa yesterday, a spokesman for the WCAB said

A total of R3 805 was later imposed in fines in the Langa Commissioner's Court and paid in admission of guilt fines at various police stations

In court, there were 150 cases and R3 350 in fines or equivalent jail sentences were imposed

Mrs Beauty Hana was

found guilty at the court for the sixth time this year for being in the single quarters without permission. She was fined R50

Mrs Adelaide Mazinjana, who had been arrested at 6am, collapsed in the court dock and had to be taken away by ambulance to Conradie Hospital

Mrs Mazinjana is reportedly asthmatic. An eyewitness said she appeared "completely overcome" when she was brought into the courtroom

... was specially designed for the... known for his rescue work.

# 's' hammer yachts

Credit Agricole was knocked flat and damaged in heavy seas on Monday night but skipper Philippe Jeantot reported yesterday that he was in good shape

Briton Desmond Hampton in Gipsy Moth V was trailing Jeantot by 50 miles early yesterday, and South Africa's Bertie Reed in Altech Voortrekker was about 120 miles astern of the Frenchman

Reed, now recovering from inflamed arms on which he spilt diesel oil at the weekend, is one of the skippers who have had personal problems

Another is Yukoh Tada, the Tokyo taxi-driver, who from the back of the fleet has reported that he has hurt himself in the grom, and has to crawl to

get around his boat, Koden Okera V

● Meanwhile the American sloop Mooneshine, in which skipper Francis Stokes rescued his compatriot Tony Lush from the pitchpoled and sinking ketch Lady Pepperell on Monday, showed yesterday with a latest day's run of 140 miles that she is not only back in the race but holding her own

● Sapa reports that the American yachtsman David White, who returned to Cape Town after starting the second leg of the BOC single-handed around-the-world race in his yacht Gladiator because of a broken steering system, has withdrawn from the race

# Police arrest 216 in raids

WESTERN CAPE Administration Board officials have arrested 216 people in pass raids in the Peninsula in the last two days. Eighty-one people — 47 men and 34 women — were arrested in raids conducted in the southern suburbs yesterday, and 135 people were held in an early morning swoop in Langa on Tuesday

The bulk of those arrested are expected to appear in the Langa Commissioner's Court this morning to face charges of being illegally in the Cape or of failing to produce identity documents on demand

# Lions to probe speech 'banning'

PORT ELIZABETH — The District Governor of the Lions Club, Mr BJ Mierowsky, said yesterday that he would be investigating the controversy arising from a prestige Lions Club social gathering in Graaff-Reinet

The controversy arose when an invitation to a prominent coloured businessman, Mr Connie Koeberg to make a speech at the gathering, was withdrawn at the last moment.

Mr Koeberg claimed he was asked not to make the speech because "certain people present would object"

The reason given by the local Lions president, Mr Phillip Victor, was that the speech thanked the Lions for what they had done for the coloured people when in fact they had done nothing. The executive committee decided to withdraw the speech

# Pupil dies after stabbing

WELLINGTON — A 16-year-old schoolboy, Mervin April, died after he was stabbed at the Berg River High School in Wellington yesterday morning

A Wellington police spokesman said Mervin had died on the way to hospital

- Abangané ("Melato Ena Kaofela") Produced by Percy van Rooijen
- 8 00 Ezangolwesini (Thursday Deadline)
- 8 30 Indalo Kathixo (The Nature of Things) Ubomi Emanzini Ilizwe Elingaqatshelway (The Water's Edge) The pond is home to myriad unique life-forms, some invisible to the human eye but through photomicrography these little creatures are portrayed. Viewers can see a water flea in an invisible garden of algae, and a hydra — a vertical "mouth" — fanning the water with its tentacles for food
- 9 00: Izindaba/Indaba (News)
- 9 25 Ezenkolo Ukukhanya (Epilogue) Produced by E M Ncusane and presented by HM Vunjana

## Last night's TV

**TV 1**  
DOLLY PARTON comes across as a pleasant and multi-talented entertainer. Interviewed in Bophuthatswana for Midweek, she revealed that the glamorous frontage of showbusiness often hides heartbreak and extremely hard work.

Also on Midweek was Roger Kenyan's investigation of the provincial ambulance services and their relative merits and shortcomings. What emerged was that while all the services are striving for greater efficiency, there are some municipal areas which simply don't offer any kind of reliable rescue operation at all.

Last night's was the best episode so far in the "Two of Us" series, marred only by the bogus British accent of the pint-sized Duke of Larford.

Brentwood's pride in ministering to the personal needs of His Grace was almost culpable and the episode was extremely funny.

Viewers will be sad that the enthralling series "Vyfster" came to its exciting conclusion last night. Let's hope more drama of this calibre awaits us.

JUDY VEITCH

**TV 2 and 3**  
THE daily duties of the SAP, as we were shown in the documentary in "Ilebhu Yokucwaninga", do not generally involve only their around-the-clock chase after law-breakers and criminals as many may believe.

There are other important and highly skilled jobs that they perform. All are intimately related in the course of investigation of a crime before the culprit is nailed and brought to justice.

The forensic division was the centre of attention. Watching experts at work in the laboratory analysing every grain of evidence found on the scene of a crime was mind-boggling.

"Rocking in the USA" maintained its standard of musical entertainment.

JOE GUWA

### Too late for classification

#### DEATHS

MARTIN — Aunty Betty aged 94, passed away peacefully December 1. God saw you getting weary. He did what He thought best. He put His arms around you. And said: Come home to rest. Sadly missed by the Petersen family.

MARTIN — Aunty Betty aged 94, of Braambos Street, Bonteheuwel, passed away peacefully December 1. The tears in our eyes we can wipe away. But the ache in our hearts will always stay. Sadly missed by all the neighbours.

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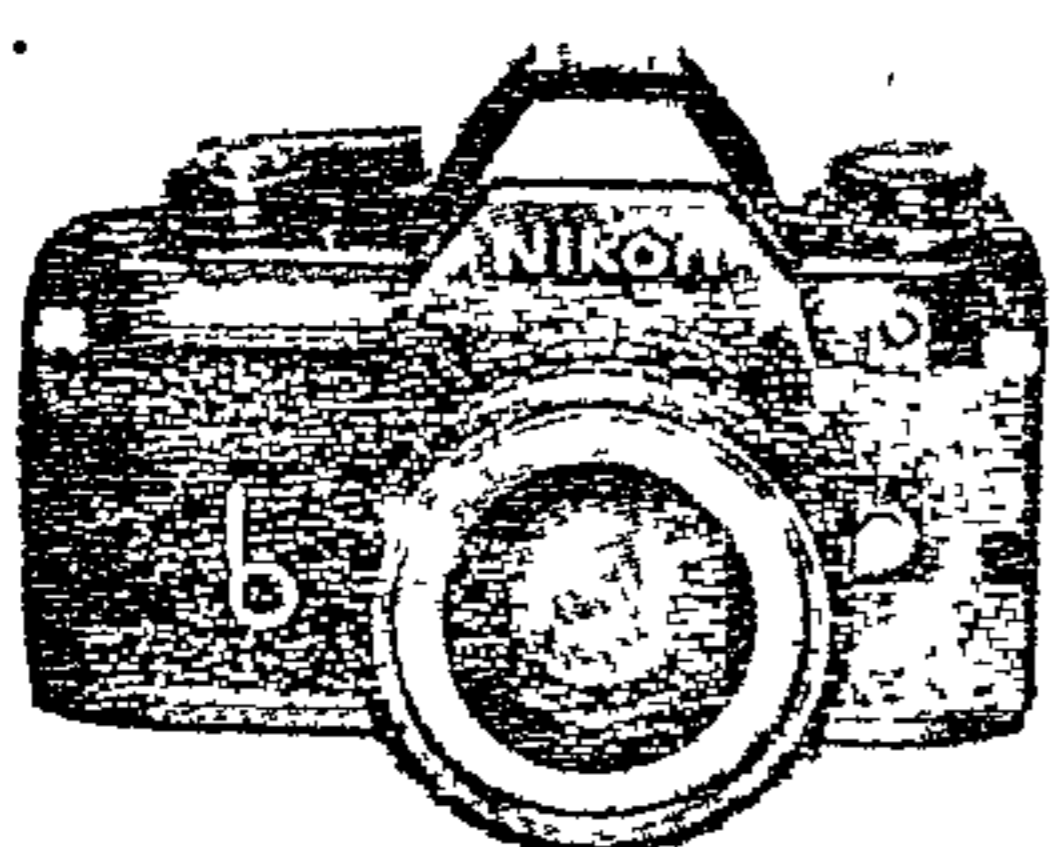


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**THIS WEEK . . .** incl



# 216 ARRESTED FOR PASS RAIDS IN CAPE

WESTERN Cape administration board officials have arrested 216 people in pass raids in the Peninsula, the Cape Times reported.

Eighty-one people — 47 men and 34 women — were arrested in raids in the southern suburbs on Wednesday while 135 people were held in an early morning swoop in Langa on Tuesday

The bulk of those arrested are expected to appear in the Langa commissioner's court today to face charges of being "illegally" in the Cape or of failing to produce identity documents on demand



Check all add

# Despair of 'in limbo' squatter

Labour Reporter

MRS Cynthia Magoswana, whose sentence under the pass laws in July last year has been set aside by the Cape Supreme Court, is one of 900 Nyanga squatters who are beginning to despair of having their status in the Cape Peninsula settled.

They have been waiting since April when the government agreed to examine their cases after 54 of the squatters went on a hunger strike in St George's Cathedral.

Along with 4 000 squatters from Crossroads, they have been in a state of limbo since September 20 when the government's last deadline for finalizing their status expired.

Their only assurance came from Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, who said they would not be arrested "at this stage".

Mrs Magoswana was arrested in July last year during the mass pass arrests of Nyanga squatters. At the time she had a pass book and permission to be in the area because her three-year-old daughter, Nondomiso, was sick.

## Pollsmoor

She was convicted in a special court at Manenberg police station, set up to deal with the large number of cases, and fined R60 or 60 days.

With no money to pay the fine, she spent two weeks in jail at Pollsmoor along with Nondomiso before her family found out where she was and paid R46 for her release.

Last month Mr Justice Vos, with Mr Justice Lategan concurring, set aside Mrs Magoswana's conviction for being in the area illegally and ordered her fines to be repaid.

However, she had since moved and her attorneys were able to contact her only this week and inform her of the successful appeal.

But like the other Nyanga squatters, she is still waiting to be told whether her presence is permanent.

# New control on coloured labour

Labour Reporter

THE government has extended influx control to coloured people in certain parts of the Northern and Western Cape

This move, which was strongly criticized by the official Opposition yesterday, is contained in a proclamation gazetted by the Department of Community Development last month

The proclamation is in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951

Before employers in six areas listed by the department can employ a coloured worker from outside those areas, the department has to be satisfied that "proper housing" is available

The six areas are the divisional councils of Langeberg and Swartland and the municipalities of

Ceres, Klaver, Port Nolloth and Garies

Dr Alex Boraine, the official Opposition spokesman on manpower, said numerous requests had been made to the government to scrap influx control because of the hardships caused by the practice

Instead of heeding these warnings and pleas "the government has chosen rather to compound the problem by extending influx control to coloured people", he said

"This further encroachment on the rights of people can only bring hardship and anger in its wake. The extension of influx control to coloured people is a direct contradiction of the reformist noises which the government has been making

"This is a further indication that coloured

people must be subservient to the masterplan which ensures continued white Nationalist rule and control"

Mr P D McEnery, the deputy director-general of Community Development, said the department had received representations from the local authorities in the listed areas and the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, had acted on their request

The decision was taken in terms of an amendment to the act — Section 3C(1) — the purpose of which was to prevent illegal squatting and the development of slums

He said there were many areas in the Western and Eastern Cape where these regulations already applied, but, when asked, could not name them specifically

Dr Boraine said he did not know of similar regulations for other areas "If this is the case, then they were sneaked in"

The proclamation means that an employer from Ceres, for instance, who wishes to employ a coloured person from outside the municipal area must first apply to the department for a certificate stating that "proper housing" is available for him

# Opposition hits at *AKG:us 8/12/82 (201)* 'influx control' move

**Political Correspondent**  
A GOVERNMENT move to impose a form of influx control on coloured people in some Cape areas was sharply criticised by the Opposition today

In terms of a notice in the Government Gazette, the areas of the Langeberg and Swartland divisional councils and the municipalities of Ceres, Klawer, Port Nolloth and Garies are affected

The notice was issued in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act

It states that coloured people can only be brought into these areas if a certificate stating that proper housing is

available or that an employer will provide it is obtained

Dr Alex Boraine, MP, the Opposition's chief spokesman on manpower matters, said today that it was clear that the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, had taken advantage of the Act in order to apply a form of influx control on coloured people in the areas mentioned

Against the background of widespread unemployment among coloured people, this was a serious move

It was totally discriminatory because white unemployed could look for work anywhere in South Africa

It was hardly conducive to encouraging coloured people to participate in new constitutional arrangements when the Government, who had already declared that the Group Areas Act was non-negotiable and that separate education would stay, now extended this hateful form of control to the coloured people, Dr Boraine said

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development has stated that local authorities in the listed areas have made representations to the Minister and that the regulations already applied in other areas, but he could not name them

frica white"

At another public meeting he told Mr Le Grange "You have no choice but to join the AWB. The AWB is the voice of South Africa".

But Mr Terre'Blanche, who has been described as "brilliant orator who can stir up hysteria", has strongly rejected allegations that the AWB is inclined to violence.

Nevertheless, the Herstigte Nasionale Party forbade its members to join the AWB after the organization announced in September last year the

possible formation of a right-wing alliance.

Mr Terre'Blanche has claimed that the Volksreëdingsaksie will be formed to ensure that the new constitutional proposals would be rejected in any election.

The AWB's constitutional blueprint for South Africa excludes Jews from voting, rejects a democratic parliamentary system, favours the abolition of all political parties and advocates rule by members elected to an AWB parliament on a group professional basis.

## curtain' on farm labour

C.T. 13/2/82

Labour Reporter

THE government had drawn an "iron curtain" around the platteland by extending influx control to coloured people, Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Farm Workers' Union, said yesterday.

Mr Essop said it was now very difficult for coloured people from the farms to get jobs legally in Western Cape towns.

He said the controls had applied in towns such as Cape Town, Paarl and Stellenbosch since August 1977.

A Department of Community Development proclamation gazetted in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act last month extended the controls to six Northern and Western Cape areas.

These included the divisional councils of Langeberg and Swartland and the municipalities of Ceres, Klaver, Port Nolloth and Garies.

Employers in these towns wishing to employ a coloured person from outside their area have to satisfy the department that "proper housing" is available first.

### 'To prevent slums'

According to the department, the aim of the controls is to prevent squatting and the development of slums.

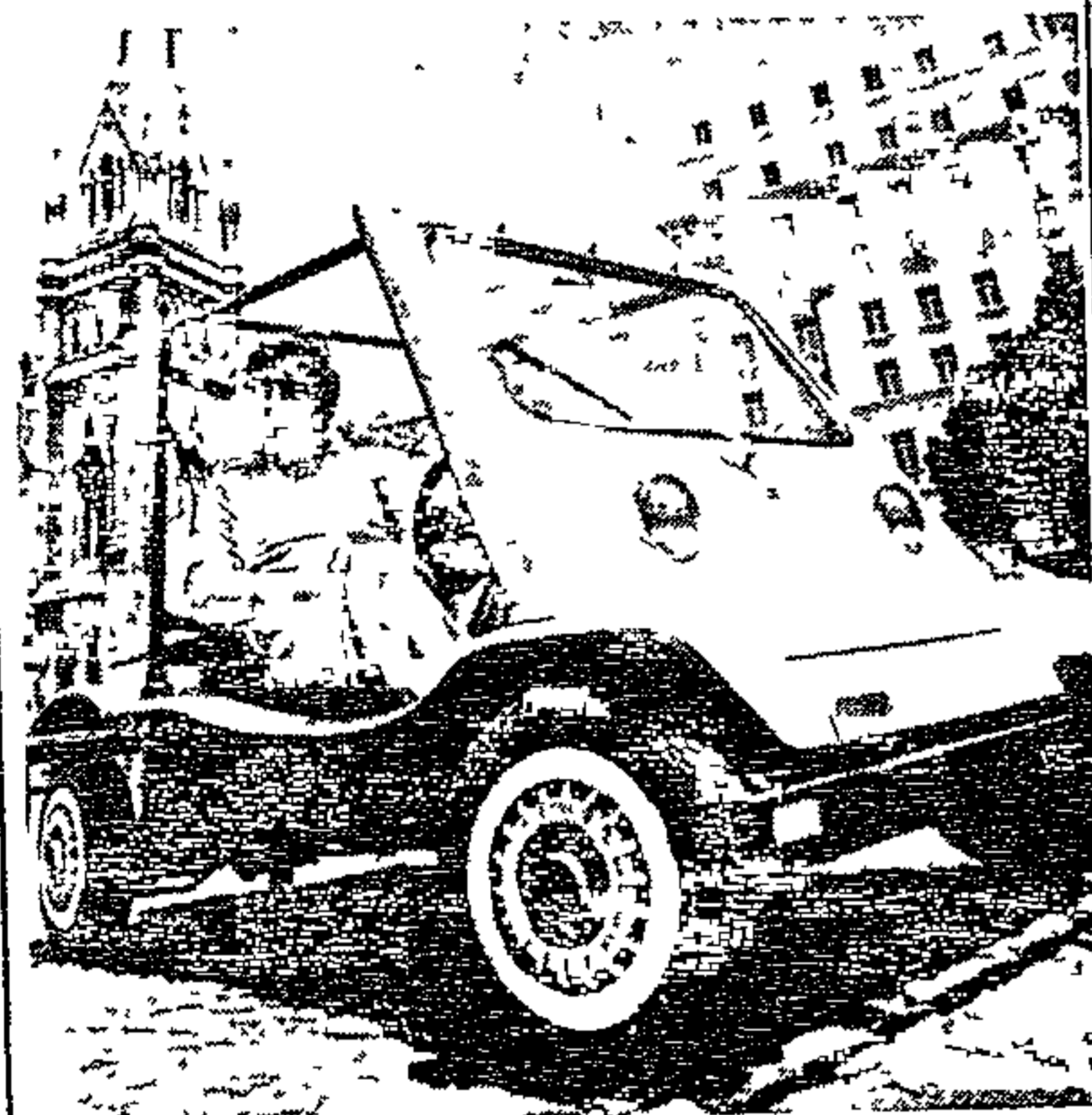
Mr Essop said the measure was aimed at workers from the platteland who wanted jobs in the towns. Housing was limited in the towns and unemployed workers from the farms were being prevented from getting jobs legally.

"People who earn R1 a day on the farms are being denied the opportunity of earning R5 a day in the towns. Many are being forced to take jobs illegally and face a minimum penalty of R500 or six months."

Mr Essop said he had raised the matter with Mr Marais Steyn, the then Minister of Community Development, in 1977.

"He promised he would look into it. But instead of relaxing the restrictions, they are extending them."

"How can they expect us to tell people the government is sincere about reform when they are extending these unfair restrictions to the coloured people?"



Mr Frank Lennon proudly surveys Greenmarket Square from inside his Micro, the small and manoeuvrable motorcar which, according to its distributors, is the answer to the energy crisis. The Micro carries two passengers and can travel for 30 km on a litre of fuel. It has a cruising-speed of between 45 and 60 km/h and costs around R3 000.

## New mini-bus service in City

Staff Reporter

FROM today City Tramways will be introducing a Monday to Friday City centre mini-bus service that will run at 20-minute intervals from 8.30am to 5pm.

The route, which will take about 30 minutes to cover, has been planned to provide the public, office workers and businesses with a convenient and continuous form of public transport in Cape Town's central business district (CBD).

"Red" and "green" routes have been planned for identification purposes, as buses will travel in both directions on the route.

The "red" route begins at Culemborg in Oswald Pirow Street and then:

- Turns right into Hertzog Boulevard,
- Left into Adderley Street,
- Left into Darling Street,
- Right into Buitenkant Street,
- Right into Roeland Street,
- Right into Plein Street,
- Left into Bureau Street,
- Left into Adderley Street and up Wale Street,
- Right into Bree Street,
- Right into Riebeeck Street into Adderley Street,
- Left to the lower traffic circle in the Heerengracht and back into the Heerengracht,

5 27: Programme Schedule

5 30: From The Book Scripture reading by Wendy Millin

5 34: The Lone Ranger The Breaking Point A young boy's love for his father provides the Lone Ranger and Tonto with their clue in rounding up a vicious gang of outlaws when the boy's father is ambushed and captured by the gang

6 00: Nuus

6 14: Video Two A magazine programme for teenagers presented by Richard Loring and Delia Sainsbury

6 41: The Facts Of Life. Mrs Garrett, the householder of 50 unpredictable and unique students in a private girls' boarding school, does her best to greet life's problems — and those of her charges — with warmth, understanding and humour

7 03 240 Robert A Cool Welcome Brad, a new young member of the 240 Robert team tries to prove himself by doing things his way and not according to the rules. He soon has to find out the hard way that one has to control one's actions and temper

8 00: Nuus

8 28: Weer

8 39: Verslag A programme on holidays — the family man's dilemma

9 12 Die Luister en Ellendes van 'n Courtisane (Final Programme) During cross-examination, Herrera acts the outraged priest and convinces everyone that he has been falsely accused. If Lucien can do the same, they might be able to escape scot-free

10 10 Sri Lanka. 'n Baie Bitter Tee We look at the tremendous influence Britain had on Ceylon — as well as the only answer to Ceylon's biggest problems

10 40: Nuus

10 50 Oordenking The Rev C A Jordaan TV2 & TV3

6 30: Ezikasikhova (Fabels). Zipp the Hare is accused of stealing Clotty the Tortoise's medicine

Ubhokoloshe ibhere (Bolke The Beer) Makkie is accused of stealing a cabbage cake and he decides to leave his home.

6 45 Radio Buza (Radio Who) Sasol receives a letter from his girlfriend, but Gloria has to read it to him. Produced by Erling Subkleve

7 00: Izindaba/lindaba (News).

7 10: Ezangomsombuluko/Ezangomvulo (Monday Deadline)

8 00: Dipapadi (Sport)

8 30: Di A Rora A programme of light music featuring David Essex with Sweethearts and The Gap Band with "Early In The Morning"

8 40: Tse Di Tswang Pitseng (Magazine Programme).

9 00: Ditaba/Dikgang (News)

9 25 Morena Re Hauhele. Poelano (Epilogue). Produced by J M Ramaifo and presented by R P L Tsotetsi

## Weekend TV

TV 1

TV 2 and 3

SATURDAY night's film "The Gift" was a change, not great, but taken with the rest of the programme, adequate

Glen Ford as the embittered father and Gary Frank as the son with whom he had difficulty communicating, came across well

Kojak was above average — even for Kojak!

HAS something awful gone wrong with SABC-TV? I can imagine how frustrating it was for all viewers on Saturday evening when instead of the eagerly awaited final episode of the soapie "Kumbula Tata", we had to endure the insult of a repeat of the penultimate episode

This was one time black

DAVID, ...

~~310~~ 201 D. Despatch  
23/12/82

# Ecab: no levy for housed employees

EAST LONDON — Employers of black labour who provide transport to and from work for their employees could apply for exemption from the increased transport levy, the director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday.

The levy, which was increased from R1 to R3 a month on November 1, must be paid by all employers in East London, King William's Town, Uitenhage, Despatch and Port Elizabeth who do not provide housing for their employees on their work premises.

Prior to November 1 the levy was not applicable to employers of domestic workers and farm labour.

In a statement issued to clarify the position regarding the levy, Mr Koch emphasised that the board collected the levy on behalf of the Department of Transport and that it was not used for the benefit of the board.

"The regulation as it stands implies that certain categories of em-

ployers, inter alia the agricultural sector and the state, irrespective of the fact that housing might be provided on the premises where a black person is employed are liable for payment of the transport levy," he said.

This, however, was not the intention of the legislator and the board had been informed that the regulation would be changed in January to exclude employers who provide housing for their employees at the place of employment.

"The Ecab applies the regulation as if such em-

ployers are exempted. The levy is payable at the respective offices of the board, on the same basis and documentation which is used for the payment of monthly contribution fees for black labour," said Mr Koch.

Employers who provided transport for their workers could apply to the Director-General of the Department of Transport in Pretoria for exemption from the levy.

The levy was extended to include employers in the King William's Town municipal area on December 1 — DDR