

Migrant Labour → SA

Pass Laws + Family Life

April '1975 → Nov '1976

Pass laws hit at mothers

14-4-75
Cape Times 14/4/75

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Mr. E. Stott, a former chairman of the City's Bantu Affairs Committee, said that labour bureaux in South Africa were precluded from finding work for African women.

She was commenting on a statement by the Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration, Mr. T. N. H. Janson, that labour bureaux existed to find employment for people such as those living on the Cape flats, who were facing eviction from their homes because they were in illegal quarters.

Mr. Janson warned white employers last week that they would not get off

scot-free when their illegal Black servants were sent to jail for violating the Pass Laws.

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WHO CARES ?

MR VORSTER DOES!

To Mr Vorster, Detente means trying to relax tensions outside our borders.

BUT

Detente outside cannot succeed unless fundamental change is brought about inside South Africa

There are tensions, frustrations, anger and resentment at home because:

- * People — African, Asian and Coloured people — are discriminated against because of the colour of their skins
- * Black people's lives are controlled by permits — permits to be where they are, to find accommodation, to go to school, to live as families, to seek work, to work, to be self-employed, to visit
- * Black people must provide documentary proof of any statement they make in order to get every single permit
- * Black families are broken up by the Laws
- * Black people are denied free, compulsory education and must pay for 'Bantu Education'
- * Black people have unequal job opportunities and unequal pay
- * Black people — African people — 71% of our population — have 14% of the land
- * Black people have no say in the laws which control them

White people hold the power and enjoy the privileges

THIS IS RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

If YOU were Black wouldn't YOU feel frustrated, resentful and angry?

about

Detente

Can Mr Vorster's Detente with Black Countries outside our borders succeed while there are such conditions for Black people inside our borders?

DETENTE MUST BEGIN AT HOME!

We are ALL responsible We MUST have change now

Planned change means peaceful change.

Let us PLAN to:

- * Abolish the Colour Bar in Industry, Commerce and the Professions and give equal opportunity to ALL
- * Abolish Influx Control and the Pass Laws
- * Abolish the compulsory Migrant Labour System
- * Repeal all discriminatory legislation and restore the Rule of Law
- * Build family housing for workers near their place of employment so that wives can live with their husbands and children with their parents
- * Provide equal compulsory education and vocational training for ALL people
- * Make the right to freehold tenure available to ALL
- * Provide for meaningful political representation for ALL in the central Parliament

DIFFERENTIATION IS DISCRIMINATION

We must plan for a shared society for all South Africans

External Detente will automatically follow Internal Change

MR VORSTER cares about DETENTE

We ALL care about PEACE and JUSTICE

We must ALL work for CHANGE

WIE GEE OM ?

ADV VORSTER GEE OMI

Vir adv Vorster beteken Detente 'n poging om gespanne verhoudings buite ons grense te verbeter.

MAAR

Detente met die buiteland kan nie suksesvol wees indien daar nie grondige, diepgaande veranderinge in Suid-Afrika plaasvind nie

Menseverhoudings in Suid-Afrika is gespanne Daar is frustrasie, woede en gebelgdheid omdat:

- * Daar hier gediskrimineer word teen mense — Bruinmense, Swartmense en Asiate — slegs op gronde van hulle velkleur
- * Die lewens van alle Swartmense deur permittie beheer word Permittie om te wees waar hulle is Permittie om huisvesting te kry Permittie om skool by te woon, as gesinne saam te woon, om werk te soek, in eie diens te wees Selfs om besoek af te lê
- * 'n Swartmens, wat aansoek doen vir 'n enkele van hierdie warboel permittie, dokumente moet voorlê wat elke enkele bewering wat hy maak, staaf
- * Swart gesinne deur óns wetten van mekaar geskei word
- * Swartmense geen gratis, verpligte onderwys kry nie — hulle moet betaal vir „Bantoe Onderwys“
- * Daar vir Swartmense geen gelykwaardige werkgeleenthede en gelykwaardige besoldiging is nie
- * Swartmense — 71% van ons bevolking — slegs 14% van ons grondgebied besit
- * Swartmense geen seggenskap het sover dit die wetten wat hulle regeer, betref nie

DIS WAT RASSEDISKRIMINASIE IS

*As U swart was, sou U nie gefrustreerd gevoel het nie?
Sou U nie woedend en gebelgd gewees het nie?*

Kan adv Vorster se Detente met swart state buite ons grense slaag terwyl Swartmense in ons land onder sulke omstandighede moet leef?

DETENTE MOET TUIS BEGIN!

Ons is ALLMAL verantwoordelik Ons MOET nou verandering hê

Beplande verandering beteken vreedsame verandering.

Kom ons BEPLAN nou om:

- * Weg te doen met die Kleurslagboom in die Nywerheid, die Handel en ander Beroepe en om aan ALLMAL gelykwaardige geleentheid te gee
- * Toestroming beheer en die Paswette af te skaf
- * Die verpligte trekarbeidstelsel af te skaf
- * Alle diskriminerende wetgewing af te skaf en die Regsoewereiniteit weer in ere te herstel
- * Gesinsbuising vir werkers naby hulle werkplekke te bou sodat vrouens weer saam met hulle mans kan bly en kinders by hulle ouers
- * Te sorg vir gelykwaardige, verpligte onderwys en beroepsvoortligting vir ALLE mense
- * ALLMAL betekenisvolle politieke verteenwoordiging in die sentrale Volksraad te gee

DIFFERENSIASIE IS DISKRIMINASIE

Ons moet beplan vir 'n regverdige, gemene gemeenskap vir alle Suid-Afrikanners

Buitelandse Detente sal outomaties volg op Binnelandse Detente

ADV VORSTER gee om vir DETENTE

Ons gee ALLMAL om vir VREDE en GEREGTIGHEID

Ons moet ons ALLMAL nou beplan vir VERANDERING

vir Detente

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RDM 7/6/75

Dispute of facts in family's court bid

Staff Reporter

A BLACK family's struggle to stay together, despite claims by the West Rand Administration Board that the mother has no right to be with her husband in Alexandra Township, may not be resolved in the near future.

Application was made yesterday in the Rand Supreme Court for the urgent application by Mr Gezane Reuben Mabasa, and his wife, Regina, who live in 17th Avenue, Alexandra Township, to be referred to evidence due to a dispute of facts on paper before Mr Justice Curlewis.

Argument had gone on for more than a day when Mr J. Unterhalter, SC, for the couple, made the surprise move.

The couple had brought the application against the West Rand Administration Board and the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

The board has instructed counsel, Mr E. du Toit, to oppose the application and the court has been informed that the Minister will abide by the decision of the court.

Mr Mabasa is afraid his wife may be deported to a homeland, possibly with her three children, aged

between eight and 11 years, because the board says she has no legal right to live with him in his room in the township.

The couple ask in their application that the board be ordered to issue Mr Mabasa with a residential permit for his room, allowing his wife and the three children to live with him.

They ask that the board should also be ordered to record, through its district labour officer, in Mrs Mabasa's reference book particulars saying she is permitted to be in the prescribed area of the West Rand.

It had become common cause in the action that Mrs Mabasa has remained illegally in the township for at least nine years.

The development director of the board, Mr W. J. C. C. Botes, says Mrs Mabasa is in the area illegally and no residential permit can be issued to her.

According to investigations she came from Pretoria and was married by tribal custom to a Mr Jan Madia. Mr Madia was the father of two of the children.

He said that Mrs Mabasa and at least two of her children could be accommodated in the Gazankulu homeland.

"I respectfully submit that a residence permit cannot render unlawful residence in Alexandra lawful and it cannot assist Mrs Mabasa," he said.

"In any event I reiterate that a residence permit cannot be issued in respect of a dependant who is in the area illegally."

Mr Du Toit argued yesterday that there would be "absolute chaos" if a woman could enter an area, marry a man who was entitled to remain there, and then claim she was entitled to a residence permit.

He opposed Mr Unterhalter's application for the application to be referred to evidence. He said the main application should be dismissed and the couple could then issue summons against the board.

Mr Justice Curlewis said he would give judgment on Monday morning.

Africans plead for permit

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RDM 10/6/75
H/T/S

Staff Reporter

AN AFRICAN family, fearing that it may be separated through laws prohibiting the free movement of Africans, yesterday made an urgent application to the Rand Supreme Court to prevent deportation of the wife and three children from Johannesburg.

Mr Gezane Reuben Mabasa is afraid his wife, Mrs Regina Mabasa, may be deported to a homeland, possibly with their three children, because the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board says she has no legal right to live with him in a room in Alexandra Township.

The couple brought an urgent application before Mr Justice Curlewis, against the board and the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, asking that the board be ordered to issue Mr Mabasa with a residential permit allowing his wife and three children to live with him in Alexandra.

The court was told that Mrs Mabasa came from Pretoria and visited Alexandra Township on a visitor's permit in 1963.

Her counsel, Mr J.

Unterhalter, SC, said that as Mrs Mabasa married Mr Mabasa in a civil ceremony she should not be denied the appropriate endorsement to her reference book.

Mr W. J. C. C. Botes, employed by the board, said in an affidavit that Mrs Mabasa did not qualify to be in the area and no residential permit could be issued to her.

He said investigations indicated that Mrs Mabasa was still married by tribal custom to a Mr Jan Madia of Pretoria, and that two of her children were by him. She had worked in Pretoria in 1964, and had not been permanently resident in Alexandra since 1963, as claimed.

The hearing continues today.

10/6/75

Sexless living in hostels behind alcohol problem

STAR 18/7/75

Sexless living in hostels was blamed for the massive problem of alcoholism among urban Africans, especially migrant workers.

Professor H C Seftel, of the University of the Witwatersrand, said that although the worst abuses of the shebeen system were a thing of the past, drink and its side-effects were still a major killer in the townships

He blamed the conflict of adapting from a tribal way of life to the pressures of city living, and especially a social pattern which separated men from their womenfolk.

HYPERTENSION

The same pressures accounted for the high incidence of hypertension, which Professor Seftel said, was "the number one killer after violence." It was produced by "tokoloshes plus totsies," he said.

Obesity was also widespread; Johannesburg, not London or New York, had the fattest women in the world. Tuberculosis was a "terrible scourge" and South Africa had an unenviable achievement in reintroducing scurvy, a disease on the wane everywhere else.

All this he blamed basically on social conditions

"The urban African must be better fed, better

paid, better schooled and better housed," he said. "We must tackle the underlying cause of this blight."

Permits control life — Sash

EAST LONDON—The Black Sash has called on the Government to abolish colour bar in industry, commerce and other professions and to give equal opportunities to all.

This call was made in a pamphlet published by Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash in Johannesburg and which was distributed in the Coloured areas headlined "Who cares about detente?"

"To Mr Vorster, detente means trying to relax tensions outside our borders but detente outside cannot succeed unless fundamental change is brought about inside South Africa," the pamphlet stated.

"There are tensions, frustrations, anger and resentment at home because people — blacks, Indians and Coloureds are discriminated against because of the col-

our of their skins

"Black people's lives are controlled by permits — permits to be where they are, to find accommodation, to go to school, to live as families, to seek work, to work, to be self-employed, to visit

"Blacks must provide documentary proof of any statement they make in order to get every single permit. Their families are broken up by the laws and they are denied free, compulsory education and must pay for "Bantu education," the pamphlet continued

"They have unequal job opportunities and unequal pay. Although they comprise of 71 per cent of our population, they have 14 per cent of the land and have no say in the laws which control them," it said

"Compulsory education and vocational training should be provided for all people and the government should make the right to freehold tenure available to all and to provide for meaningful political representation for all in the central Parliament," the pamphlet concluded —DDR

Influx law change?

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New look at keeping wives out

*Raw Jaint
Mail 18/9/73*

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

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BLOEMFONTEIN. — A Deputy Cabinet Minister hinted yesterday that the Government might change the law which prevents African women living with their husbands in urban areas.

The hint came from the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, who told the Free State Nationalist congress that the Government was looking at a 1945 law which contains the prohibition.

The law could not always remain and it was receiving specific attention, Mr Cruywagen said.

He was replying to a motion which asked the Government to give attention to law which prevented wives from joining their husbands.

The proposer, a Mr Boshoff, of Reddersburg, called on the Government to scrap the law.

"I am amazed that such a law still exists," Mr Boshoff said.

Replying, Mr Cruywagen said he agreed with Mr Boshoff's sentiments, but it had to be recognised that there were a number of difficulties associated with the abolition of the law.

Firstly, Mr Cruywagen said, a housing shortage existed in the urban areas. This had led to squatting. If wives could freely join their husbands the housing shortage would worsen.

Housing

Many of the men working in the urban areas lived in single quarters and housing would have to be provided for them before their wives could join them.

Secondly, the Deputy Minister said, children born in the urban areas would be entitled to "permanent" rights to live there. They, too, would have rights to housing and other rights. This had to be considered.

There were also prob-

Judge hits at marriage bar

TIMES 19/9/75

A CAPE TOWN judge said yesterday that a section of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act which has the effect of discouraging marriage was "remarkable" and "socially destructive".

Mr Justice Steyn said this during argument in the hearing of an application by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to have a claim by a Guguletu man, Mr Gideon Mtima, against it dismissed on the grounds that it was bad in law.

Mr Mtima wants an order declaring him and his wife, Vuiswa, qualified and entitled to be in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula in terms of the Act.

In addition he asks for an order directing the board to endorse their reference books to the effect that they are qualified

and entitled to remain in the area.

In papers before Mr Justice Banks and Mr Justice Steyn, Mr Mtima said that he married his wife in October, 1961, and that they were both qualified and entitled to remain in the prescribed area.

He had worked continuously in the area for one employer for not less than 10 years since December, 1963, and had not been fined more than R100 or sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months.

His wife had married him when he was quali-

fied to be in the area and had lawfully lived with him in it since August, 1973

The board opposed the application on the grounds that what Mr Mtima stated did not qualify or entitle him and his wife to remain in the area.

The board said that Mr Mtima had failed to make allegations which disclosed a cause of action on which the relief he claimed could be founded and asked that his claims be dismissed

RIGHT LOST

Mr G D van Schalkwyk, for the board, submitted that in terms of the Act a person who qualified to live in the area because his parents did not lose that right when he married, and had to leave the area.

Mr Justice Steyn said that it was remarkable that Parliament could have deliberately enacted socially destructive legislation which had the effect of discouraging marriage and could result in illegitimacy.

He and Mr Justice Banks reserved judgment.

Mr D I Ipp, instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son, appeared for Mr Mtima. Mr G D van Schalkwyk, instructed by Silberbauers, appeared for the board

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author

ELD, SATERDAG, 20 SEPTEMBER 1975

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Beeld 20/9/75

Trekarbeider e vrou ,bly geske

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

DIE gees waarin hy gesê het dat hy simpatie het met swart gesinne wat vanweë wetgewing verhinder word om in stedelike gebiede saam te woon, was 'n openbaring van blote menslikheid.

Dit beteken nie dat die bepaling van die Bantoe-Stadsgebiede wat dié skeiding veroorsaak môre, oormôre gekrap gaan word nie, het mnr. Willem Cruywagen Adjunk-Minister van Bantoesaake aan Beeld gesê.

ONNOSEL

„In enige situasie waar 'n mens met mense te doen het, is daar verandering, stuwing, ontwikkeling. Om nie daarop ag te slaan nie, sou mos net onnosel wees,” het mnr. Cruywagen gesê.

Daar was ses beskrywingspunte op die Nasionale Partykongres van die Vrystaat in Bloemfontein wat gehandel het oor Bantoesaake. 'n Ander een het gevra

dat die Regering die getal onwettige swartmense in blanke gebiede verminder en die stroom na die tuisland aanmoedig en vergroot — indien nodig, met dwang

„As ek nou sou verlof gee dat mans hul vroue na die stedelike gebiede bring, dan vererger ek die probleem van huisvesting en die kinders wat uit so 'n huwelik in die stad gebore word, kry die reg om permanent daar te woon. Daarmee skep ek mos weer ander probleme

en dan is die hele ding eensins opgelos nie.”

'n Departementele komitee het 'n verslag opgestel oor die hele kwessie van trekarbeid, maar hy het nog nie hierdie verslag gesien nie en kan dus nie daarop kommentaar lewer nie.

Dit is in die gees waarin daar huiseienaarskap en meer handelsgeriewe vir swartmense beskikbaar gestel word, dat daar na die probleem van verbroke gesinne gekyk sal word.

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 Pont Janson.

The liberals say it is not 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 restriction, which obliges farmers to employ only Africans from the nearest tribal homeland. Mr Janson emphasized that this could not be done.

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.

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 for 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 had 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 saying 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 he would have given anything to feed and educate his children.

"Will you blame a Black man for wanting to do the

Ease policy for Blacks

NGK call

17/10/75

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

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See also URBAN AFRICANS - 704

There is no home for the Baloyi family in Soweto. Baloyi R8 a week - and about 50 km a day - if he wants to visit them, going from township ship . . .

STAR 21/10/75

Tragedy of a split family

Mr Lucas Baloyi, a Soweto father of two, did not realise that the day he married he began courting trouble.

He did not know he was to be homeless - his wife and children homeless - and that he would spend much of his weekly wage visiting his family which is scattered in townships in Soweto.

There is a chronic housing shortage, and the family has been refused a place on the official waiting list which already has at least 18 000 names.

He says bitterly, "I did not know I'd land myself in this by getting married. We are told that for Blacks marriage is a prerequisite to getting a house. But it's a frustrating exercise."

Although Mr Baloyi has knocked at almost every door to help him bring his family under one roof, he has found no joy.

He has now come to The Star because he feels his children are not safe

wring up in conditions suitable for a family.

His troubles started on October 20 last year when he married his sweetheart, Joyce, whom he had been courting for more than four years. They both qualify for a house in Johannesburg.

many times. Recently he was told by an official at Senaone office that unless he found a family willing to accommodate him in Soweto, thereby qualifying him for a house, he would not be placed on the waiting list. "This has depressed me

Langa Skosana reports . . .

"I was told when I applied for a house that I have to wait for some time or get lodgings with families in Soweto. But this is impossible. We always get the same answer from people - that they are full."

Mr Baloyi's mother, Mrs Hilda Mogatly, and her newly wed husband, who have a home at Mapetla townships do not want them as lodgers.

OVERCROWDED

His wife's family home is overcrowded with 14 people in a four-roomed house. "They felt sorry for my wife and one child, and are keeping them temporarily," he said.

The other child is with the father, is living illegally with a stranger in Meadowlands. He could be old to move at any time.

Mr Baloyi has appealed to the West Rand Administration Board for help

WHERE THEY LIVE



Meadowlands

±13 km

By bus and taxi



NO

The problem of

J. T. A. M. / 11/75

absentee

mothers

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

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

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

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

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

Family

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

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

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

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

Of all the women migrants in 1970, more than 50,000 were younger than 20, which means that a great majority can be presumed to be orphans.

For

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

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

get home over weekends and days off.

To make it worse, women migrants earn less than men in most jobs in the professional sector — nursing and teaching mainly — women earn salaries that are only 87 percent as high as the men's (in the Durban area).

In doing and skilled jobs, which involve only five percent of women as against 14 percent of men, their wages are 68 percent as high as men's.

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

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

System

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

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

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

MRS JILL NATRASS — insight into women's predicament.

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

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

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

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

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3-209
4-See Sec - Child care
5-281
6-334

R.D.M. 11/2/76

60 told to live away from husbands

Staff Reporter

SIXTY African women have been ordered to leave their husbands and live in homelands

They do not qualify to live with their husbands, who have been ordered by the authorities to find alternative accommodation at hostels

Some of the women have

been living with their husbands for more than ten years at an old township in Devon

The township is being demolished because the area in which it was built 26 years ago has been declared White

P3 HOME 46 cTa3 CD

Scores of families moved last September to a new township, 7 km away,

but there are not enough houses

Mrs Magdeline Sithole, mother of three, said her husband had been in Devon since 1959

"We were married nine years later. But it is impossible for me to get a job here because I don't have a permit

"My lodger's permit was withdrawn in 1974 and

I was ordered to go back to the rural area without my husband

"It would be much better if one died than to suffer like this"

The township manager, Mr D Heydenrich, said: "There is nothing we can do about it. We don't have accommodation for these people. They must just go to the homelands"

~~(1) 204~~
~~(2) 209~~ (209)
~~(3) 313~~
~~(4) 267~~

RDM. 11/2/76

60 told to live away from husbands

Staff Reporter

SIXTY African women have been ordered to leave their husbands and live in homelands

They do not qualify to live with their husbands, who have been ordered by the authorities to find alternative accommodation at hostels

Some of the women have

been living with their husbands for more than ten years at an old township in Devon

The township is being demolished because the area in which it was built 26 years ago has been declared White

P3 HOME 16 (1) 11/2/76
Notes of families moved to new township, 2 km away

but there are not enough houses

Mrs Magdeline Sithole, mother of three, said her husband had been in Devon since 1959

We were married nine years later. But it is impossible for me to get a job here because I don't have a permit

My husband's permit was withdrawn in 1974 and

I was ordered to go back to the rural area without my husband

"It would be much better if one died than to suffer like this"

The township manager, Mr D Heydenrich, said: "There is nothing we can do about it. We don't have accommodation for these people. They must just go to the homelands"

(1) 204
(2) 209
(3) 323
(4) 267

STAR
13/11/76

Janson 'aid transit labour'

Pretoria Bureau

Services for black migrant workers and their families must be improved, the Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Mr Janson, told a symposium in Pretoria today.

He said regulations affecting their daily lives had to be simplified and better transport, housing and recreational facilities were needed in black townships.

In this way, migrant workers — who would always be present in South Africa — would be happy citizens of a great country.

Mr Janson was addressing the migrant labour symposium organised by the National Council for Marriage and Family Life.

He said migrant labour was a black problem and white people alone could not solve it. In this connection he was delighted to see black people attending the symposium.

Mr Janson said the South African approach to the problem involved too much talk and not enough action. Action was needed urgently from all sections of the population.

The welfare of black, brown and white was closely intertwined whether they lived one or 20 km apart, Mr Janson said.

Aid for workers' families

Pretoria Bureau

Star 15/11/46

A permanent committee drawn from all sections of South African society is to be formed in order to remove the disruptive effects on family life of the migrant labour system

The committee will be drawn up by the Marriage and Family Life Council (Famsa), which will approach the Government, local authorities, mining, commerce and industry, and sectors of the population concerned for representation

This decision was made at a meeting in Pretoria at the weekend which was called by Famsa

The chairman of the meeting, Mr Justice Trengove, said in operating within the framework of official policy, the committee might be dealing with the limb and not the body—but it was the function of the politicians to deal with the policy of migrant labour as a whole

Speakers, including Mr Janson, the Deputy

Minister of Social Welfare, stressed action was needed, not just words.

They accepted that—
● Migrant labour would be a feature of South African economic life for ever, as in many other countries
● that where it separated spouses and took parents away from family homes, it had a serious effect on family stability and had an adverse effect on children.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, the general secretary of the National Clothing Workers of South Africa, said the solution did not lie in allowing unhindered centralisation of the population. The trade union movement was in favour of decentralisation, as long as this was not allowed to promote exploitation of workers.

She stressed the dangers of the hostel system in the black townships, not only to the migrant labourers themselves but also to the young women who lived near them. She said this was a big cause of illegitimate births.

Migratory labour system attacked

DD
15/11/76

PRETORIA — Speaker after speaker, black and white, hammered away mercilessly at the migratory labour system in South Africa at a symposium held on the subject at Unisa here organised by the National Council for Marriage and Family Life (Famsa).

English and Afrikaans voices mingled in calls for the immediate elimination of the system to a better deal for the migrant labourer. But although the system's inhumanity was condemned right down the line, from Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr Punt Janson to speakers from the floor, the symposium ended with the exasperated cry. "What can be done"

It was an attempt to answer this question that led to the symposium agreeing on a permanent committee being set up which would represent the Government, private enterprise, welfare and particularly migrant labourers in an endeavour to find ways and means of getting the country out of the morass of migratory labour problems.

It was Mr Janson himself who said enough had been researched, written, said and theorised about migratory labour — what was needed was action.

More must be done, and immediately, to ameliorate the lot of the black migrant worker. Also, he said, it was time the black worker was listened to.

Mr Janson suggested measures like temporary housing, recreational facilities, less disruptive legislation and better transport as possible ways of helping the migrant worker.

Supporting him on the call for action, Prof N. Manganyi of the Umtata branch of the University of Fort Hare said South Africa could no longer claim ignorance of the problem of migratory labour

A psychologist, he said the migrant worker himself was developing a patchwork identity like the clothes he often wore. Prof Manganyi warned that one of the most serious effects of the system was the breaking down of home life.

He was joined in this by the Rev J Tau of the

Methodist Church in Soweto, who said the system was destroying the family group and all that went with it. Also, the black migrant worker felt he was merely being used by others to be discarded when he had served his purpose

Dr J. Cronje of the NG Kerk said his church opposed the system of migratory labour for the harm it did — disruption of family life, break up of marriages and moral deprivation in general

He said the NG Kerk over past 20 years had attended symposiums, done research and communicated with the Government on ways of at least changing the system for the better.

Prof Cronje said it was high time black and white met around the conference table to talk about possible aids like shorter contract periods for workers, as well as the appointment of social workers to act as liaison officers between the

worker and his family at home

Mrs L. Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Clothing Workers of South Africa, told the symposium more than 60 per cent of the country's black labour force were migrants

She said the problems created by the migratory labour system hit not only the worker and his family, but also the black community where the migrants had to live.

The concentration of men and women in hostels in itself led to many problems for the people who lived in the vicinity

The Nationalist MP for Pretoria Rissik, Mr D. van der Merwe, said the Government realised the tragedy of broken homes and families but reality was called for. The Government was trying its best to alleviate the lot of black workers but some people tried to make political capital out of difficult situations in South Africa. — DDC.

22/7/77

CITY AFRICANS Sword of Damocles

No society or people can survive without doing reasonable justice to other people

The focus of concern of the Foundation during the initial period should constitute the general area and condition of housing. That is to say, the normalisation of land tenure for urban blacks . . .
Mr Justice Jan-Hendrik Steyn, executive director, Urban Foundation of SA.

The Urban Foundation should take a look at the quality of Kenneth Kewana's life. He was born in Cape Town about 40 years ago, has a steady job, no criminal record and has never committed a tech-

Against terrible odds, the people of Modderdam and Unibell have forged an organic community with dignity and pride, free of crime and violence. "This is commendable, a point in your favour," Commissioner Frikkie Botha told the squatters' committee on July 7. But, as Botha explained, officials cannot talk policy: they merely carry it out.

Squatting, the community leaders of Modderdam and Unibell are now saying, is an expression of opposition to policy. "We are trying to say, respectfully, that we are no longer prepared to accept a situation which demands, as a condition to the pursuit of the things normal human beings aspire to, that we spend our working lives separated from our families."

The communities whose homes are



Love may be love . . . but not when the demolishers arrive

nical offence under the pass laws.

In 1961 he married a woman from Lady Frere, an "illegal" and a "homelander". Because she can never acquire urban tenure, the Kewanas' pursuit of family life together is illegal. Because their children don't qualify for a house in one of the African townships either, they squat. That, too, is illegal.

Kewana, who is a member of a committee representing more than 30 000 Africans squatting at Modderdam and Unibell in Bellville South near Cape Town tried to explain his plight to Frikkie Botha, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner (Western Cape), at a recent meeting where the imminent removal of the squatter communities was discussed.

Kewana: "I was born in Cape Town and do not know the Transkei, but while I qualify under Section 10 to stay here, my wife who is from Lady Frere does not. What must I do — divorce her?"

Botha: "You should have thought of the consequences before you married her."

Kewana: "Aikona, love is love . . ."

under official notice to be demolished by "mechanical commitment" and their occupants removed to places befitting their legal status — bachelor quarters or the Bantustans — would not have been able to survive for so long if they did not have the qualities that make up a well-ordered society. Not only are they law-abiding, they are as industrious as economic circumstances permit.

So why not let them stay? In houses financed by the Urban Foundation, if the local Baab is strapped for cash.

On his recent visit to the Peninsula, to take a look at the local squatter situation (but without talking to the squatters themselves) Deputy Bantu Affairs Minister Willem Cruywagen gave NRP Member of Parliament, Lionel Murray, private assurance that the people of Modderdam/Unibell would not be moved until the rainy season is over.

This may be a point for Vorster, Pik Botha and the Urban Foundation to ponder: that the tenure of 30 000 black people in Cape Town will be terminated when the Cape's winter rains end.

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 Schaikwyk and Mr J J Gauntlett, instructed by Silberbauer, appeared for the Peninsula Administration Board.

Black tests law on wives living in urban areas

ARBUS 15/8/78 208

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 Willie 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 19 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 (4) (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 Schaikwyk, 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 Mr Komani) argued that Mrs

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - PASS LAWS &
FAMILY LIFE

2 AUGUST 1979 — 11 Dec. 1981

Slan 2/8/79

208

'Illegal' lived in SA for 37 years

Mrs Gladys Chitsongo doesn't know where the money will be coming from next week to feed her and her four children. Her husband — a Mozambican who has lived in South Africa for 37 years — is being deported at

the weekend for being an illegal resident.

Mrs Chitsongo was today frantically looking for a job.

Mr Joseph Chitsongo's employer was warned in a Commissioner's Court in Johannesburg this week to ensure Mr Chitsongo

boards a train to Mozambique on Saturday.

Mr Chitsongo (61), who came to South Africa in 1942, went to be registered on Monday but was told foreign nationals are not exempt under the Government's recent moratorium on "illegals".

He was fined R30 (or

45 days) for working illegally in South Africa, the sentence being suspended for five years.

The court released Mr Chitsongo in the care of his employer, Mr Solomon Brest.

There are four children in the Chitsongo family — all South African-born

2

Sentrum is om navorsing na die onder-
ge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te
oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en

SKOMITTEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

entrum staan onder die toesig van h
tee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die
, die Prinsipaal van die Universi-
r Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal,
, professor W.H.B. Dean, professor
, professor D.J. Welsh.

er deur h Beheerraad waarvan die
iversiteit van Kaapstad, ex officio
die Adjunk-Prinsipaal ex officio
Die Direkteur is ex officio h lid.
word deur dr J.P. Duminy, ds W.A.
indsay verteenwoordig en die Un-
d deur professor W.H.B. Dean,
s en mede-professor D.J. Welsh.
n verteenwoordig die lede van die

R. Ellis met navorsing- en studie-
bert Schrire as sy plaasvervanger
leskomitee en die Raad van Beheer.

PERSONEEL

astaan uit die Direkteur, professor
rwe, M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D.
nistratiewe Assistent, mev. H.
se sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman,
meJ.J. Morina Cornelli en Ruth Ruther-
like assistente en meJ. Judith
nter van Kaapstad) as deeltydse
n diens geneem. Twee ere-

15

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuises
was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die
ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social
Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen
Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van
Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die
Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer
personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te
finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning
deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort
nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik
gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder
almal wat in die bevordering van h oop samelewing belang-
stel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoe dat ek my verpligtings
teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir
hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en
teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle
pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe

Direkteur

Desember 1978

Any programme that begins to tackle the effects of all this must be of benefit to all concerned

Q. That's all very well, but if I am in business for my better ways of spending my

- One per bedroom from R7,00 per month to R15,25 (per person),
- Two per bedroom from R6 00 per month to R12 50 (per person),
- Four per bedroom from R6 00 per month to R11 00 (per person)
- Six per bedroom from R5 70 per month to R10 55 (per person), and
- Eight per bedroom from R5,40 per month to R10 30 (per person)

At the beginning of April there will be a further hefty hike in rent and service charges for beds

Agreed — Alexandra has been given a reprieve but too late for many people and of no use to many others
Helen Surman, MP

he benefits of a well labour the sort of argument — "If a chronically sick, he is no shortage of skilled labour, work in South Africa today, trained, socially aware person to answer this type of objection. ring what can be achieved by on site nes the next group of objections

The sad saga of Alex 208
27/2/81
Sir — Your article on February 13) tells only part of the sad saga of "Johannesburg's oldest black township"

It makes no mention of the forced expropriation, with very low compensation, of hundreds of freeholders from Alexandra, nor of the forced removal of thousands of residents from Alexandra and the break-up of families in the process

It makes no mention of the men's hostel, housing some 2 000 'single' men — as soulless as the one that houses 3 000 women — all condemned to spend their entire working lives under migrant labour conditions

It makes no mention of the fact that throughout last winter there was no hot water in the women's hostel — the boiler was still awaiting repair as at February 4

Will use these
that this simply does not dissuaded, and the
and a lot of
sted people — who recognised and

• / ...

An added factor is that ease of access of medical care and trust of medical and nursing staff encourages people to seek medical advice that they will neglect to do if forced to go after working hours.

ON SITE MEDICAL CARE IN THE WESTERN CAPE

Before discussing the facilities provided in the Cape Town area for on-site medical care, it should be pointed out that both employers and trade unions are involved in providing Medical Aid to the large majority of workers and their families. The costs are contributed towards both by employer and employee.

At the last census, there were approximately 125,000 Industrial workers in the Western Cape, representing 12,5% of the work force in South Africa. American and European authorities maintain that an organisation employing 500 people requires the services of a full-time nursing sister. And if the organisation has 2,000 people, it could productively use the services of a full-time doctor as described earlier in this paper.

A great many firms have arrangements with medical practitioners to provide treatment of accidents occurring at work and some employ doctors on a sessional basis to do pre-employment examination.

If one accepts that this approach merely scratches the surface of what should be done, the next step was to find where in industry or commerce an attempt has been made to practise "Occupational Health Care" as has been described.

There are at least three organisations active in promoting interest and development of occupational health in the Western Cape

- A small group of Doctors are members of the CAPE WESTERN BRANCH OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIETY OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
- A group of forty-five Nursing Sisters are members of the OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH DISCUSSION GROUP

It should be pointed out that although a diploma in Occupational Health exists at at least two South African universities, there is at present no recognition of industrial/occupational nursing as a nursing speciality, and this paper hopes to help highlight the urgent need for such a diploma to be available to Industrial Nurses.

• / ...

Clean-up at pass courts launched

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has embarked on a dramatic clean-up operation in the Commissioner's Court which enforces the pass laws.

This results from the walk-out year by Pretoria Commissioner's Court prosecutor Mr Adam Klein earlier this year and after a Sunday Times investigation at the court.

Mr Klein's report on irregularities at the Pretoria Commissioner's Court — to be delivered this week to the Transvaal Attorney-General — is expected to reopen the controversy about the administration of the Pass Laws and its impact on blacks.

In his report, Mr Klein will allege — along with other dramatic disclosures — that more than half of the cases concerning the failure by blacks to produce a pass when asked to do so by an authorised officer, were incorrectly charged or convicted in the Pretoria court.

Failure to produce a pass is the most common Pass offence.

On average, each person charged with the offence — whether found guilty or not — spends six days in detention before a trial is completed.

As a result, black people in Pretoria spent more than 35 000 days in detention last year.

This week, Mr J H T Mills, Director-General of Co-oper-

BY MARTIN WEILZ

ation and Development, told Sunday Times political correspondent Ivor Wilkins that a conference of all magistrates in the Commissioner's Courts will take place early in the New Year.

Commissioners, especially those from Pretoria and the Witwatersrand area, would be told "what a scandal these sorts of incidents created" and that, if they continued, it will be taken into account when considering their future.

Mr Mills said that while his department could not guarantee that things might not go wrong somewhere in the system, he could nevertheless give an assurance that steps would always be taken if irregularities were discovered.

Circular

He added that, after publication of the Sunday Times report on several cases at the Pretoria Court earlier this year, he had called in Mr C Welman, the Pretoria Commissioner, and demanded a full report on each case.

In September, a special circular was sent to all commissioners detailing the allegations made in the Sunday Times.

It is essential that the liberty of people be held in high esteem and that officials perform their duty in such a way that justice can be seen to be done, according to the circular.

In these difficult circumstances, it is especially important that people are humanely and sympathetically treated.

Mr Klein's allegations concerning Pass cases in the Pretoria Court have been confirmed by a Sunday Times analysis of the first 100 cases heard in the Pretoria Court this year where the accused were charged with failing or refusing to produce their reference books.

A senior academic lawyer in Pretoria, consulted by the Sunday Times, said that the charge sheets in all 100 cases failed to

allege that the accused had committed the offence either intentionally or negligently.

He said that this was a major defect in all the cases, as the Supreme Court has ruled on a number of occasions that an accused's criminal frame of mind was an essential element of the offence.

Disregarding this defect, only 39 of the 100 cases were technically correctly conducted.

○ In 29 cases, the charge sheet was defective, in that it did not specify the place where the offence was alleged to have taken place or the official who had demanded sight of the reference book.

○ In 25 cases, the accused were juveniles (under the age of 18).

But there was no evidence to suggest that they were assisted in court by a parent or guardian, as required by the Criminal Procedure Act, or that a parent or guardian had been warned to be present in court.

○ In 15 cases, there was evidence to suggest that the accused had a reference book available, but that pleas of guilty were nevertheless recorded without further examination.

○ In nine cases, the accused did not have reference books at all, making the charge inappropriate.

The lawyer told the Sunday Times that the chances were good that in all these cases, the accused would have succeeded if their cases had been taken on appeal or review to the Supreme Court.

The 100 accused spent an average of six days in detention before sentence was passed on them.

In most cases, the trial was postponed for at least four days, between conviction and sentence, for no apparent reason.

Bail was allowed in only one case, and in not a single case was the accused represented by a lawyer.

'Home ban' on black not legal — Suzman

By ROB MEINTJES

THE Government had acted "illegally" by separating Miss Violet Lebogo, 20, from her parents in Tembisa, near Kempton Park, says Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil rights and urban black affairs.

"Dr Morrison does not know the law," she said. "He has no legal right to exclude an unmarried daughter from her family home."

Her view is shared by Mrs Sheena Duncan, vice-president of the Black Sash, who predicts that Miss Lebogo will eventually be granted access to her

family — "even if we have to take her case to court"

Yesterday the "Mail" reported that Dr G de V Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, had barred the Lebogos' four eldest children from living in the house which Mr Ngako Piet Lebogo has bought in Tembisa under the leasehold scheme.

Dr Morrison said "As four of the children concerned are older than 17 years of age, they do not qualify in terms of Section 10(1)(c) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945, to join their parents on a permanent basis"

The four children. — Jan, 18,

Robinson, 20, Nelson, 22, and Violet — are attending school in the Northern Transvaal village of Poppegaai, their father's birthplace.

Mrs Suzman said unmarried daughters, irrespective of their age, were entitled by law to live with parents who had Section 10(1)(a) or (b) rights to live in the urban areas.

The exemption did not apply to sons, who were granted the right only if under 18.

Mrs Suzman referred Dr Morrison to Hansard of February last year, when won a battle with the Government over "an all-important comma"

The argument arose over an amendment rewording Section 10(1)(c) of the Urban Areas Act, which now reads as follows: "No black shall remain for more than 72 hours in a prescribed area unless he produces proof in the manner prescribed that . . . such black is the wife, the unmarried daughter, or the son under the age of 18, of any black mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection . . ."

Mrs Suzman said the Government tried to omit the "all-important comma" between the words "unmarried daughter" and "or the son under the age of 18", which would have changed the sense of the clause to mean that unmarried daughters had to be under 18 to live with qualified parents.

"I looked up the original legislation introduced by Verwoerd and found a paragraph in which he said that unmarried daughters would retain the right to remain with families entitled to live in the urban areas."

"Eventually I won the point — the comma was retained. But Dr Morrison now behaves as if this had never happened."

A spokesman at Dr Morrison's office said he was travelling in the Cape and could not be reached.

How leasehold law split the Lebogos

RDM 29/10/80

343

208

By ROB MEINTJES

THE Lebogo family of Tembisa has been split down the middle by a Ministerial directive which bars the four eldest children from living in the house their father bought under the official leasehold scheme

According to the Black Sash, the ruling threatens to perpetuate the separation of thousands of older children in the rural areas from their families in the cities

Taken as an indication that the Government intends adhering strictly to the letter of the law, the directive suggests that children above the age of 17 in the rural areas will not be allowed to join their fathers who have obtained leasehold rights in the urban areas, the Black Sash said

The directive was issued despite a long-standing assurance by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Riet Koornhof, that wives and children have the right to live in houses bought by their fathers under the leasehold scheme

And were it not for the intervention of the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg, Mr Lebogo would not have obtained leasehold rights at all

In 1979 the East Rand Administration Board refused to grant these rights to Mr Lebogo and other Tembisa men on the grounds that their wives did not qualify to be in the area

The Black Sash obtained the reversal of Erab's decision after reminding Dr Koornhof in a letter that "When you received us in March this year (1979) you assured us categorically that if a man buys a house under the 99-year leasehold scheme his wife and children will be given permission to reside with him in that prescribed area"

The children denied the right to live with their family are the eldest of Mr Ngako Piet Lebogo's 12 children. Aged 18 to 22, the four children are attending school at Poppegaai in the Northern Transvaal

Dr G de V Morrison, deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, ruled that "As four of the children concerned are older than 17 years of age they do not qualify in terms of Section 10(1)(c) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945, to join their parents on a permanent basis"

For the Lebogo children — and thousands more in similar circumstances — the directive

means that after leaving school they will only be able to find work in the urban areas as one-year contract workers, and will have to return to their "homeland" after expiry of each one-year contract

It is becoming increasingly difficult for "homeland" people to obtain employment in the "white" areas and the prospects of work for the Lebogos will be very remote, the Black Sash said

The Black Sash vice-president, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said it was the "fault of the system" that so many children were too old to take advantage of "big promises" by the Government — because the children were refused admission to the urban areas when they were younger

The same applied to the four Lebogo children

"It does not matter how much the Government tinkers around with the pass laws by giving privileges to a few people. The Lebogos' case shows that as long as the system remains these injustices and inequities are bound to occur," Mrs Duncan said

Dr Koornhof could not be reached for comment yesterday

Sash advises court action

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Blacks who are still refused the right to live with their families in spite of last week's outlawing of the regulation that made their living together illegal will now be advised by the Black Sash to go to the Supreme Court.

The Black Sash wants a Supreme Court case to set a precedent for the estimated thousands of families who because of regulation 20 (1) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act lived together illegally.

The regulation which required anyone living in a black residential area to hold a lodger's permit or site and residential permit was declared ultra vires (that is exceeding the powers and authority of the Urban Areas Act) by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein last week.

'We will now advise anyone coming to us for help to apply for a 10 (1) (c) endorsement of right to live in a black area) in the normal way. Mr's Sheena Duncan director of the Black Sash advice office said yesterday.

Immediately this is refused we will refer them through attorneys to the Supreme Court.

'After this Appeal Court judgment people seeking a 10 (1) (c) now have the right to seek a declaration of rights from the Supreme Court and an order compelling the relevant Administration Board to enter a 10 (1) (c) endorsement in their reference books.

The only thing we are still uncertain about is whether you can get a judgment from a court to affect a whole class of people and not just one. Mrs Duncan said

Mrs Komani: Good luck to other women

BY ANDILE NTEYI

MRS Nonceba Komani whose husband Mr Veli Komani, last week won an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to enable her to stay in the Cape said yesterday that she did not personally know of other people in her situation but thought there might be many of them.

In an interview at her make-shift home in Guguletu yesterday she said she wished all the women in her position good luck. She said her friends were very happy when they heard the result of the appeal.

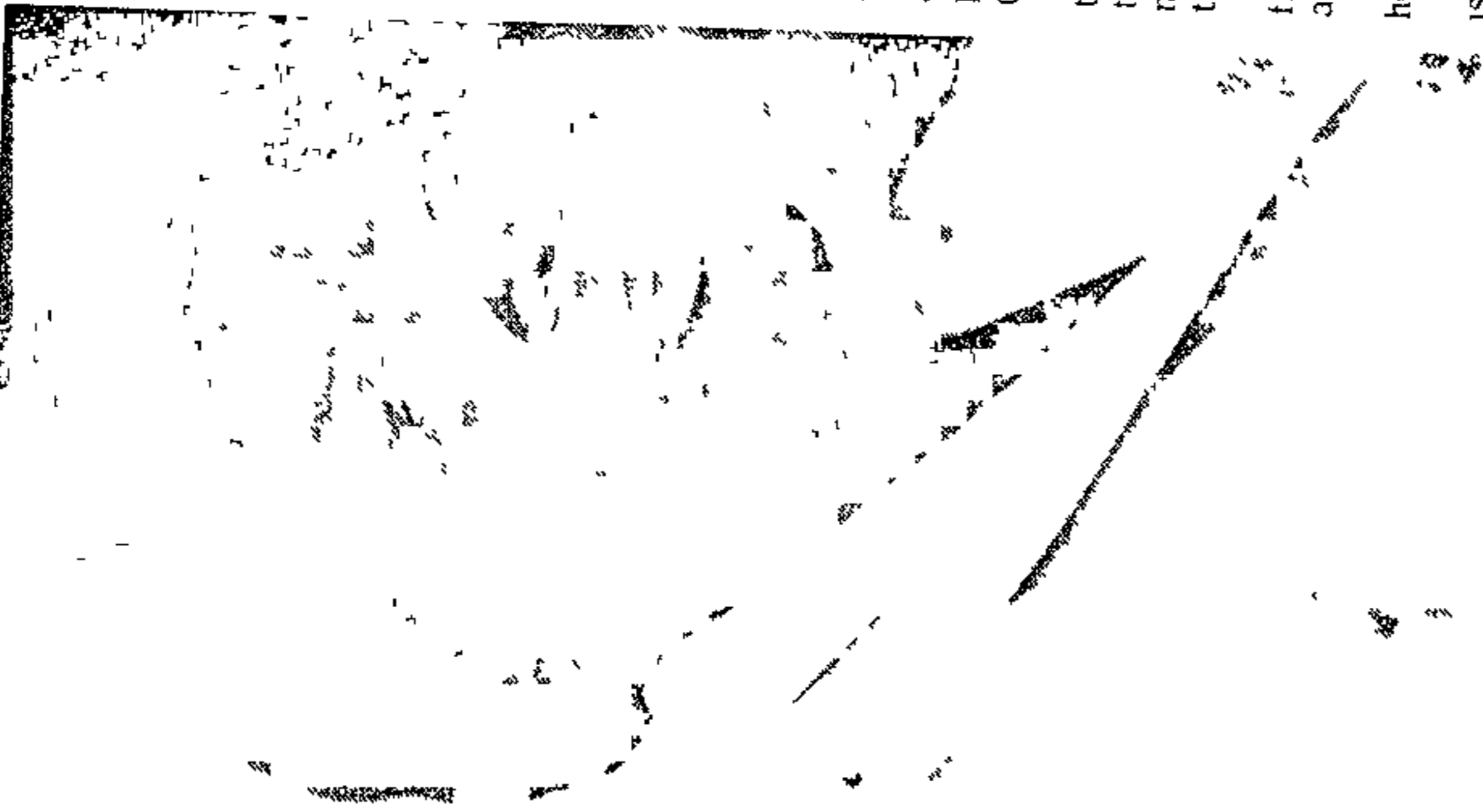
Mrs Komani arrived in Cape Town in 1961 but was endorsed out of the Peninsula six years later. She spent the five years in Dordrecht near Queenstown.

'I came back again in 1972 and my husband through the advice of the Black Sash decided to take the case to the courts she said. She had not able to work since 1972 as she had been in the area illegally.

I hope that now I will not have difficulty in finding work since I am qualified to be in the area she said.

Her husband Mr Veli Komani was not at home when she was interviewed.

The chief director of the Peninsula Administration Board Mr A A Louw yesterday declined to comment.



Mrs Nonceba Komani

'Change laws for urban black women'

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S-TAR 1/10/80

Customary marriage cannot function properly in an urbanised setting because it was neither designed for it nor developed in it.

The Government must recognise this fact and reform the laws that affect the position of the urban black woman, especially those that affect her status, and this includes civil marriage

This call for reform has been made by Mrs Carmen Nathan, senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand

She has studied the Willie Komani judgment and questions whether or not it applies to all "wives"

In terms of the Appeal Court judgment made in August it is believed that thousands of wives and children barred from living with men legally resident in Soweto and other black townships would from now on be able to do so without restriction

THE LAW

But this in Mrs Nathan's opinion applies only to couples whose marriages are regarded as legal in the eyes of the law. Customary law wives, she avers, do not fall into this category, only civil law wives.

"The rights of a customary union wife in traditional law may be enforced in the Commissioner's Courts, but only in matters where all the parties are black and where the

A call for reform of laws that affect the urban black woman, has been made by senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand Carmen Nathan, who has studied extensively the court ruling abolishing lodgers' permits for urban blacks.

SUE GARRETT reports.



CARMEN NATHAN

matter is one involving customary law," said Mrs Nathan

This means that a customary union wife living, say in Soweto, would not be able to remain there in terms of the Komani judgment, according to Mrs Nathan

CANNOT STAY

"Influx control and the migratory system are, of course, the greatest single factors that militate against family life, and the law ought to preserve and protect every person's right to a family life," said Mrs Nathan

She pointed out that the migratory labour system had been one of the main causes of the so-

called "black-mother family grandmother family and the extended family consisting of a mother and father, their daughters and grandchildren, but no sons-in-law"

STANDARDS

These "families" had developed out of necessity and did not conform to Western or indigenous standards and values with consequent prejudice to the individuals concerned and society as a whole

"Everything possible ought to be done," said Mrs Nathan, "to encourage the nuclear family headed by a father and a mother

A civil marriage, designed to avoid unnecessary pre-

judice for either spouse, supported by the rules of public law that touch on family life, is in my opinion the answer," said Mrs Nathan

She contended that if influx control was necessary, it had to be carried out in such a way that if a man or a woman was accepted legally in an area, he or she should be accepted together with his or her immediate family

ENTITY

"Since the present social services and housing facilities do not provide for the extended indigenous family, it must be the civil monogamous marriage that causes a family to be considered as an

PROBLEMS

"Problems will obviously arise where there is more than one customary union wife

"For this reason alone, a permanent commission of inquiry ought to be established to investigate all laws relating to black family life," suggested Mrs Nathan

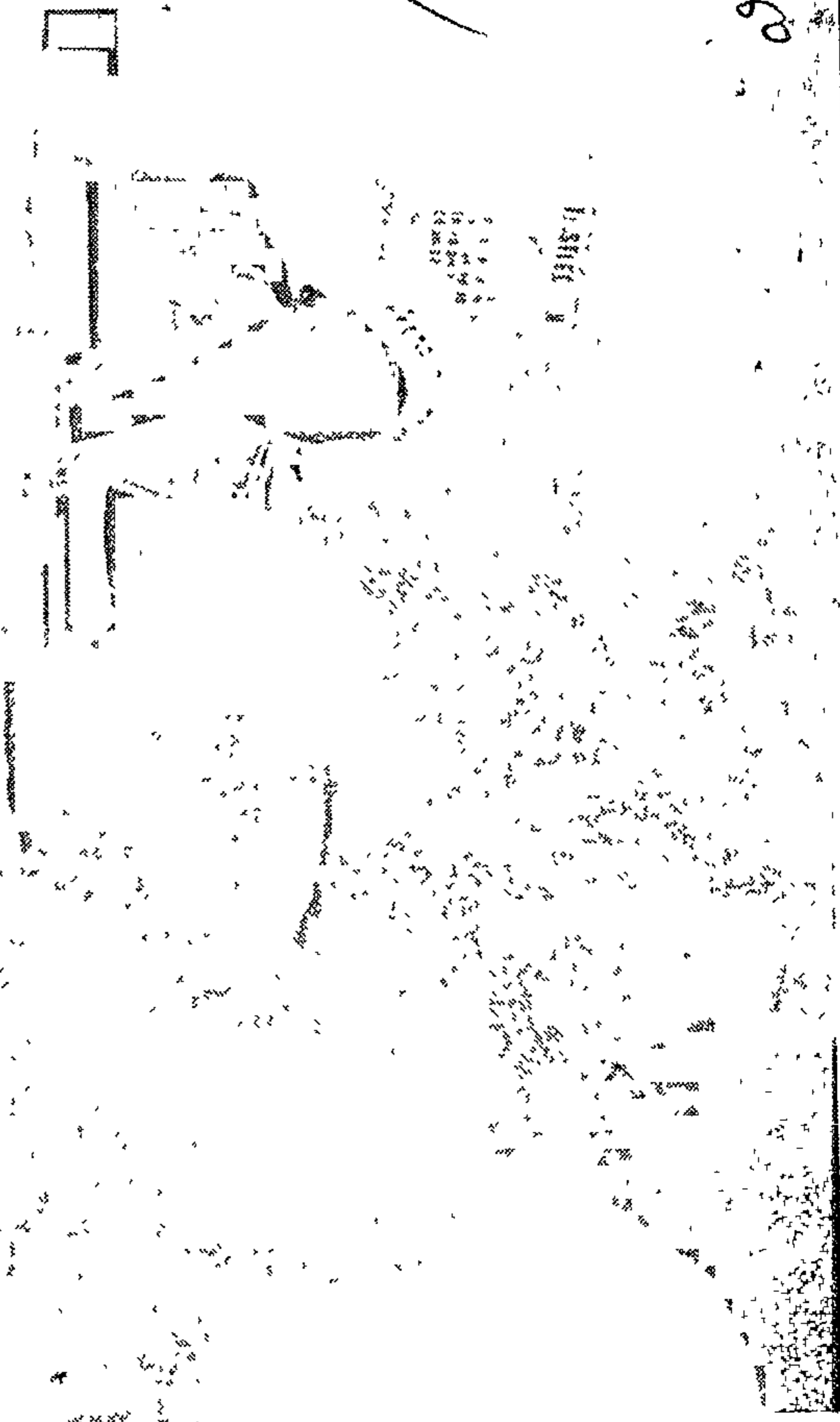
The commission, in her view, ought to consist of people well versed in the law of the land and indigenous law, as well as social workers, economists and specialist on urban planning and housing.

"At least half the people on the commission ought to be black, and at least half of the total number of members ought to be women," said Mrs Nathan.

Mother ordered to leave husband, children

S. van der Merwe

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● Mrs Caroline Moleya her troubles began when she lost her pass

Picture by DENIS FARRELL

ON TUESDAY Chief Justice Frans Rumpff and Soweto mother of five Caroline Moleya became opposite ends of the same bit of South African history.

That was the day Judge Rumpff delivered a judgment interpreted as guaranteeing men entitled to live in urban areas the right to bring their families to live with them.

The full Bench judgment was given in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

On the same day Mrs Moleya was given 72 hours to leave Johannesburg — although her husband and five children are all entitled to be in the area.

Until she lost her passport, she was also entitled to be in Johannesburg.

On Friday Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, warned that the judgment should not be taken to mean there would be a large-scale influx of wives and children into urban areas.

Mrs Moleya can understand that warning.

She came to Johannesburg from Krugersdorp (where she got her first reference book) in

BAITING WITH HOMEBOT IN REPORTS ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF S.A. HISTORY

1967 to marry her husband, Ephraim, in Diepkloof.

Mr Moleya is entitled to live and work in Johannesburg.

His wife finally got herself registered to work and live in Johannesburg in 1973 but in July, 1979 she lost her reference book — something every Black person in South Africa

That started a year of agony and red tape which ended with her being endorsed out of Johannesburg on Tuesday.

"After I lost my pass I went to see the superintendent in Diepkloof and he sent me to New Canada," Mrs Moleya said.

"The officials at New Canada said I should go to Orlando Police Station for some

affidavits

"I came back to New Canada with the affidavits and they sent me to the Wrab head office in Albert Street, Johannesburg.

"I was told to go to Krugersdorp to fetch a duplicate of my application for the new book.

"I got the pass in Krugersdorp a few months later and

went to the Albert street offices for registration. I found they had moved to New Canada, so I went there."

Mrs Moleya was told to return after a month.

"But when I went there on Tuesday I was told my papers were back from Pretoria and that I did not qualify to be in Johannesburg. So they took my pass and stamped that I should be out of Johannesburg in 72 hours.

"They told me I could lodge an appeal with the Bantu Affairs Commissioner. They were quite polite, but what difference does it make?"

"It doesn't change the fact that I'm now illegal in a place where my husband and children are legal residents."

"I cannot understand why

Johannesburg, said

"This case is very interesting because Mrs Moleya did qualify to remain in the area before she lost her pass."

The Black Sash will lodge an appeal with the Bantu Affairs Commissioner in Johannesburg on Mrs Moleya's behalf — and if the appeal fails will go to the Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Rumpff ruled on Tuesday that Blacks with urban residential rights did not have to have lodgers' and residents' permits to be in an urban area.

His judgment also means, according to legal experts, that married men with urban residential rights can bring their families to live with them — also without permits.

Wrab spokesman Mr Jan Bosman said: "It's not acceptable that this man's wife has

lost her first reference book in

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pass and stamped that I should be out of Johannesburg in 72 hours

"They told me I could lodge an appeal with the Bantu Affairs Commissioner. They were quite polite, but what difference does it make?"

"It doesn't change the fact that I'm now illegal in a place where my husband and children are legal residents.

"I cannot understand why they endorsed me out of Johannesburg because my pass was in order before I lost it."

Mrs Moleya's children all have Johannesburg permits.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash Advice Office in

Mr Justice Rumpff ruled on Tuesday that Blacks with urban residential rights did not have to have lodgers' and residents' permits to be in an urban area.

His judgment also means, according to legal experts, that married men with urban residential rights can bring their families to live with them — also without permits.

Wrab spokesman Mr Jan Bosman said "It's not acceptable to me that she can just be endorsed out of Johannesburg without a good reason."

Mr Bosman advised Mrs Moleya to contact Mr J A Pretorius, a senior labour officer, at Wrab's Albert Street offices.

Ruling on 'cruel' law' is welcomed

NM
2/18/80
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Mercury Reporter

THE Natal chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, Prof Tony Matthews, yesterday welcomed an Appeal Court judgment, the effect of which will be to allow thousands of black wives and children to stay with their menfolk in black townships without restriction.

Figures supplied by the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria yesterday show that nearly 5 000 people were removed to the black States from the urban areas in 1979.

Commenting on the judgment, given in Bloemfontein on Tuesday, that the regulation in terms of which lodgers' permits, as well as site and residential permits, are required for all persons living in black residential areas was *ultra vires*, Prof Matthews said a decision which humanised a cruel law seemed to him to be very welcome indeed.

'One can only hope that the Legislature will accept the findings of a Court which all Government members traditionally respect, and further humanise, if not repeal, restrictive laws of this kind,' he added.

Referring to Sections 10 (1) (a) (b) and (c) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, Prof Matthews pointed out that Mr P W Botha's initiative would lack all credibility unless removal of inhu-

man laws such as these did not take place at a rapid pace.

Meanwhile, it was made clear from various sources yesterday that the judgment was not likely to have the same impact in Natal as it would in the Western Cape and the Transvaal because most black townships were under the jurisdiction of KwaZulu and the permit system did not apply.

Mr H A du Plessis, chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, revealed that only six townships in the Durban, North Coast and South Coast areas remained under the jurisdiction of the board.

These were: Chester-ville and Lamontville near Durban; Klaarwater near Pinetown, Shakaville near Stanger, Hambanata near Tongaat, and Shayamoya on the South Coast.

Small

He emphasised that the townships were very small by comparison with those in KwaZulu. The largest — Lamontville — had a population of only 25 000.

'I am going to look at the court case itself before making any further comment,' he continued.

'I am not clear as to what part of Section 10 has been declared *ultra vires*.'

Mr du Plessis said that property-holders in townships under the control of the Port Natal Board received residential permits for themselves, their wives and children.

Easing of township permit rule is welcomed

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Political Reporter

Government officials are giving urgent attention to a Supreme Court judgment which could aid thousands of black wives and children who have been unable to get permits to live in urban townships.

The effect of the judgment appears to be that thousands of black wives and children who have been prevented from living with husbands and fathers in black townships will now be able to do so without restriction.

ESTIMATES

There are estimates by some observers that up to half of the illegal residents of townships such as Soweto could be affected by the judgment.

One interpretation also being placed on the judgment is that it will

entitle youths over 18 to live without a permit in townships where they were born and have lived throughout their lives.

Senior officials in the Department of Co-operation and Development were not available for comment.

However, department sources indicated that urgent attention was being given to the judgment because it could have a drastic effect on the permit system.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, said today he would give immediate attention to the judgment.

This was obviously something which would have to be studied very carefully, he said. "It

would be premature for me to comment on it at this stage."

He felt it was likely the Government would release a clarifying statement soon.

The judgment has meanwhile been welcomed by civil rights campaigners and opponents of the influx control system.

An appeal had been made after the Supreme Court dismissed a case contesting the ruling of the local administration board that Mrs Nonceba Meriba Komani did not have the legal right to live with her husband, Mr Veli Komani, of Guguletu, Cape Town.

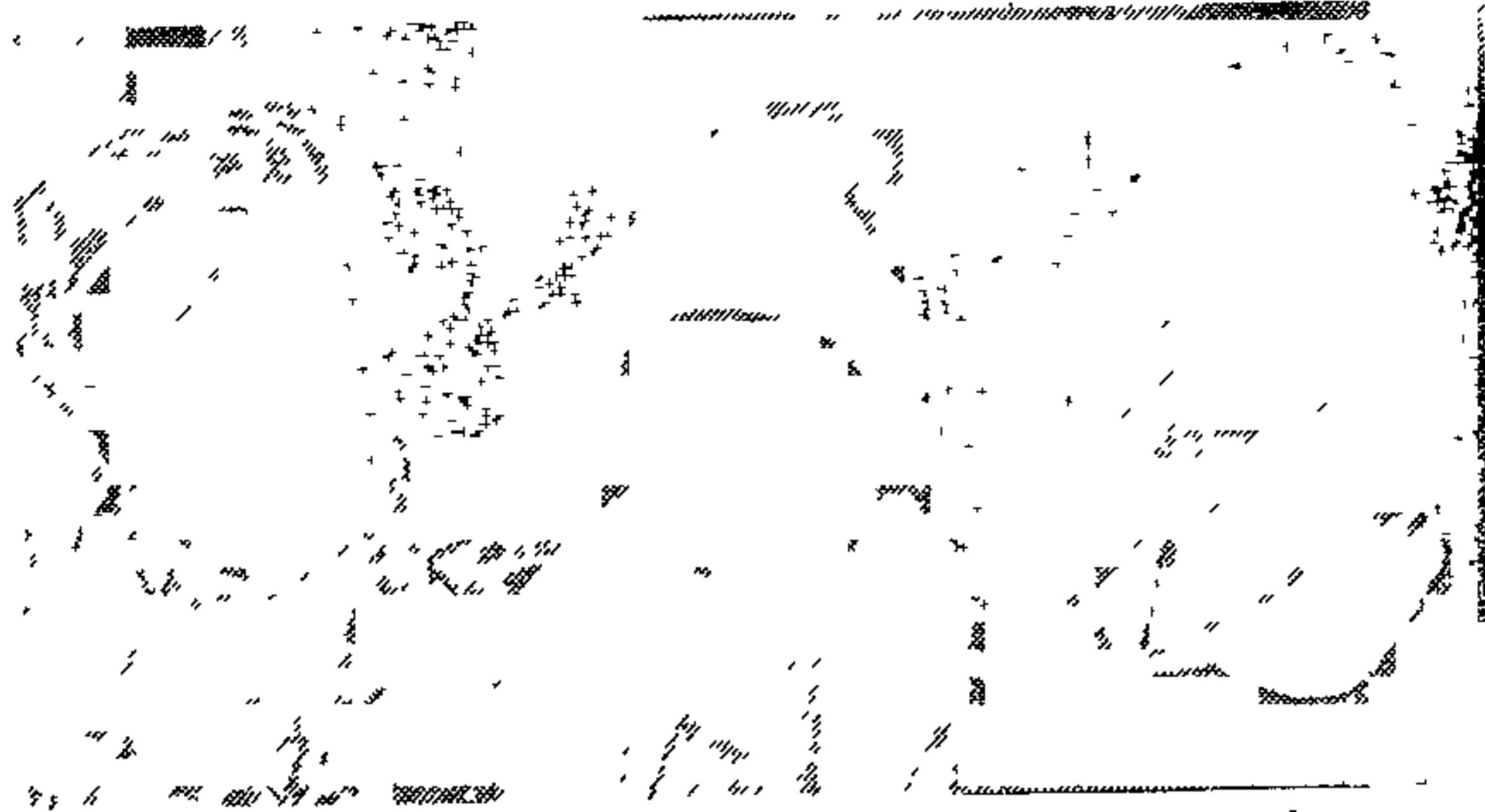
The Appeal Court ruled that she was entitled to live in the area by virtue of the provisions of section 10(1)(c) of the Blacks' (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

The baby that made the councillor a criminal

STAR. 29/5/80

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Mrs Grace Ntsimane, her son Tshepo, and Mrs Pat van Rensburg.

By Linda Shaw

Mrs Pat van Rensburg, MPC and mother of four, could never be described as criminal — but she became one to help her friend keep her baby.

The birth of a baby in the van Rensburg household caused excitement two months ago. For a friend as loved as Mrs Grace Ntsimane, baby-sitting was for Mrs van Rensburg a pleasure, not a chore.

But this baby was black,

and no amount of its tears would convince authorities that the child should be with its mother.

"I chose to ignore the document I had been forced to sign denying my maid the right to keep her child," said the councillor.

When officials of the West Rand Administration Board arrived with documents ordering the child's removal, Mrs van Rensburg knew it was time to make a stand. She packed

her bags, summoned her husband back from Parliament, and headed for the court.

"I will not pay a fine to support this inhuman system," she said.

"If you choose to find me guilty for supporting my friend, then put me in jail."

A Randburg magistrate found Mrs van Rensburg guilty and let her go.

But for a tiny two-month old baby the fear is always there.

Pat was ^{> 1AR 9/15/80} ready to go to jail ⁽²⁰⁸⁾ ⁽⁸⁷⁾

Mrs. Pat van Rensburg, MPC for Randburg, had her cases packed today, ready to go to jail.

She told a Randburg magistrate, Mr B van der Merwe, in a typed statement "If I am found guilty of having my servant's baby illegally on my property, I will not pay a fine but elect to serve a prison sentence instead

"I am no longer prepared to merely criticise the wickedness of apartheid, the system that callously separates mothers and babies, husbands and wives."

But Mr van der Merwe did not wish to hear her full statement.

"Thank you," he said, as she began weeping, "the court finds you guilty as charged. You are cautioned and discharged."

UN to discuss plight of women

Post 23/5/80
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NEW YORK — The effects of apartheid on the lives of black women in South Africa will be debated in a United Nations forum soon, marking the first intensive international focus on this aspect of South Africa's statutory segregation.

the status of women in South Africa, the role women have played in "the struggle for liberation" in South Africa and SWA/Namibia, and provisional outlines of assistance programmes which the conference will be asked to refine and consolidate into effective resolutions.

One preliminary document, noting a "threefold barrier" of discrimination in class, race and sex, says bluntly that "special measures of assistance for women in Southern Africa are imperative if the fuller participation of women in the struggle for national liberation and then for national reconstruction is to be ensured."

Aid proposals include direct material and financial assistance to the families of political prisoners, funds for women jailed "for their opposition to apartheid and racism" and assistance to others wishing to emigrate because of their opposition, legal assistance funds and "and forms of humanitarian and material assistance" to what is projected as a "rapidly growing" number of refugees fleeing South Africa.

It seems certain that the conference will precipitate broad agreement on a host of proposals to assist black women in the country, widening the scope and effect of anti-apartheid programmes already maintained by UN agencies and private and government-backed organisations.

By request of the United Nations General Assembly and the UN Economic and Social Council, the subject will be a prominent issue on the agenda of the world conference marking the mid-point of the UN Decade For Women, scheduled to open in Copenhagen on July 14

In preparation, the conference secretariat has prepared comprehensive documents discussing the effects of apartheid on

There are those who think they must have merit rather than imprisonment. The belief that their realisation that per- Those who believe the example: the inter- and Mr. Biko's death. Far from banning be- of goodwill who have when there is a despe

SMOKESCREEN

The fundamental prin- guilty. There must form - yet that is a CIVIL RIGHTS League punishment without

INNOCENT UNTIL PROVI

The League protest and judging the ev "security" legisla- courts, for exampl- under a wide-rangli- pressure of incommu- excluded from the- Using banning for p- officials, when the- having them convict- of the law, creates that may lead to we

COURTS ARE EXCLUDED

The courts are, in effect, compelled to reinforce this administrative punishment without having any knowledge of the grounds on which this type of restriction has already been imposed.

The CIVIL RIGHTS League is deeply perturbed at the continuing administrative punishments of detention and banning of individuals without due process of law, and the subsequent situation in which the courts must punish certain contraventions.

BANNING & DETENTION WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW

- Religious Leaders
- Members of Parliament
- Newspaper and Magazine Editors Business Executives
- Members of the Public
- Trade Unionists
- Committee members of cultural, political and other groups

Members of the Legal Profession
Provincial, City & Divisional Councillors



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A family torn apart

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S Post 6/14 50

A BITTER couple who have had to live apart since their marriage now face the threat of being separated from their children

The threat follows a ruling by the Soweto Community Council that children are no longer permitted to live with their mothers at the Mzimhlophe women's hostel.

Mr Samuel Mojelwa (35) is living at the Morafe men's hostel and his wife Magdeline (29) and their two children at the Mzimhlophe women's hostel

Mrs Mojelwa said after she and her husband were married in 1973 they were unable to find lodging in Soweto

She moved into the women's hostel and her husband moved into the men's hostel

In 1976, she said, they applied for a house and their names had been on the waiting list since then

Mrs Mojelwa said each time they went to the local superintendent's office they were told there were no houses available and the only alternatives were to build or buy a house.

Now the ruling by the Soweto Community Council has dealt another blow to the family. Mrs Mojelwa said, "As parents, we spend sleepless nights thinking how, where and when we will be able to stay under one roof as a family"

HEARTLESS

She said it was all because of heartless people "God knows what the future holds for us," Mrs Mojelwa said

Mrs Innocentia Mokoenana, the hostel's matron, said the Community Council's ruling was the result of complaints from some hostel inmates who were "annoyed" by the presence of the children. She said she did not know how many children lived with their mothers at the hostel

Mrs Mojelwa said the ruling would affect scores of mothers — among them

MAN AND WIFE SPLIT . . . NOW KIDS MUST GO

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

discuss the matter with councillors

Mrs Constance Nkosi, a hostel resident, said she would suggest that the council divide the hostel into two sections—one for mothers who lived with their children and the other for mothers living without their children

"It is rather strange that some inmates cannot tolerate children in the hostel, but are prepared to tolerate men who are sometimes a nuisance," said Mrs Nkosi



Mrs Magdeline Mojelwa and the children she cannot live with — Mildred (5) and Portia (2).

Mrs Mokoena said a meeting had been called at the hostel to discuss the ban but the meeting had been indefinitely postponed to give residents the opportunity to

pealed to the Appellate Division early this month against the dismissal of his claim by the Cape Town Supreme Court that his wife, Nonceba Komani was legally entitled to live with him in the Peninsula

The case is being fought on a fine legal point — a regulation qualifying Section 10(1)c of the Urban Areas Act of 1945 is claimed to be invalid. Previously, the authorities interpreted the regulation to mean that a wife had to have a lodger's permit to qualify to be in the prescribed urban area. Obtaining such a permit was so wrapped in red tape that it was virtually impossible.

However, Arthur Chaskalson, SC, director of the Legal Resources Centre, is contesting that the regulation is void because of its vagueness. Therefore, Mrs Komani's right of residence is not dependent on the obtaining of a lodger's permit, and this is the only section of the Act which makes her residence unlawful.

Arguing that the lodger's permit clause was in conflict with the Act, Chaskalson said it was "unreasonable" because certain people could never fulfil the stipulated requirements — for example housewives, children, students or unemployed persons who nonetheless qualify to be in the area under Section 10(1)a or b.

He also contested that "no specific authority to pass such a regulation is conferred either on a local authority or the Minister by the relevant section of the

1281

URBAN BLACKS

A woman's place

Judgment is expected soon in a little publicised test case involving the rights of black wives to live with their Section 10 qualified husbands in urban areas. These are, for example, men who have worked "continuously" for one employer for 10 years.

The case has far-reaching implications for the normalisation of family lives of "legals," and will enable the countless black "widows" in the bantustans — accustomed to seeing their husbands for only three weeks a year — to join their men.

The plight of the appellant is typical. Veli Willie Komani, a resident of Cape Town's Guguletu township since 1960, ap-

Act." nor did the policy of the Act require such a drastic interference with the fabric of society.

Chaskalson told the court the implementation of the regulation interferes radically with the right of suitably qualified persons "to enjoy a normal married life and to live together with their dependents as a family."

It is a test case in more ways than one. Firstly if the appeal is successful, it will test government's commitment to its acceptance of the Riekert Commission proposals regarding influx control as they affect the rights of qualified men to have their families join them if "approved" accommodation is available (which it is in Komani's case).

Secondly there is the issue of the permanence of black families in urban areas. If Chaskalson succeeds the myth of "temporary sojourner" will be well and truly smashed.

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

Let my wife stay — Guguletu man

AR 645 6/3/80

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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 Mr F Kentridge, for Mr 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)

ARRAYS 6/3/80

Sick baby in city: Husband charged

A TRANSKEI woman's act in bringing her sick child to her husband in Cape Town, led to her husband being charged with introducing, inducing or assisting her to enter or remain in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula.

Mr Gilbert Dantile, 60, of Nyanga, appeared in the Magistrate's Court, Retreat, yesterday. He pleaded not guilty, and was acquitted and discharged.

Mr Billy Lutshaba, a wardman at the single quarters hostel where Mr Dantile stays, said he found Mrs. Dantile and her one-year-old child in Mr Dantile's room at 3.30 am on February 13. He was checking for people

sleeping in the quarters illegally, he said.

Mr Dantile said he did not realise his wife was coming to Cape Town. When she told him their daughter was ill, he told her to take her to a clinic.

The child was treated at the Guguletu day clinic for a stomach and lung infection in December and February.

As he was unemployed at the time, he did not have the money to send his wife back to Transkei, Mr Dantile said. He took her into his room and gave her food as she had nowhere else to go.

Mr Dantile said he was now working at a Constan-

tia farm, earning R26 a week. He was paying off debts he had accumulated while unemployed, but would send his wife home as soon as he saved enough money to do so.

'Mr Dantile's actions were those of a desperate man,' the magistrate, Mr J R Bromley said. 'He had the choice of giving his wife food and a place to stay, throwing her out, or reporting her to the authorities.'

Although he had assisted his wife and child while they were in Cape Town, he had not assisted them to remain here, he said.

Miss H Heuston appeared for the State, Mr G J Wolfaardt of Burski, Herbstein and Ipp, appeared for Mr Dantile.

'Golden

chance' on

Argus 7/2/80
migrant ~~200~~

labour 208

THE gold bonanza has given South Africa the chance to move rapidly towards the elimination of migrant labour, says economist Professor Francis Wilson.

In the past, one of the main arguments had been that the country could not afford it. Now the country could and its elimination presented a challenge to the Government, industry and the Chamber of Mines.

Speaking at the University of Cape Town's Summer School course, Man's Inhumanity to Man, Mr Wilson, professor of labour economics at the university, said one could not talk about man's humanity without touching on the migrant labour system.

STARVING

'We are building a society where we are shattering the very basic unit of it — the family, he said.

Professor Wilson said it had been estimated that there were some 70 million or two percent of the world's population today who were starving and 20 percent or one in five who were so underfed that they were vulnerable to illness.

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

Another group of lay workers has been developed in Rhodesia to deal with a particular problem -- described by Sapire (*61). Until recently, motivational work for family planning had been done by educators trained by the Family Planning Association. However, it was found that motivational workers talked of methods and were unable to provide a service were not an urgent need in the rural areas and they often lost credibility of this. Thus educator/distributors were taught to recognise indications to oral contraceptives and signs for referral to a nurse and allowed to provide them. However, 73% of acceptors in Depo Provera (a three-monthly contraceptive injection). So ED trained to provide this. Sapire notes that this step meets a preference in regard to the method of contraception, but 'it is to have a reliable back-up service to support them at clinics and reasonable distance'.

The effectiveness of distribution was whereas clinic-oriented sources show to be between 14 and 33% after a year distributed in the community, their patients'.

From Swaziland, Sr Ntiwane (*39) describes Health Visitors (RHV's). The cadre possible to build more clinics' yet it was considered important to have

health units within walking distance of every family. 'The process of selecting trainees is one of community participation'; requirements are literacy and interest in health and other community matters. Training is done by a public health nurse and members of other health related ministries and voluntary organisations. Each RHV is allotted 40 households in her area. She carries out a wide range of preventive and educative tasks, deals with water supply, promotes pit latrines, gives emergency care, monitors diseases and co-ordinates community development activities.

Supervision is done by the local MCH clinic nurse and at visits of the Public Health nurse. The RHV's work 5 half days a week and are paid a monthly salary of E20,00 by the government.

The first group of 41 RHV's have been in the field for two years, and the results of preliminary evaluation show that attendance at clinics and utilisation of antenatal and child welfare services has more than doubled and the number of immunisations has also risen.

programme for training primary health KwaZulu. These women are chosen at clinics, one session a week, with the help of a doctor. Health education, data collection, contact tracing, surveillance of isolation and motivation, and trained, it is hoped that the of 20c a month on all community of the scheme should be judged for which baseline data is already

t scheme in an urban setting, seen health services and the com- Myk at the Dr Abduruman Day Auxiliary Information Disseminators teers, 5 who had been working with , and 5 from volunteers working at iaries would visit homes, note any health services available. If the scheme is successful, it is hoped that the role of the auxiliaries can be expanded.

Wagstaff (*21) has also been training lay health workers in Soweto 'to extend simple health care and education into the home and collect various basic data'.

Other village health worker schemes described by Savage in Chapter 6, are:

- (i) the 'agentes polyvalentes' of Mozambique;
- (ii) Family Welfare Educators in Botswana, and
- (iii) Village Health Workers in Lesotho.

'Foreign' wives can now live with husbands

Pretoria Bureau

URBAN blacks who marry outside their residential areas can now register their wives in the townships, according to a circular from the the Department of Co-operation and Development. The circular, which permits non township women to be registered on their husband's permit is a breakthrough for the Pretoria townships of Mamelodi and Attentjeville Sabulville whose leaders have been fighting the 'foreign' wives issue for more than 10 years.

Mr M W Aphane chairman of the Mamelodi Community Council, said yesterday the councils of the two townships

received the circular early this month

Before the circular was issued it was impossible for 'outside' women to be registered in the urban areas, even though their husbands qualified to live there.

Men who already had houses before marrying for their women can register their wives on the permits of their houses, said Mr Aphane.

The community councils were promised the circular by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koopman, when he visited the two townships last October.

Mr Aphane said superintendents were reluctant to have 'outside' women registered without the permission of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Although we have overcome the existing handicap we are still faced with the housing problem, he said.

He added that the township councils wanted more building sites for residents to ease overcrowding and to stop the resettlement of residents in Mapobane East.

... literature on health topics and on

Apartheid — the law that can keep a mother from her child

34/12/79
208
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By MANDLA NDLAZI

promote effective medicine!

AMONG the thousands caught in the web of influx control this year was a mother who was told that her breast-feeding baby needed a permit to be with her in Johannesburg.

The mother, Mrs Liesbet Mazibuko, was questioned by an inspector at her place of employment. The inspector wanted to know if she lived on the premises and demanded to see her room.

"He saw my baby, Kalina, and asked me for the baby's permit. I said I didn't know that I had to have such a thing to be with my own child," said Mrs Mazibuko.

Her nursing baby was four months old

The inspector came back the next day and said, "So the baby is still here. Where is your permit?"

She produced her pass and told the inspector that she was registered by Mrs Gail Schneider, of Mandra Flats, Windsor Park.

Mrs Mazibuko, who supports her two other daughters as well as her mother on R70 a month, said she felt very "sad and angry"

"I can't live and I can't work without my baby. My other baby of 18 months is already living far away in the Free State."

Mrs Mazibuko said she wanted to work in Johannesburg because there was no work for her in Harri-smith where her children and mother are living on a farm.

"But now I'm leaving and taking Kalina with

the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.

me. I've had enough," said Mrs Mazibuko.

The West Rand Administration Board's public relations officer, Mr J Bosman, said about this case: "Ignorance of the law is no excuse" Mrs Schneider had failed to obtain the required documents

In another incident, Valentia Dineka (12) fell four floors while trying to evade police. She was later hospitalised for a swelling of the brain and foot injuries.

After her discharge from hospital, her aunt's employers asked the West Rand Administration Board officials for permission to keep her in Johannesburg on the strength of a doctor's letter stating she would need out-patient treatment for six or eight weeks.

A Wrab official said adequate medical facilities

were available at Valentia's home in the Rustenburg area.

She had come to Johannesburg to help look after her aunt's baby in a block of flats in Berea. One day police paid a routine visit to the building. In frenzied fear Valentia clambered out of the window to escape detection and plunged four floors to the ground.

The Liaison Section of the Department of Co-Operation and Development would not supply SUNDAY POST with the number of people who appeared in court this year charged with contraventions of the pass laws.

A spokesman said, instead that influx control was one of the issues being investigated by the six committees appointed to advise the Cabinet Committee.

But the Director of the

South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr J C Rees, said the Institute was aware of these committees

"However, people are daily being brought before the courts for contraventions of the influx laws

"Considerable hardship is being inflicted on these people, and from what we can judge a deep resentment is growing. We would urge the authorities to do something about the situation," said Mr Rees.

Mr Leonard Mossa, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten warned that blacks were "not concerned with how smoothly and less painfully discriminatory and racist laws may be implemented, but with the total removal of such laws from the statute book".

pl.2) would regard the nature of the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of its inefficiency. Both Adler and Savage, medical reforms, regard these as fundamental social structure if they are to be called 'socialised medicine' concerns efficiency, in the economic sense, no change which will make one person worse off. If one can, by reorganising, without making anyone worse off, the local care is in dispute, rather than all of which, as we have seen, concern the society. The arguments therefore, but nevertheless highly charged field has been accepted by the majority of basic public provision should be made for medical care, particularly in the United States, has forced a reassessment of this all persuasions.

Women and apartheid

S. Post
THE effect of apartheid on the lives of black women in South Africa — usually ignored in broader political criticisms of the country's policies — will be debated in detail in an international forum next year.

Non-government organisations represented at

the United Nations are organising — in conjunction with major UN bodies — a three-day seminar on the issue to be held in Helsinki, Finland, next May

The Finnish Government is providing conference facilities for the proposed Helsinki Seminar, which will be attended by representatives of

the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), Swapo, representatives of "frontline" African governments, and officials of UN bodies and specialised agencies committed to fighting apartheid — SUNDAY POST Correspondent

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Expelled man now fears to visit family

14/9/79
Post.



Mr Themba Madonsela, separated from his family because his pass book is not in order.

A SOWETO man has been expelled from Johannesburg and separated from his family.

Mr Themba Jeffrey Madonsela (32) has been living in Johannesburg since 1962.

In January this year when he went to register for employment he was given a 72-hour notice to leave the prescribed area of Johannesburg. He immediately lodged an appeal against the decision. The outcome was announced in March. His appeal had failed.

His pleas for mercy fell through. Instead he was threatened with arrest if he did not leave the prescribed area of Johannesburg in 72 hours. He was told that police would raid him until they arrested him.

His application for a house was also turned down because it was said he did not qualify to reside in Johannesburg.

Mr Madonsela is married and has two children. Both children attend school in Emdeni, Soweto. The children together with his wife stay with his in-laws in Soweto. He stays with relatives in Natalpruit.

POST Reporter

At the moment Mr Madonsela is unemployed. His wife funds for the family by doing piece jobs. These include doing washing for people at weekends. Her monthly wage is unstable but is in the region of R20.

Mr Madonsela said he was told to go back to his home in Vryheid. He claims he cannot go to that place because he had no relatives left.

He also said he was afraid to visit his wife and children because should he be arrested the police will not believe him when he said he had only come to visit his family.

Mr Madonsela does, however, still hope that the officials will restore him to his family. He said he will try all avenues open to him that will help him be united with his family.

GOD KNOWS IF I WILL EVER SEE THEM AGAIN

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

MR JOSEPH CHITSONGO (61) has no house, no family and no friends in Mozambique. But Mr Botha's Government has decided that's home for him.

So he was put on a train out of Johannesburg last night and left behind a wife, three children and the city he had lived and worked in for 37 years.

Mr Chitsongo's story reached its tragic climax last night after the fight to keep him in Johannesburg failed. He left alone. A broken bewildered man.

His wife Gladys, his children, Themba, Thami and Mubi, and his mother-in-law, Mrs Evelyn Makalo couldn't go with him. They must live without their breadwinner in their Mofolo, Soweto home.

Mr Chitsongo was ordered out of South Africa by the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court four weeks ago.

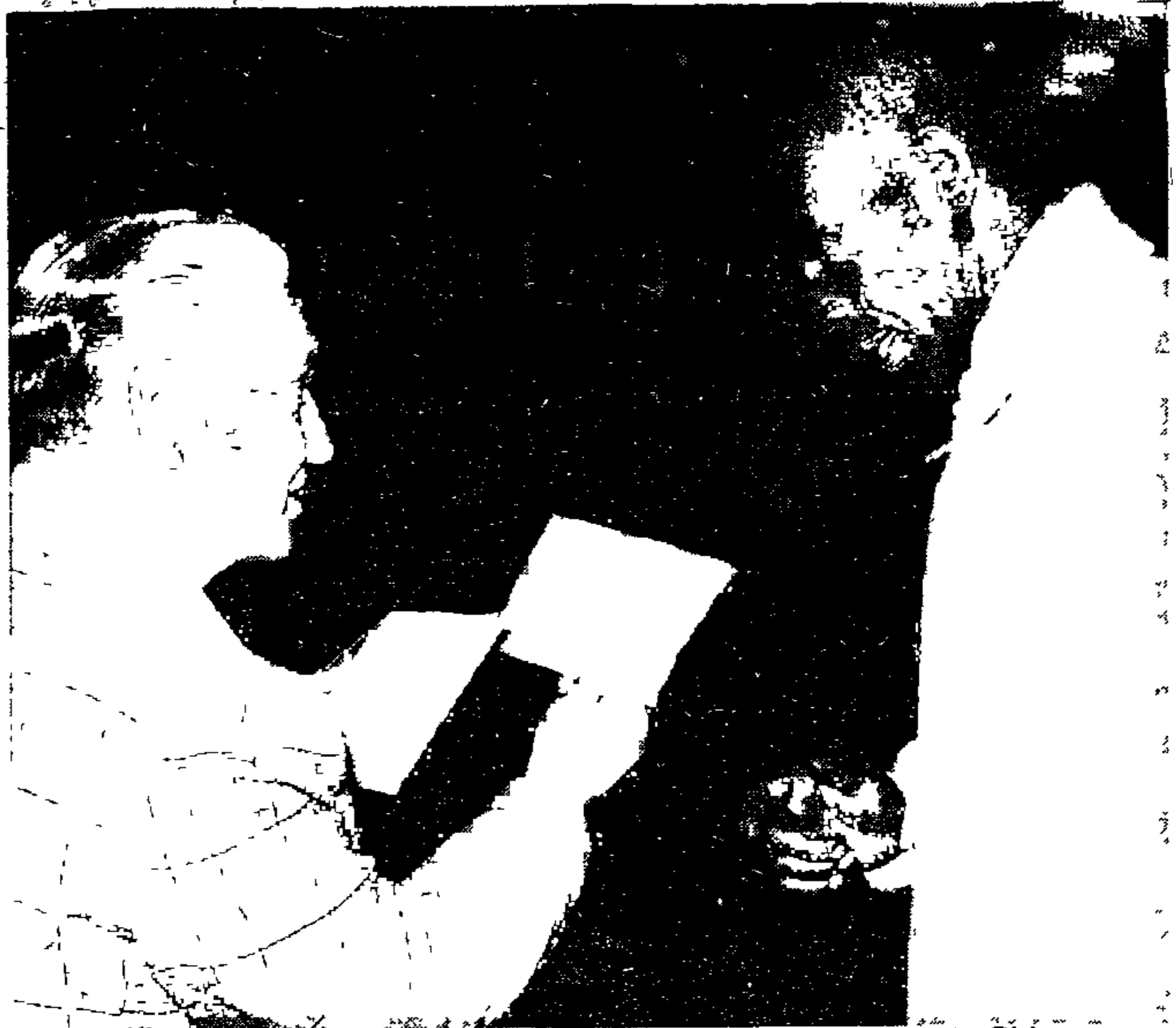
He had been arrested when he tried to register as a legal employee after the concessions made by Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof to unregistered employees.

Mr Chitsongo's deportation follows a month-long Government investigation into his past.

Two deportation reprieves were granted while they did so.

"There is nothing I can do. I have been separated from my family and God knows if I will ever see them again. I don't know what my family will do because I was the

**No family,
no friends —
but for him
it's 'home'**



Two old men parted forever by apartheid . . . Mr Joseph Chitsongo and his boss, Mr Solomon Brest, bid farewell . . .

only one working. I do not know where they will get money for rent. As for me, I do not know where I will end up because I have no relatives in Mozambique," said Mr Chitsongo.

His employer, Mr Solomon Brest, said

yesterday he was ordered to see that Mr Chitsongo boarded the train for the Mozambique border.

Mr Brest described the whole matter as "disgusting".

"I have tried my best to help Mr Chitsongo. But I failed. I

was trying to give him a job when I sent him to register, but now I feel guilty about the results because he has been deported. I hope one day he will come back to South Africa to join his family," he said.

This old man is going 'home.' It's...

WHEN MR BOTHA arrives for his day in Soweto this morning, 61-year-old Mr Joseph Chitsongo will be on his way to Mozambique. Not for the day. For the rest of his life.

And his wife and three children will still be in Soweto. For the rest of their lives.

Mr Botha's Government has decided that Mr Chitsongo's home is Mozambique — even though he has lived and worked for 37 years in Johannesburg.

• See Page 4



A bloody disgrace!

3

American Friends Service
het n aantal konferensies in
and bygewoon, baie vergader-
beampies van die Carnegie
Relations Services van die
an die Amerikaanse regering,
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kteur die volgende konferensies

asionale Uitvoerende Komitee-
i die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti-
nge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious
Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings
bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-
logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde
van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

CHILDREN IN NEW LIVING

Produce pass books—or else...

A SOVETO father was this week warned to get to the local superintendent's office to produce his children's reference books or the police would be sent to fetch him.

By MANDLA NDLAZI

He said he "exercised my patience" and waited his turn to be helped.

He said he left the office after the superintendent had made entries of the reference books in his files.

"He apologised when I complained about the nature of the letter he sent to me," said Mr Mduli.

Mr Jaap Bosman, the West Rand Administration Board PRO, would not comment. He referred SUNDAY POST to the board's offices at New Canada.

There Mr G Brophy would not disclose his designation. He also refused to comment and referred SUNDAY POST to Mr David Thebehali.

This was after he expressed surprise, saying he would comment if the reporter had brought along a copy of the superintendent's letter.

Angry Mr Simon Mduli, a former school teacher now working for an insurance company, said: "I had to stay away from work to attend to such a disgusting issue. And what adds insult to injury is the threat that police would fetch me if I didn't get to the office."

The letter said: "Will you kindly report at the reception counter at my office at 7:30 am on or before August 21, 1979. Nature of business: to produce reference books for Patrick and Millicent." The letter warned that "should you fail to report, my police will bring you to the office."

Mr Mduli of Rockville said he received a letter from the local superintendent. The letter ordered him to bring with

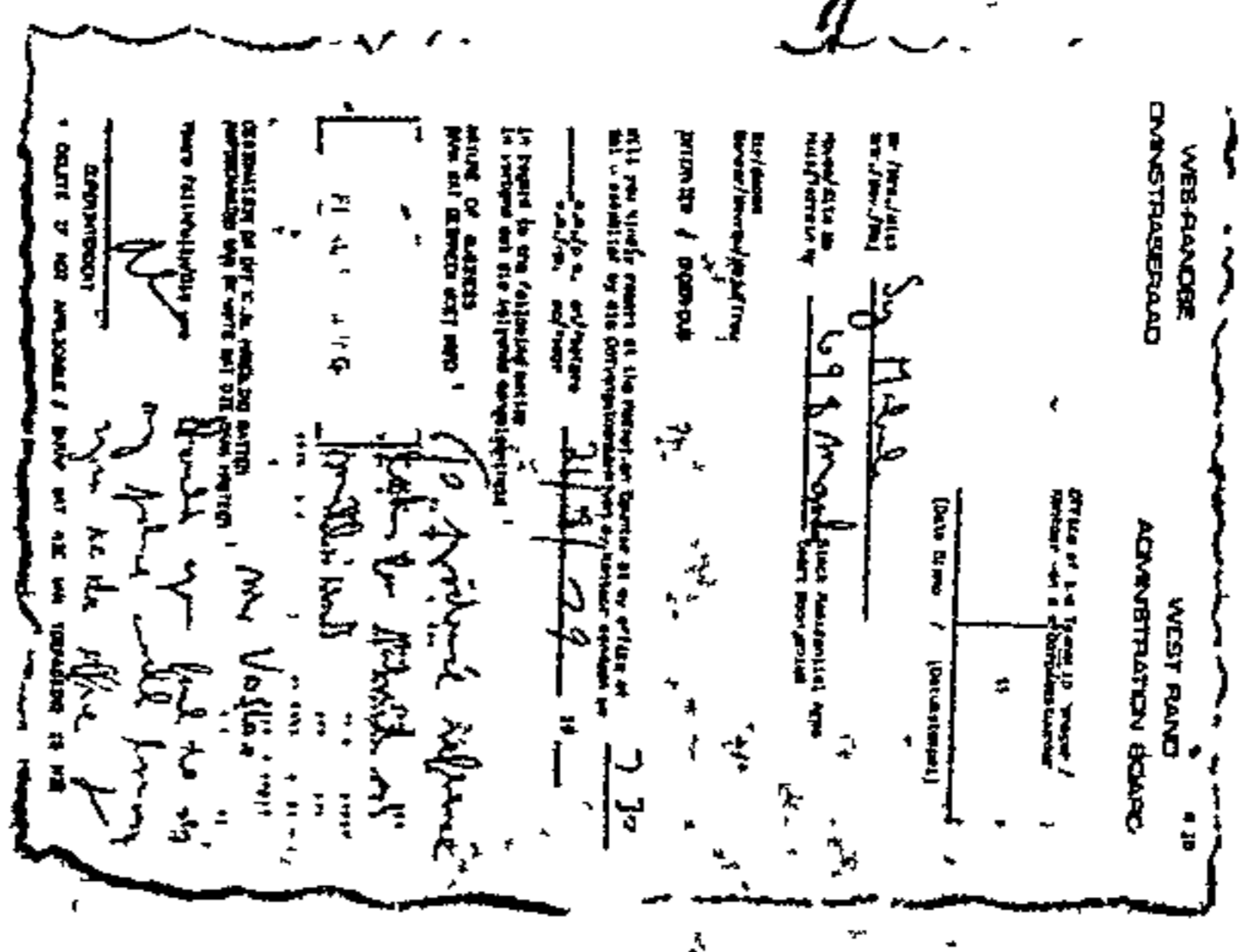
him the reference book of his son, Patrick (17) and that of his retarded daughter, Millicent (16) on or before Tuesday this week. The letter had a filed warning employee intent.

The letter said: "Will you kindly report at the reception counter at my office at 7:30 am on or before August 21, 1979. Nature of business: to produce reference books for Patrick and Millicent." The letter warned that "should you fail to report, my police will bring you to the office."

Mr Mduli said he went to the office, but not at the requested time as the office only opened at 8:30 am.



Mr Simon Mduli — ordered to bring his children's reference books, or else...



DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

fm 14/5/79

ROOM WITHOUT A VIEW

(12)

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White women in SA suffer their fair share of discrimination. But to be a woman and black is to have the worst of all possible worlds.

African women fall at the bottom of the heap in the SA economy. The 1970 census showed that one in three African workers was a woman. Yet they earned on average less than half African men were paid, and a mere 8% of white men's average earnings. Over 60% were employed as domestic or agricultural workers, sectors where no minimum wages are laid down and no unemployment insurance is available.

Discriminatory minimum wages on the grounds of sex are permitted by the Industrial Conciliation and Wage Acts, although differentiation on the grounds of race or colour has been outlawed. The Women's Legal Status Committee listed more than 240 job

categories in which minimum wages for men and women differ. In most cases, women's wages are fixed at 75% 85% of men's.

Women married under customary union are perpetual minors, with no contractual powers. In Natal, every African woman is relegated to minor status, unless specifically emancipated.

Housing too is a privilege often reserved for men. Urban housing regulations declare that no woman, whether or not she is the breadwinner of a family, can be the registered tenant of a house.

Because of the problems with customary union, building societies are loath to lend money to African women for the 99 year leasehold scheme.

The plight of the rural African woman is often underestimated. Most administration boards have clapped a

total ban on the recruiting of women from rural areas to work in town, although some male recruiting is still permitted. Trapped in the bantustans, the rural African woman has all the responsibilities and none of the security of married life. Her chances of finding employment are slender, and she must care for her children alone, with only irregular support from her husband in town.

Many migrants take on "town wives" and stop sending money home. The resulting insecurity and financial difficulty drive their real wives into town to look for them — only to be picked up and sent home again by the influx control authorities.

Nor does the "new era" of Riekert hold out much hope for those African women who have succeeded in finding illegal work in town.

Ignorance of Whites

MOST white South Africans are ignorant of the starvation, malnutrition, homelessness, overcrowding and the break-up of the family unit in the homelands.

This was the message of a paper on "Native reserves, bantustans, semi-independent black states, independent black states, homelands — whatever they are called" at the Black Sash conference yesterday.

The hard-hitting report, which aimed at drawing attention to some of the more pressing problems of the areas, made some frightening points.

"The figures concerning population density are telling enough. The population of the homelands grew from four million in 1960 to 6.9 million in 1970.

"In 1970, the average density of the homelands was 119 per square mile, while the density of the de facto population in the

Transkei was 122 per square mile, in Bophuthatswana 61 per square mile, and in Venda 113 per square mile. In white South Africa the population density was 35 per square mile."

Implications of this exploding population were horrifying.

First — landlessness. One recent survey of the Ciskei showed that in two main villages, only six percent of the homesteads had plots "even near" the size recommended in the Tomlinson Report.

This situation has forced more and more dependence on the migratory labour system, as a means of earning money.

Most men, therefore, leave the homelands to work on contracts in urban areas, leaving behind the wives and children and old and sick.

Surveys have found that women form more than 80 percent of the

homeland population in the 30 to 39 age group, and over 70 percent of the 40 to 49 group.

In 1980, 50 000 children were expected to die of malnutrition in the rural areas, with another 100 000 at serious risks.

Most such "soul destroying" facts, said the paper, are not brought sufficiently to the notice of white South Africans. Reporting by the media is erratic and "tends to mask the on-going and long-established problems of these areas of grinding poverty."

The report ends: "I know of no words which can justly describe a society which condemns millions of fellow citizens to abject poverty and misery, and which allows thousands of children to die from lack of food while well-fed crowds at rugby matches cheer all the better for popcorn, chips, meat pies and oranges."

12/10/79
SWEETMAN 16/3/79

STMA
 208
No homes for single women

at the work)
 the farmer's
 11, arranged

Black women, whether single or married by customary union or civil or Christian rites, were perpetual minors who could do nothing without the permission and participation of their male guardians.

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 (the worker did

A report presented to the conference yesterday investigated the implications of this legal anomaly in respect of the 98-year leasehold for urban property.

Unknown
 TOTAL

100,00
 96,33
 69,72
 49,54
 34,86
 11,01
 0,92

It said that "except in exceptional circumstances" building societies would not lend money to an unmarried, divorced or widowed black woman because of her lack of legal status under tribal law.

> 56
 54,1 - 56
 52,1 - 54
 50,1 - 52
 48,1 - 50
 46,1 - 48
 0 - 46

mutative %

Hours worked per week

3 hours (weekly):

Distribution of worker

Because of the problem in law, the Association of Building Societies had suggested to its members that loans on mortgage bonds for black women were "unsafe" unless a woman could prove she was married by civil law, her husband was alive and living with her and was prepared to sign as surety and co-principal debtor.

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of workers according

The following

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Representations have been made to the Department of Co-operation and Development by the Urban Foundation to give legal rights to black wives of customary unions

The Black Sash report quoted "reliable information" that the foundation's ideas were rejected on the grounds that they would effect a change on the family and succession laws of blacks, with unforeseen consequences"

But current consequences, were creating yet more difficulties for blacks The SA Council for Higher Education, for example, tried to establish a staff housing scheme

Building societies demanded 100 percent securities for loans, which could not be provided by the council The scheme had to be abandoned

(Reports by M Duncan, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

sufficient throughout the year)

List the distribution

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The farm worker, on the other hand, walks perhaps 500 metres

restricted in his choice of both working and living place.

part of working hours, especially where the worker is

THE WORLD OF THE 'ILL EGALS'

5 MAR 21/5/81

208

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A woman from Transkei yesterday told the Lange Commission's Court that she had come to the Cape to conceive a baby.

Mrs Beauty Sisoyo (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 Lange 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 Yabaza (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 Nowa'puzen 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 Nomonbe 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.

4/10/81
105 (208) EP

'Absence of fathers a cause of unrest'

ZWELITSHA — One of the causes of black unrest in townships was that the family lives of many people had been interfered with by the authorities, a businessman, Mr David Hawkins, said in Zwelitsha yesterday

Speaking at the opening of a new industrial complex, he said black fathers were forced to leave their homes to find work in urban areas, so having to leave their wives to look after their children

"This is how families are brought up and that is why you find schoolchildren rioting — because there is no father at home most of the year," said Mr Hawkins

According to a survey conducted in the Ciskei it was found that about 78% of urban black children and 83% of rural children suffered from malnutrition, he said

"How then can we expect the children of the Ciskei to compete with other children from different racial groups of South Africa if their parents are denied jobs?"

Speaking at the same function, the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, invited industrialists to invest in the territory. He also encouraged black businessmen to open enterprises in the Ciskei — Sapa

'Resistance carries on' at Crossroads

CT 17/7/81 (207)
Staff Reporter

RESISTANCE is continuing among Crossroads residents to the "new, more subtle enforcement of unchanged government policy" following the reprieve granted to the community in April 1979 by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof

This is the claim made by a community worker and a researcher in an article entitled "Crossroads From Confrontation to Co-option", one of the few critical appraisals of Crossroads since Dr Piet Koornhof's intervention in 1979

The struggle was far from over for the Crossroads community, researcher Ms Laurine Platzky and community worker Ms Josette Cole said in the article, published in Reality, the Natal based journal of "liberal and radical opinion"

Confident of their ability to make decisions with a "select few" of the Crossroads leadership, Administration Board officials had made decisions which could once again revive community resistance, the article said

'A deal'

Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Commissioner for the Western Cape, had "made a deal" with members of the Crossroads executive to rehouse residents from the nearby KTC squatter camp in a new township for the Crossroads residents, without informing the general community

It was also said that only 20 000 residents would qualify for "permanent" residential rights — leaving the position unclear for the balance of the residents

And children at the old Crossroads schools had been told to attend a new lower primary school, without consulting the existing school committees or continuing the employment of the present Crossroads teachers

The community stood firm on the issue of the schools and the authorities agreed to employ the teachers and to have Crossroads residents included on the new school committee

The article was written in April this year, but one of the authors, Ms Cole, told the Cape Times this week that while their article reflected the "past history and present position", there had since been sincere attempts by Crossroads community leaders to "correct some of the mistakes and avoid some of the pitfalls they fell victim to" during the past two years

Meetings

A "more democratic tendency" had been illustrated by the holding of more general meetings in an attempt to avoid the past mistake of keeping information in the hands of a few select leaders

She said the article had not been meant as an attack on community leaders or those involved "with the best of intentions", but as an expression of the need to be "self-critical and critical" of the whole process involved

At the time the article was written, the executive was in pieces. The women were actively reorganizing, Mr Bezuidenhout's role was being questioned and his influence appeared to have diminished

Three years ago Crossroads was a household name. What had happened to that united community which told the South African Government and the world, "we will not move"?

Dr Piet Koornhof said in April 1979 that a new township between Nyanga and Guguletu would be built as an "ad hoc" solution for Crossroads

An official survey to ascertain who would qualify for the new township had met with resistance from community leaders to questions concerning present employment qualifications

The community gave the executive a mandate to meet Dr Koornhof in April 1980 and the minister had "reassured them on all points raised and avoided direct answers to questions regarding their future position"

Woman wins right to be with husband

Her
22/7/81
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2000

By Rashid Chopdat

Mrs Mafiri Maria Mhlongo (40) can live with her husband in Johannesburg legally and her reference book should be endorsed accordingly, a Rand Supreme Court judge ruled yesterday.

Mr Justice Goldstone ordered, the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) and its related office, the Municipal

Labour Offices (MLO) to pay the costs

The judge directed the Registrar "to communicate the court's displeasure" to the Minister of Co-operation and Development and Wrab over Wrab's actions in forcing the applicant to apply to the court for relief.

Mr Silika William Mhlongo of Pimville, Soweto, applied for an order declaring that his wife was entitled under the Black Urban Areas

Consolidation Act 25 of 1945 to reside with him in Johannesburg, and, directing the MLO to endorse her reference book to that effect.

In an affidavit, Mrs Mhlongo said she arrived in Johannesburg in 1959 and had since lived here with her husband.

She said "On two occasions during 1974 the MLO placed an endorsement in my reference book granting me 'permission' to remain in the prescribed areas for the purpose of 'visiting' my husband."

In 1980 she asked the MLO to endorse her reference book recognising her rights

"After various visits to the MLO in New Canada, on August 21, 1980 an officer placed an endorsement in my book requiring me to leave Johannesburg within 72 hours," she said

In January she took a lawyer's letter to the MLO in Albert Street, Johannesburg, where a Mr Pretorius refused to give her an appropriate endorsement

Mr Mhlongo said they lived in Pimville with his uncle, Mr B Maseko, who had suitable accommodation for them and who wanted them to stay with him.

The MLO was disputing his wife's right to remain in the area though he was entitled to live in Johannesburg

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II : A R Low Keen
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subject of Building Construction.
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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Judgment 22/7/81 endorses

residential rights

Chief Reporter

A vital judgment in the Rand Supreme Court has endorsed the right of blacks in urban areas to enjoy a family life if one of the parents has section 10 rights in terms of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

Mr Justice Goldstone yesterday ordered that Mrs Mafiri Mhlongo be allowed to remain with her husband, Mr Sileka Mhlongo, in Pimville, Soweto. Mr Mhlongo has lived in the Johannesburg area since 1951.

The judge rebuked the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Koornhof, for allowing officials of the department to separate the two.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash, estimated that the office had dealt with 150 similar cases in the past year.

In August last year, the Appellate Division ruled that wives, unmarried daughters and sons under 18 be permitted to reside without a lodger's permit, provided one of the parents had rights under section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

This section gives urban residential rights to blacks who were born in an area and have resided there lawfully for 15 years or have worked for a single employer for 10 years.

After last year's ruling, Dr Koornhof said each case would be judged on the facts.

Mrs Duncan said West Rand Administration Board officials continued to act as if the judgment had not been made.

UNDEFENDED

She said cases brought through the Legal Resources Centre to the Supreme Court had not been defended by Wrah. The court had, therefore, not been in a position to pass judgment as it had in the latest case which was defended.

A spokesman for the Department of Cooperation and Development said the department was unlikely to comment before it had studied the judgment.

Mr J Knoetze, chairman of Wrah, was unable to comment today.

● Page 7: Woman wins right to be with husband.

Court raps Koornhof for trying to keep couple apart

RDM
22/7/81 Court Reports (208) 3/43

A RAND Supreme Court judge has rebuked Dr Piet Koornhof for letting his officials try to separate a man from his wife.

Mr Justice Goldstone ordered that Mrs Mafiri Maria Mhlongo 41, be allowed to stay in Johannesburg with her husband, Mr Sileka William Mhlongo, 39, of Pimville.

He directed the municipal labour officer of Johannesburg, an officer employed by the West Rand Administration Board, to endorse Mrs Mhlongo's reference book to the effect that she is allowed to remain in the prescribed area of Johannesburg.

Mr Justice Goldstone then directed the registrar of the Supreme Court "to communicate the court's displeasure" to the Minister and to the West Rand Administration Board in regard to the board's action which forced the husband to apply to court for the order.

The order followed an application to the Rand Supreme Court by Mr Mhlongo asking that his wife be allowed to stay with him in Johannesburg.

Endorsement

Mr Mhlongo stated in his application that a board official had told his wife and an attorney that he refused to make the endorsement in her reference book.

In an affidavit before the court Mr Mhlongo said he was employed by Hullett's Metals Pty Limited and its subsidiary, Metal Sales Company Pty Limited, Johannesburg, as a forklift driver. He lived in Pimville, Soweto.

He was born in Duiwelskloof in 1932, came to Johannesburg in 1951 and had resided here ever since, he said. Between 1951 and 1970 he was continuously employed at the Johannesburg City Council and the Pepsi Cola company. Since November 15, 1970, he has been in his present employ.

He was qualified to reside in the Johannesburg area and the municipal labour officer of Johannesburg has acknowledged this fact by placing two endorsements to that effect in his reference book.

He was the holder of a "lodger's permit" issued by the West Rand Administration Board on April 14 last year, Mr Mhlongo said.

He married his wife at Johannesburg on April 27, 1977. She first entered the Johannesburg area in 1959 and since



DR PIET KOORNHOF
Court displeased

then she has lived with him. From time to time she left the Johannesburg area on visits but each time returned with the intention of permanently residing with him, Mr Mhlongo said.

The last time she entered the prescribed area of Johannesburg in this fashion was during 1980 after she had visited her sick son in Lydenburg.

He and his wife lived with his uncle, Mr B Maseko, Mr Mhlongo said. Mr Maseko has been registered as the tenant of his house by the West Rand Administration Board. There was suitable and adequate accommodation for Mr Mhlongo and his wife in this house and his uncle wished them to stay with him.

The West Rand Administration Board, through the municipal labour officer of Johannesburg, disputed Mrs Mhlongo's right to remain in the Johannesburg area, Mr Mhlongo said.

No response

On January 8 this year his attorney wrote to the labour officer that his wife was entitled to live in Johannesburg with him. The attorney called on the officer to acknowledge this fact by placing an endorsement to this effect in her reference book. Neither the West Rand Administration Board nor the labour officer responded to this letter except that the labour officer, through a Mr Pretorius, verbally told Mrs Mhlongo and the attorney that he refused to make the endorsement.

Mr Mhlongo told the court that on two occasions the labour officer had placed endorsements in her reference book granting her "permission" to remain in the area for the purpose of "visiting her husband".

During 1980, she tried to regularise her position by requiring the labour officer to place an endorsement in the reference book recognising her rights. After various visits to the labour officer's offices at New Canada an officer placed an endorsement in her reference book on August 28, 1980, requiring her to leave the Johannesburg area within 72 hours.

Mr Justice Goldstone granted the application and expressed his displeasure with the board's actions which forced the husband to have to come to court.

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day, July 23, 1981

Her joy rests on Wrab stamp

By SOPHIE TEMA

A SOWETO mother, Mrs Maria Mafiri Mhlongo, said she will only believe she can legally stay with her husband, William, when officials provide her with a new reference book this week

Mrs Mhlongo was yesterday granted permission by a Rand Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Goldstone, to stay in Johannesburg with her husband, Mr William Sileka Mhlongo

An excited Mrs Mhlongo said at her Pimville home yesterday "If I was rich I would slaughter a beast and celebrate according to my custom and thank God and my ancestors for my success"

She will report to the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) offices today to have her reference book endorsed, with permission for her to stay with her husband at their Pimville home

Mrs Mhlongo, who lives with her husband and one child, Mpho, 6, in her uncle's home, said she had been struggling since April 1977 to be allowed to remain with her husband in Johannesburg

Employment

"My husband William and I were married on April 27, 1977, before the Bantu Affairs Commissioner — now Commissioner of Co-operation and Development — in Johannesburg

"I could never work because my reference book was not in order. Last year I was endorsed out of Johannesburg

"Late last year my husband took the matter to a firm of attorneys, who have now helped me obtain a court order against the ruling that was made by Wrab officials

"I will only believe I can legally stay with my husband when I have been provided with a new reference book by the officials

"As soon as my reference book is in order I will look for a job to help my husband educate our four other children.

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Human rights stand is welcomed

348
208

23/7/81

HUMAN rights groups are hoping that a judge's expression of displeasure at an attempt by Government officials to separate a man from his wife will force bureaucrats to change their attitude in similar instances involving blacks

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

The judge's remarks were widely welcomed by the groups yesterday, and were seen as endorsement of an Appeal Court decision in the Komani case last year, which declared ultra vires a regulation requiring black women to have a lodgers permit or a residence permit to live with their husbands who "qualified" to be in white-designated urban areas

In the Rand Supreme Court on Tuesday, Mr Justice Goldstone ordered that Mrs Mafiri Maria Mhlongo be allowed to

stay in Johannesburg with her husband, Mr Sileka William Mhlongo

He directed the registrar of the Supreme Court "to communicate the court's displeasure" to the Minister and to the West Rand Administration Board in regard to Wrab's action which forced the husband to apply to the court for the order

The Black Sash's Mrs Joyce Harris, whose organisation handles scores of influx control problems daily, commented "I am absolutely delighted at the judge's remarks because the case exposes the extent to which the authorities have been ignoring the Komani judgment"

At the time, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said no general conclusion could be drawn from the Appeal Court decision, and each case would have to be judged on its merits.

Mrs Harris said yesterday "We hope that the strong words from as authoritative a person as Judge Goldstone will carry more weight with the department than we have been able to exert, and that the people falling under the its jurisdiction will benefit accordingly"

Prof Johan van der Vyver, vice-president of Lawyers for Human Rights, said "The laws that were at issue in this case are those that, *inter alia*, infringe basic family rights

"The interpretation of our

courts to alleviate the effects of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act, by asserting that a wife is entitled to live with her husband in cases where he qualifies for residential rights in an urban area, must be welcomed"

"The comment of a judge on the injustices created by the Act would be quite appropriate"

The chairman of the Democratic Lawyers' Association, Mr Z Yacoob, said "While it is encouraging to note that South African law can, in some instances, be interpreted in such a way as to produce a just result, the implications of the judgment must not be pushed too far"

Dr Koornhof and the chairman of Wrab, Mr John Knoetze, were not available for comment

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QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

Judge says he criticised Wrab, not Koornhof

DOM 23/7/81

208

Mail Reporter

THE TRANSVAAL Supreme Court judge who, in an order this week, untangled the lives of a married couple separated by the pass laws, has issued a statement making it clear he had not criticised Dr Piet Koornhof.

The criticisms contained in his judgement were, he said, directed at officials of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab).

In a judgment on an application in the Rand Supreme Court on Tuesday, Mr Justice Goldstone made an order following an application by 49-year-old Mr Sileka William Mhlongo, declaring his wife, Mrs Mafiri Maria Mhlongo, was entitled to stay with him in Johannesburg.

The judge also ordered the municipal labour officer of Johannesburg, an officer of the West Rand Administration Board, to endorse Mrs Mhlongo's reference book to allow her to remain in the prescribed area of Johannesburg.

Mr Mhlongo had told the court that he and his wife had lived together in Johannesburg since 1959 and had been married since 1977. However Wrab, through the labour officer, refused to acknowledge Mrs Mhlongo's right to remain in the Johannesburg area and to make an endorsement to that effect.

Disregard

In a statement to the Rand Daily Mail Mr Justice Goldstone said the contents of the court file had not fully reflected what had occurred in the Motion Court, when he made a request to the registrar (The Mail's report was based on the court record).

Judge Goldstone said yesterday: "No criticism was levelled at the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

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"The registrar was requested by me to draw the attention of the Minister and Wrab to the extreme displeasure of the court at the apparent disregard by Wrab of the recent judgment of the Appellate Division in the case of Komani N.O. versus the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Peninsula Area, which appeared in the official law reports towards the end of 1980.

"I commented in court that the failure by Wrab to oppose the relief sought by Mr Mhlongo and in a similar matter, which I was informed came before the court a week previously, indicated that Wrab was aware of the decision of the Appellate Division.

"The consequence of this attitude is that affected persons are being compelled to approach the court for relief, which the Appellate Division has held they are entitled to claim."

● See Page 3

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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

801 24/7/81

Long days of hiding
are over for Mafiri

By Jon Qwelane

She had few places to hide because over zealous officials had seen to it. Neither her fellow domestic workers in the suburbs nor her husband who qualified legally to reside in Johannesburg, could give her shelter for fear of the loud knock at the door heralding a police raid.

For Mrs Mafiri Maria Mhlongo of Pinville, Soweto, not even the lights of the Golden City were bright enough for her to realise her dream of being like other women living happily with her husband William.

The pass laws saw to that, and officials enforced them so rigidly that they gave her exactly 72 hours to be out of Johannesburg last year.

But this week Mr Justice Goldstone of the Rand Supreme Court ruled that Mrs Mhlongo could live legally with her husband and also that her reference book should be accordingly endorsed to that effect.

Judge Goldstone went further he directed the Registrar of the Supreme Court to "communicate the court's displeasure" to the Minister of Co-operation and Development and Wrab over Wrab's actions in forcing Mrs Mhlongo to apply to the court for help.

SEVEN YEARS

A day after the ruling Mrs Mhlongo was the proud holder of an endorsement in her reference book entitling her to live in Johannesburg.

And so ended a struggle for that very endorsement which began seven years ago when Mrs Mhlongo first went to the "pass office" to have her reference book properly stamped to enable her to be with her husband.

She first had her reference book stamped on November 14 1974 declaring her a "visitor" to her husband. Another followed in December of that year and the following year she was called to the Wrab offices in Albert Street.

By then she had lost her job as a domestic worker in Highlands North because her employer was "very uneasy about the many adverse stamps in my pass book."

The crunch came on August 21 last year when she was given until the 24th of that month to be out of Johannesburg for good. It was then that she was also told her husband's only hope



Mrs Maria Mhlongo with her husband William and their youngest child Mpho (5) in Lydenburg, where their mother was born. The older children live in Johannesburg.

Picture by Alf Kumalo.

would be to marry a woman with the proper residential qualifications.

CRUMBLING

"I felt my whole world crumbling around me. To think that we have five children who needed both of us to look after them and support them, and yet here I was being told to leave, was unbearable," Mrs Mhlongo recalled.

She said the whole

thing was especially hard on the children because whenever they visited from Lydenburg from where she originally comes, they had no place to stay in Johannesburg but had to be with relatives in Natalspruit township in the East Rand.

Said Mr Mhlongo: "We could not get a house because of the troubles with my wife's reference book. This, despite the fact that I

have been continuously living in Johannesburg for the past 30 years now."

BLACK SASH

It was then that the couple visited the Black Sash's advice bureau at Khotso House in the city, and things started moving.

Mrs Mhlongo plans to look for a job as a domestic and help her husband keep the home fires burning. But for the time being,

though, she still is not over the joy of knowing that for her, pass law burdens are a thing of the past.

And Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash sees the Supreme Court ruling as another milestone in her organisation's struggle to keep families together despite official measures to apply the influx control regulations.

Rapped Wrab's promise to obey the law

By PAT SCHWARTZ 208

THE chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, has promised that his officials will no longer separate husbands from wives who qualify to live in Soweto

He told the Rand Daily Mail there would be no further need for women who qualify for urban residence rights under Section 10(1)(c) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to take matters to court to have the rights respected

In a statement yesterday, Mr Knoetze said he and his board were aware of the implications of last year's Appeal Court judgment in the case of Mrs Nonceba Komani declaring ultra vires a regulation requiring black women to have a lodgers permit or residence permit to live with their husbands who "qualified" to be in prescribed areas

Husband

His statement follows a week in which Wrab was rapped over the knuckles by Mr Justice Goldstone when he granted an order in the Rand Supreme Court that Mrs Mafiri Martia Mhlongo be permitted to live with her husband Mr Silika William Mhlongo

"We have made it perfectly plain," Mr Knoetze said yesterday, "that it's not necessary



MRS MAFIRI MHLONGO
All smiles yesterday

for any further blacks to go to the Black Sash or to lawyers or to court

His board was "carrying out the law as it stands now" Mr Knoetze said

"They can come along now and get their endorsements," he said, adding that "we will treat each case on its merits"

Referring to the outcry that followed Mr Justice Goldstone's order, this week, and to a number of cases in the past year in which women in identical circumstances to Mrs Komani had been refused endorse-

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ments, Mr Knoetze said that was "water under the bridge and the situation would now be corrected

Pledge

"I realise the implications of the judgment and we will carry it out strictly according to the letter of the law and with understanding and empathy"

If women who qualified for the 10(1)(c) endorsement had trouble at any of Wrab's branches, Mr Knoetze said, they should refer their matters directly to Wrab's director of labour, Mr A E Steenhuisen, or himself

(Continued)
SURVEYING
QUANTITY

This unique inhumanity

Edy 25/3/48
BWA 205
And why
husbands
and wives

are now being allowed to live together

Mrs Johannah Molise ... at last she can live with her husband.

"TAKE notice that... (hereinafter called the Applicant) intends to make application to this Court for an order. Declaring that his wife... is entitled in terms of Section 10(1)(c) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act no 25 of 1945 to reside with him in Johannesburg."

TWICE in the past two weeks, notices of motion worded in this way have been laid before judges of the Rand Supreme Court.

Twice in the past two weeks, the orders have been granted, enabling women to live with their husbands.

Twice in the past two weeks, the West Rand Administration Board, whose officials were responsible for refusing the required permission, have failed to oppose the applications, making their granting a mere formality — but a costly and time-consuming one.

Now, after 10 months of confusion, Wrab chairman, Mr John Knoetze, yesterday made a firm statement of intent.

By PAT SCHWARTZ

The statement came at the end of a week in which Mr Justice Goldstone, in ordering that Mrs Mafiri Maria Mhlongo be permitted to live with her husband, Mr Silika William Mhlongo, directed the registrar of the Supreme Court to "communicate the court's displeasure" to the Minister (Dr Koorhof) and to the West Rand Administration Board in regard to the action of Wrab officials who forced the husband to apply to court for the order.

What, in fact, has the outcry been about? What were the issues that prompted a judge to make such an order?

Leaving aside the unique inhumanity of a situation in which adult wives need permission to live with adult husbands, the reasons for Mr Justice Goldstone's displeasure can be found in a landmark decision of the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein last year.

The events of the past two weeks,

and, in fact, the past 10 months, have seemed, until this week, to reflect a remarkable unconcern on the part of the bureaucracy for the word of the highest court in the country.

On August 19, last year, in the case of Mrs Nanceba Komani, judges of the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein declared ultra vires a regulation requiring black women to have a lodgers permit or residence permit to live with their husbands who "qualified" to be in white-designated urban areas.

But, in the absence of a clear directive, officials seemed to be unable or unwilling to apply the Komani decision to other, identical cases brought before them.

In November and December last year, two further Supreme Court applications were brought.

In both cases, the West Rand Board gave notice that they were going to defend the case. In both they failed to do so and, after months of seemingly unnecessary delay and distress, they acknowledged that the applicants were entitled to the 10(1)(c) endorsements and duly granted them.

Five months after the important Komani judgment, on January 27, Mrs Ntemi Johannah Molise a woman in an identical situation to that of Mrs Komani, was endorsed out of the prescribed area of Johannesburg.

Her case was not handled simply by a stamp-wielding clerk, the matter was brought to the attention of two senior officials — the labour officer and the chief commissioner for the Witwatersrand who hears appeals. Still her rights were not granted.

To date, more than 40 similar cases have been referred by Johannesburg's Black Sash Advice Office to the Legal Resources Centre for action. Application has been made to the Supreme Court on behalf of six of the women concerned.

Now, it would appear, things will be changing.

Wrab chairman Mr Knoetze said yesterday there would be no further need for women to go to the Black Sash, to lawyers, or to the courts to get the precious 10(1)(c) endorsement.

Cases brought to Wrab's branches,

he said, would be treated with "entirely and understanding" and cases handled "strictly according to the letter of the law."

Earlier this week, Black Sash Advice Office supervisor, Mrs Sheena Duncan, had queried at whose door the blame for the cavalier treatment of the Appeal Court's Komani decision could be laid.

It was unclear, she felt, whether the lapse was on the part of the Minister or the officials responsible for refusing 10(1)(c) rights.

Dr. Koorhof, said Mrs Duncan, emphatically, "can't give this one as another example of his tortoiseshells."

"He himself is responsible. He can't shed this one by saying he can't move his bureaucracy."

The official attitude, said Mrs Duncan, seemed to be that the Komani judgment applied to the woman family only and had no relevance for anybody else.

Indeed, that was borne out by the fact that, in all their essential aspects, the cases of the dozens of women sent by the Black Sash to Wrab offices to apply for Section 10(1)(c) endorsements were identical.

Yet many of them had been stated by "various plays" and demands for documents and affidavits which are quite unnecessary.

And, after the endless comings and goings that the bureaucracy demands, many of them still ended up with permission refused and the dreaded stamp in the reference book declaring them "endorsed out."

Mrs Duncan emphasised that she did not blame the administration board for the situation.

"They are unable to make any policy decisions. They merely sit there doing which they are told. So I place the full responsibility for this on Dr Koorhof and his department."

Now at last, it appears, that this responsibility has been shouldered.

In Mr Knoetze's book, at least, the record is straight.

"What has gone before is water under the bridge. Sooner or later you must start collecting yourself and putting things right if they are wrong."

And that statement, will no doubt be greeted with heartfelt relief by the Komani and Molise and Mhlongos still to come.

MIDDLE-AGED Soweto couple have won their desperate seven-year battle through a maze of apartheid red tape to live legally together as man and wife — but their victory may have come too late for thousands of others.

Twelve years ago, Mrs. Tania Mhlongo moved to Johannesburg to live with her husband William — father of their four children. She lived in ever-present fear of a knock on the door and a rough demand, "Where's your man?"

On Tuesday, for the first time since her arrival, Mrs. Mhlongo, 41, can openly share with the man she married by traditional custom 27 years ago, after judgment handed down by the Rand Supreme Court by Mr. Justice Goldstone.

The judge, who instructed Administration Board officials to stamp or pass with the reassured Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1966, 10(1)(c) stamp, also directed the registrar to communicate the court's "pleasure" to both the West Rand Administration Board and to the Cabinet minister concerned, Dr. Koornhof, that the matter had come to court.

The effect of the judgment was to invalidate attempts by Wrab officials denying Mrs. Mhlongo the right to live legally in her own home.

Refused

The Mhlongo's battle to live together began seven years ago when Mrs. Mhlongo went to the Wrab Board in Johannesburg's Albert Street to legalise her residence — by then a years-old — in Johannesburg. The officials refused, denying her only a month-long "visitor's" permit, which was later extended

by another month. Mrs. Mhlongo stayed on, working as a domestic servant in Johannesburg's northern suburbs until, with the introduction of the R500 fine for employers of "illegal" workers in 1979, she lost her job.

Undaunted, but living in constant fear of pass raids which would have forced her back to Lydenberg, the Mhlongo's continued their battle approaching the Black Sash for help. Black Sash workers passed their case over to the Legal Resources Centre, which took it up in June last year.

Problems

But in August, despite a letter to Wrab from I.R.C. attorney, Mr. Geoff Buddener, Wrab officials gave her 72 hours to leave the Johannesburg area. The case came before Mr. Justice Goldstone on Tuesday. The result left Mr. Mhlongo weeping with joy — but not without problems.

Although she and four of their five children can now live legally in Soweto — their eldest son, born in 1956 is excluded, as are all sons over 18 and all married daughters — the couple have had to live in a room barely big enough for their bed and cupboard.

Because Mrs. Mhlongo was not, according to township officials, living legally in Soweto, the couple could not apply for a house. They are now free to, but the waiting list is almost five years long, so all but their youngest son, Mpho, will stay with Mrs. Mhlongo's mother in Lydenberg.

"The law is heavy. You can suffer greatly under it," an over-tired Mr. Mhlongo told the Sunday Tribune at his tiny Pimville, Soweto home this week. "Now we are free, these people have been very good to us (the Black Sash and their attorney). But we must have a

THE SIVUBWA NEWS PAPER

26 June 1981



The joyful Mhlongo's after being told they could live together legally

house. "I sang and danced when I heard what the court decided," Mrs. Mhlongo added. "But I must still be separated from my children because we have no house." The Supreme Court

judgment has done more than confirm the Mhlongo's right to live together. It has confirmed that administration boards throughout South Africa have been appointing the law by refusing to allow

Mhlongo to live with their husbands. This was first established when a Cape Town man, Yehi Komani, challenged in court the local administration board's legality in refusing to allow his wife to live

with him. In August last year, only days before Mrs. Mhlongo was ordered out of Johannesburg within 72 hours, Mr. Komani's case was heard by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, which upheld his appeal.

Since then, however, the Black Sash in Johannesburg alone has been approached by about 150 women or their husbands following Wrab refusal to recognize their right to live in urban areas. But, as the Black Sash's Mrs. Sheena Duncan pointed out this week, those approaching her or "represent a tiny minority of those whose rights the administration boards have refused to recognize."

Asked for comment yesterday, Dr. Koornhof said, "I've set certain targets and have set a process in motion. What I'm doing is a huge undertaking. It's led to the formation of the G105500 of Commission (which is studying the controversial new deal for urban blacks) and is going to go before the Cabinet."

"Until decisions have been taken, I think criticism of me is grossly unfair."

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.

2.6.1.2 C-CYCLE PARAMETER

The cycle parameter applies only to source elements. For differentiation 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 U option on the processor call statement.

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Woman *C. 7165 11/12/81* allowed to stay

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The Supreme Court este-
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 Comm. on the Court on
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 longer than 72 hours in the
 Penn. without the nec-
 essary permission.

The comm. on the Court
 heard that her husband, Dr.
 Gilbert Zuckerman, who
 had worked in Cape Town is
 a doctor since 1965 and qual-
 ified to live in the Penn.
 in terms of Section 10(c) of
 the Black Urban Areas
 Act.

Mr. Justice Brennan said
 there was no logical rea-
 son why the residence of a
 woman whose husband
 qualified to live in the ur-
 ban area should not be
 deemed to be lawful even
 though the woman could not
 prove to his residence at
 any specific site within a
 black residential area.

The judge said this conclu-
 sion only concerned the re-
 moval of black people from
 the prescribed area and
 did not prevent the enforced
 separation of families so
 that they are not com-
 pelled to reside apart at
 great distances.

Mr. Justice Brennan said
 black people would still
 have to comply with the law
 that their occupation of any
 particular site should be
 lawful.

Mr. P. S. in ZVI appeared for the
 State. Mr. D. G. Scott instructed by
 Solicitor-General Lullier. Moore
 appeared for Mr. S. C. Mr. Ju-
 stice Brennan and Mr. Justice Van
 Heerden presided.

Each item in a symbolic
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Right to stay in city after 14-year fight

ARCUS 11/12/81

208

Staff Reporter
 The Supreme Court has ruled that a black woman who has lived in a predominantly white neighborhood for 14 years has the right to stay there after a 14-year fight with the city to obtain a permit to occupy the property.

The court's decision in *Yapi v. City of Detroit* is a landmark ruling in the area of housing discrimination. The court held that the city's refusal to issue a permit to occupy the property to a black woman who had lived there for 14 years was an unconstitutional violation of the Equal Housing Opportunity Act.

Appeal

Cobol Source Statements

In March 1971, the Michigan State Police arrested a black woman who had lived in a predominantly white neighborhood for 14 years. She was charged with occupying the property without a permit. The case went to court, and the judge ruled in her favor, stating that she had a right to stay in the neighborhood because she had lived there for so long.

The COBOL program is inserted in comprehensive machine code generated

c.

The judge said that the appellant had lived in the neighborhood for 14 years and that she had a right to stay there. The judge also stated that the city's refusal to issue a permit to occupy the property was an unconstitutional violation of the Equal Housing Opportunity Act.

The absence of both elements in this is pe

d.

The judge referred to a recent judgment in the case of *N. O. Yaman* as authority for his ruling. He stated that the appellant's husband was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and that she had lived in the neighborhood for 14 years.

House

In his judgment, the judge stated that the appellant's husband was a member of the NAACP and that she had lived in the neighborhood for 14 years. He stated that the city's refusal to issue a permit to occupy the property was an unconstitutional violation of the Equal Housing Opportunity Act.

'Elastic'

The judge added that the appellant's husband was a member of the NAACP and that she had lived in the neighborhood for 14 years. He stated that the city's refusal to issue a permit to occupy the property was an unconstitutional violation of the Equal Housing Opportunity Act.

Resident

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 decreed lawfully resident in the prescribed area.

The COBOL program is inserted in comprehensive machine code generated by the Michigan State Police. The program is available for use by other law enforcement agencies.

MIGRANT LABOUR, (SA) - Pass Laws - & Family Life

1982 - 1986

'Careless officials fail to uphold wives' rights'

THE Black Sash still receives complaints that some officials are not complying with an historic Appeal Court judgment establishing the right of the wives and children of some black men to live and work permanently in the cities.

So says Mrs Sheena Duncan in the Johannesburg Black Sash advice office report — and she goes on to slam "obstruction, authoritarianism and carelessness" of black administration boards in the area.

"Would they were as zealous in upholding the rights of those who have them as they are in enforcing influx control and endorsements out," she adds.

In 1980, Chief Justice Rumpff handed down an historic judgment which held that the wives and children of men with the legal right to permanently live and work in the cities, were also entitled to legal residence rights.

The Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, initially said the decision affected one case only, but later told officials to comply.

But Mrs Duncan said the Sash still receives complaints that these rights "are not being readily recognised and sometimes are still unlawfully refused".

She blames Dr Koorhof for these problems, charging that his instructions to officials were not clear enough and that they

avoided referring directly to wives and children.

The fact that some officials are still not granting the rights, says Mrs Duncan, is therefore "not surprising".

Mrs Duncan argues that this problem is only an example of actions by some administration board officials who, she says, refuse black people rights to which they are legally entitled.

She cites the case of a school teacher on the East Rand who took a holiday job and was mistakenly sent by his employer to register. This, she says, is unnecessary because black people who are working legally are now al-

lowed to take holiday jobs with the permission of their registered employer.

The teacher, says Mrs Duncan, "was sent to the pass office and endorsed out".

Mrs Duncan also reports anxiety about the progress of the Rikhotso case, which affects the rights of tens of thousands of long-service contract workers to a permanent city life.

The Witwatersrand Supreme Court upheld this right but the East Rand Administration Board has appealed to the Appellate Division.

"Thousands of men in the same position as Mr Rikhotso (the applicant) wait for a decision which will radically alter their lives," she says.

Report urges R130 m housing development

Plan to clean up Inanda gets a warm welcome

15/4/82

Mercury

208

Mercury Reporter

THE completion of a major plan to develop health and housing for 200 000 Inanda residents has been welcomed by politicians, State Health officials and Durban city councillors.

Although the plan has not been submitted in its final form to Dr Piet Koorhof, the Minister for Co-operation and Development, it is understood that the preliminary reports outline a plan to provide 20 000 houses in the area in its first five years at a cost of more than R130 million.

The plan has been drawn up by Horne and Glasson and Partners, a Durban planning company, on the instructions of the Department of Co-operation and Development

Initial development of the area would involve the construction of tertiary gravel roads and tarred secondary roads, the provision of water reticulation and pit latrines on every site, as well as the provision of basic community facilities such as schools

Alongside this, the report recommends that a start be made on the construction of major road networks, water reservoirs and water truck supply mains, truck sewer mains, as well as the provision of electricity and civic offices.

The plan to uplift Inanda follows a typhoid epidemic in the area in 1979 and this year's cholera epidemic where on both occasions emergency water facilities had to be supplied in order to prevent the further spread of disease.

The Natal Mercury, Thursday, April 15, 1982

Dr M G Gregersen, the deputy regional director of State Health, said she was delighted at any measures taken to improve the conditions for people living in Inanda.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal regional chairman of the PPP, said the sooner the Government implemented the plan to provide an infrastructure and suitable facilities for the people of Inanda the better.

'It is important that any evictions should stop considering the fact that the Government will be considering this major plan for the area,' Mr Frank Martin, senior MEC for Natal, said that any improvement in squatter areas was always welcome.

He said that he understood that both the De-

partment of Co-operation and Development and the KwaZulu Government had given their blessing to plans to uplift the area.

The Mayor of Durban, Councillor Sybill Holz, said 'It is the best news I have heard for a long time.'

Mrs Holz added 'It is also good news for the city of Durban where we have always had the threat of typhoid or cholera hanging over our heads.'

Mrs Lesley Sprague, chairman of the City Council's housing committee, said 'This is fantastic if it comes about'

'All we can do is hope that the Government will adopt the plan, especially as Durban draws a large number of workers from the area.'

No hope as father of 10 deported

ARGUS 27/4/82

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
Officials say they cannot help a man forcibly returned to Zimbabwe after about 25 years in South Africa, leaving his wife and 10 children in this country

His former employer, Mr Piet Hamman, a Brits farmer and lifelong supporter of the National Party, said: "It leaves a sick feeling in the stomach to see the implementation of certain policies"

He said Mr Philemon Sithole was arrested and repatriated to Zimbabwe last week

The eldest of his 10 children is 24

POLICY

The repatriation is part of South Africa's policy of returning all Zimbabwean black workers

South Africa blames this on Zimbabwe's failure to renew the labour agreement between the two countries, which lapsed last year.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said the fact that Mr Sithole claimed he had worked in South Africa since 1957 was not a ground for a request for exemption from repatriation

Asked whether the department could not regard the case as special for humanitarian reasons, he said all cases had humanitarian aspects.

The department was powerless because of Zimbabwe's ending of the labour agreement.

Mr Hamman said he deplored the fact that the authorities had washed their hands of the case and had refused to look after the wife and children

He would not eject the family, although many other farmers would.

He described the Government's action as "heartless" and a waste of manpower, as good farm workers were scarce

Mr Sithole had no connections with Zimbabwe and did not want to go back to a country which he did not regard as his own to swell the ranks of the unemployed, he said

by Mr. A.B. Sookul of (S.A.)

This Union formed in 1980 is present the Natal Branch of the Transport

(S.A.) NATIONAL UNION OF

Baby held with

forty-two pass offenders

by 1977/78 and with



Some of the women and children who appeared in court on pass and permit offences in Brakpan yesterday

ne: (021) 433658

By **SELLO RABOTHATA** *208*
Sowetan
 27/5/82

TWELVE MEN and 30 women, many of them with their babies, spent Monday night in prison after being arrested for permit and pass offences at a compound in Glenroy on the outskirts of Brakpan.

Among those who could not afford the fine imposed upon them in the Brakpan Magistrate's Court yesterday is Mrs Elizabeth Ngongo who with her baby will probably spend 40 days in prison.

A man is also believed to have died after he had been arrested for a pass offence in the same area on Saturday.

According to The SOWETAN'S informant the man is said to have died when he allegedly tried to escape from a police van taking them to the police station.

The Government mortuary in Springs said that the body of the man described was at the mortuary but details could not be given as the mortuary had no authority to do so.

Twenty-seven of the people arrested were charged under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Consolidated Act and 15 were charged under the same act and for reference book offences. Mr M Pretorius, before whom they appeared, fined 36 people R20 or 40 days in prison. Nine were referred to the Aid Centre, two cases were withdrawn and eight were cautioned and discharged.

Ten of the accused were arrested around the Brakpan town and townships. The rest of those who appeared in court are said to have been from the Ciskei and had come to their husbands working at the compound in Glenroy.

They were all arrested on Tuesday afternoon when police raided the compound and demanded passes and permits. Most of the women's husbands were at work at the time.

Monk Nkomo reports from Pretoria that Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council Chairman Mr Joseph Tshabalala yesterday warned local white township superintendents to stop putting our residents into police vans.

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Report 1980/81

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PLIGHT OF THE BLACK WIFE

Despite court rulings, black families fight for normal life

BLACK women are still being denied the legal right to live with their husbands in urban areas

This is happening despite an historic judgment delivered by the Appeal Court on August 19, 1980 which opened the way for thousands of black women and children to live legally with their husbands in the cities

Despite Mr Justice Goldstone's criticism of the West Rand Administration Board's refusal to properly implement the court's decision, and despite Wrab's 11-month-old promise to obey the law black women are still being refused the legal rights allowed to them by the Komani decision

In 1980 Mr Veli Willie Komani appealed against a Supreme Court dismissal of his claim that his wife was legally entitled to live with him in Cape Town. The appeal judge ruled that wives and children of men who qualified to be in the area did not require a lodger's permit from the township superintendent

Yet since that ruling the

RULES FOR URBAN FAMILY LIFE

EVERY black who comes into a white urban area is bound by provisions of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945

In terms of Section 10 (1) of the Act, blacks cannot stay in an urban area for more than 72 hours without proof that

- They have, since birth, resided there continuously
- They have worked there continuously for one employer for 10 years or have lawfully resided continuously in the area for 15 years
- They are either the wife, unmarried daughter, or son under the age of 18 years of any person who ordinarily resides with that person

Until the Komani case administration boards interpreted 'ordinarily resides' to mean that a wife or child must have a valid lodger's permit issued by the township superintendent

By ARLENE GETZ

Legal Resources Centre has handled the cases of 101 clients whose rights have been denied by Wrab

Some of these cases had to be taken to the Supreme Court and all but five of them have since been resolved

"Wrab is certainly being as obstructive as it possibly

can" Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, told the Sunday Express this week

"On Tuesday we had a case when a woman who qualified for Section 10 (1)(a), (b) and (c) rights went to the administration board's office with several affidavits

"The official read these affidavits and handed them



● Sheena Duncan
Wrab 'being obstructive'

back to her without saying a word. He simply left her standing there with a blank reference book"

An LRC lawyer confirmed that the problem of recognition of rights was still continuing

These matters were usually resolved when the centre wrote to Wrab or appealed to the Chief Commissioner, the department's senior representative in Johannesburg

But recently even this right had apparently become a privilege and Mrs Duncan reported that some of the people who approached the Black Sash for help have been refused leave to appeal on highly technical grounds

According to Wrab labour director Mr A E Steenhuisen all people had the right to appeal

In a prepared statement he also said that Wrab had adhered to the principles of the Komani case "and no problems are experienced in regard to any legal implications"

The main difficulty in granting Section 10 rights to wives and children had come about when applicants had not brought certain documentary proof, he said

Last September it seemed that black men who wanted to live and work in the cities had won a victory when Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto, was entitled to permanent residence rights because he had worked for one employer for more than 10 years

Mr Rikhoto was a contract worker, who, in terms of a 1968 government regulation had had to return to his homeland every year to renew his contract

This regulation, which affects thousands of black workers, had allowed administration board officials to argue that they had not been employed 'continuously' for 10 years, as their contracts were broken every year

The Rikhoto case could have paved the way for the granting of city residence rights to all these workers, but the East Rand Administration Board has appealed against the judgment and its application has been frozen pending the outcome of the appeal

A similar case, involving Mr Totosi Stanford Boo, was heard in the Cape Supreme Court last month

Like Mr Rikhoto, the court granted Mr Boo Section 10 rights but the local administration board did not contest the case

Now organisations that help those who fall foul of the country's complex influx control laws are hoping that the Boo case will set a precedent

However, a pessimistic note was sounded by Mrs Duncan, who believes that the Government might try to pass legislation that will eliminate Section 10 (1) (b) rights

~~208~~ 208 ~~208~~

Deportation breaks up man, wife, 10 children

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A Zimbabwean national who has lived and worked in South Africa for more than 25 years was separated from his wife and 10 children when South African authorities repatriated him to his home country last week.

Mr Philemon Sithole, who came to South Africa while he was still a young man, was arrested at his home at Skeerpoort, a farm in the Brits district, on Monday last week.

He was then detained at Brits till he was repatriated on Thursday.

His employer, Mr Piet Hamman, who described himself as a staunch National Party supporter, yesterday described the treatment meted to Mr Sithole as "absolutely bestial".

'Gestapo'

And he added "It's like the Gestapo — knocking on your door and bundling you out".

Mr Sithole has left behind on the farm his 47-year-old wife, Leah, and their 10 children. Jim, 24, Sofia, 21, Johannes, 18, Maria, 16, Suzan, 13, twins Julia, 11, and Miriam, Johanna, 8, Margaret, 6 and four year-old Piet, the baby of the family.

A distraught Mrs Sithole has been living alone with eight of their children in their five-roomed mud shack on the farm since the deportation of her husband — not knowing whether or not she will ever see her husband again.

Mrs Sithole also said she saw her husband on Thursday before his deportation.

He told her he would plead with the authorities to allow him to return his family within three weeks.

Mr Hamman said he always thought what the English press wrote about resettlements was "overblown" and that he believed resettlement was moving people from a position of squalor to something better.

"But when something personally affects you like this, it changes your attitude," he said.

He said Mr Sithole started working for him 11 years ago and was a "very good worker, one of the best".

"He has learnt many skills, including building and painting. I have been trying for years to get him permanent residence rights here but they always put him on a two-year contract.

"The last one expired and the police arrived last Sunday with no warning. I agreed to let my foreman take him into Brits. When they arrived they took him into custody. They wouldn't even let him sell his few assets so that he could get enough money to get his family to Zimbabwe.

"The police accompanied him back to get his few bits of clothing and the next thing I heard, he had been packed off to Zimbabwe. Now I sit with a family of 10 kids and the state will accept no responsibility at all.

"I won't just kick them off the farm but 90 percent of the people in my situation would. They just couldn't afford to keep a family like that," said Mr Hamman.

Registration c

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1981			
1979			
1978			112
1977			298
1976			298
1975			313
1974			315
1973			316
1972			..
1971			..
1970			..
	Total		

ASSOCIATION OF THE SALARIED STAFF OF THE KLIPFONTEIN ORGANIC PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Bill will 'strip babies of birthright'

202
206
21/9/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THOUSANDS of black babies born in prescribed urban areas will be deprived of their birthright to permanent residence under the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, according to the Institute of Race Relations

Black children born in urban areas will only qualify for permanent rights if both parents are classified as permanent urban residents, the institute says in a memorandum to the Parliamentary Commission on the Bill

Excluded from qualification will be urban-born infants whose father is a contract labourer or whose father's legal status is unknown

The number of children who will not qualify for permanent residence is not known, but about 60% of births in Soweto are estimated to be illegitimate

Added to these disqualified infants will be children born of marriages where one of the parents is not a qualified urban resident

At present any black who is born and bred in an urban area and who has proof to that effect qualifies to live there permanently, irrespective of whether his parents qualify under the Urban Areas Act or not

The Bill will further reduce the number of blacks qualifying for permanent residence by making it absolutely dependent on their having approved accommodation

"The tying of urban residence to approved accommo-

modation must be condemned on the strongest grounds the institute says

The acute shortage of housing will make it impossible for thousands of blacks to remain in urban areas, even though they qualify for permanent rights in all other respects

The Bill will introduce another impediment to qualification for permanent rights

At present blacks from "independent homelands" can qualify under section 10 (1)b of the Urban Areas Act, provided they have lived in an urban area for 10 continuous years or worked for the same employer for 10 consecutive years or have 15 years unbroken service in the area

In practice it has been difficult for contract workers from "independent homelands" to qualify because they are required to return to their homes for a month once a year. Until last year the return home was regarded as evidence of broken employment or broken residence

But in September last year the Supreme Court found that a contract worker Mr M T Rikhoto, qualified for permanent rights, even though he had returned to his home for a month each year

The judgement — which has been taken on appeal to the Appeal Court — held out the hope of qualification to thousands of contract workers

But the new Bill will end that hope by abolishing Section 10 (1)b and by limiting the right to qualify to South African citizens who lived lawfully in an urban area for continuous 10 years

The value of paramedics

IT COSTS more than R10,000 to train one Medical Emergency Assistant of the Johannesburg Ambulance Service. At present more than 50% of ambulance attendants following a paramedical course are black

● Report — Page 7

MIDWEEK HomeFinder

Tomorrow is Wednesday and that means it is time again for the Rand Daily Mail Homefinder. For all those who dream of their place in the sun it is the most efficient and easy way to find an ideal house

Convenient Midweek Homefinder is the country's biggest midweek photographic marketplace for a house. It is in the Mail tomorrow and every Wednesday

Court yesterday before she admitted shooting near an affair.

sband t told



Inquiry into family life

ARGUS 21/1/83
208

By SUE GARBETT, Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Government is so concerned about the breakdown of traditional family life in South Africa that it has appointed a working committee to investigate the situation

The roles of religion, education and sport in bringing the South African family back together are just three of the aspects which will be investigated by the committee in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning

Committee chairman and head of social planning Dr Hennie Fourie said "The family unit of today is not as we remember it This has prompted us to look at the family on a national basis in all race groups"

He added "Our main objective is to devise family enrichment programmes for all population groups"

When asked how the committee would be able to reconcile with its intention the pass laws and Group Areas Act which have had a detrimental effect on the family life of so many South Africans, Dr Fourie said "We will be looking at everything"

He said one of the Government's main concerns was the acute shortage of social workers to help cope with child abuse, incest and related concerns

It is believed that statistics released recently on the rocketing divorce rate, child abuse, the increasing number of couples who live together without marriage, and the incidence of children born out of wedlock worried the Government to the extent that it decided to initiate action.

The statistics do paint a frightening picture of a society in turmoil as changing lifestyles and roles play havoc with the traditional picture many have treasured for so long of family life

One of the saddest statistics involves children, for in the 10 years from 1970 to 1980 (the latest figures available) the number of white children involved in divorces rose from 11 098 to 21 039 There are no comparative figures available for the black, coloured and Indian communities

In the same period white children born out of wedlock increased from 2 628 to 3 437. In the coloured community the increase was about 500 births, while in the Indian community the number has risen from 1 419 to 2 461

The number of white people living together without getting married has more than quadrupled in the same 10-year period In 1970, 12 211 people chose to live outside wedlock while in 1980 the figure rose to 53 260

+ (11)
F-W

Squatter told State not at fault

CAPE TOWN — A Langa Commissioner told a KTC squatter who pleaded guilty to being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission that she was not the responsibility of the South African Government.

Mrs Patricia Papiyana (33) was told this by Mr W Fourie after she had said in mitigation that there was no food in Transkei for her two young children. A doctor had told her they were suffering from TB.

She was sentenced to a fine of R60 (or 60 days) conditionally suspended for a year.

As her children played on the floor of the court room, Mrs Papiyana said she earned R40 a month and that her husband had deserted her eight months ago.

Mrs Papiyana must leave the Peninsula within the next two weeks if she cannot obtain permission from the administration board to stay.

More than 50 KTC squatters, including 35 women, most of whom were holding babies, appeared in the court yesterday. They were among the 242 squatters arrested at the KTC camp on Friday.

Although charges of failing to produce the necessary documentation on demand were withdrawn, fines of nearly R1 000 were paid.

Representatives from the British Consulate, West German Government, community groups, the Black Sash and clergymen were in the court — Sapa.

Plan to split Zimbabwe claimed

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean dissidents have abducted 20 children from a school in south-east Matabeleland and taken them across the border into Botswana.

A government spokesman said the children were taken from a school near Kezi, close to the Botswana border, on Saturday.

Captured dissidents interviewed last week by Zimbabwean journalists described a training camp at Píkwe in Botswana, allegedly set up by former guerrillas from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimliba forces.

TRANSIT CAMP

The camp, they claimed, was used for training dissidents and as a transit camp for those rebels taken to South Africa for further military training.

They had said the camp was known to the top hierarchy, and that recruits had come via the party's offices in Bulawayo.

The Zimbabwe Director of Information, Mr Austin Nyoka, has meanwhile disclosed that captured dissidents have spoken of a plan to split the country and form a secessionist state in Matabeleland where Mr Nkomo draws most of his support.

ARMS CACHES

The spokesman also reported that dissidents operating in the same area as the abduction set up a construction equipment worth 775 000 at a mine.

They assaulted an employee at another mine, accusing him of being a "sell-out".

The spokesman added that a number of arms caches had been uncovered in the Filabusi district, following information given by senior officials of Mr Nkomo's party who were arrested in the mining town of Gwanda last week.

Student concern at UCT decision

Argus 3/3/83

Education Reporter
THE SRC of the University of Cape Town has called on the University Council to reconsider a decision to restrict them from holding meetings to discuss issues relating to allegations against staff or administration.

The SRC claims it cannot abide by the decision as it infringes its obligation to represent student interests.

The university administration recently agreed to the establishment of a committee of inquiry to investigate any complaints against members of staff and administration. This would be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor on an ad hoc basis.

Ignored

Mr Anton Richman, SRC president, said these decisions completely ignored students' objections which had been submitted to the council.

"We opposed the fact that there is no assurance of any student representation on the committee of inquiry and the fact that the findings of the committee will not be made public.

"If students are not represented on the committee, and if its findings are confidential, we will be put in a situation where legitimate student grievances are lost in the university bureaucracy.

"Fair man"

"The SRC is now prohibited from holding meetings of the student body, if and when such matters arise, and the student press is prohibited from publicising such issues until the vice-

chancellor is happy for us to do so.

"While we are sure that the current vice-chancellor is a very fair man, we feel it necessary to jealously guard our right to consult at any time with our constituency, the student body, in order to discuss issues, to gauge student feeling and to receive a mandate for action.

"This rule prevents us from doing so and puts us in an untenable position because a situation could easily arise where we would be obliged to go against this rule," he said.

Member

The vice-chancellor and principal of the University, Dr Stuart Saunders, who is also a member of the university council, said the matter was still under discussion in the university.

"There is no attempt by anyone to block the expression of legitimate student grievances.

"But it is necessary to ensure that neither the staff nor the students can be subject to unjust and unsubstantiated public accusations before they are properly tested.

"The university is committed to freedom of speech and expression and to fair play."

Juluka fans on their feet

By TONY JACKMAN

JULUKA could probably fill the Good Hope Centre with thousands of ecstatic people for nights on end — even without Steve Kekana and Harari on the same bill.

The band — fronted by Johnny Clegg and Sipho Mchunu — have become high fashion since their entry into the British single charts with Scatter-

Fear on rights of black wives

Political Staff

MRS Helen Suzman today warned that the Government could be contemplating introducing harsh aspects of the controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill piecemeal by amending existing legislation.

The warning followed a "baffling" reply by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to a question asked by Mrs Suzman MP (PFP Houghton) in the Assembly yesterday.

Mrs Suzman asked whether Dr Koornhof intended introducing legislation to counter the court decisions in the Koman and Rikhoto cases which gave wives of contract workers rights to live in so-called "white South Africa".

REPLY

Dr Koornhof replied "Legislation will be introduced during the current session to ensure orderly settlement in terms of, inter alia, the availability of work and residence, will take place."

In an interview, Mrs Suzman said the Government should realise the people coming to the towns "are not criminals, they are refugees from poverty".

Mrs Suzman found the reply baffling and hoped Dr Koornhof was not contemplating introducing the strict influx control provisions of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill piecemeal.

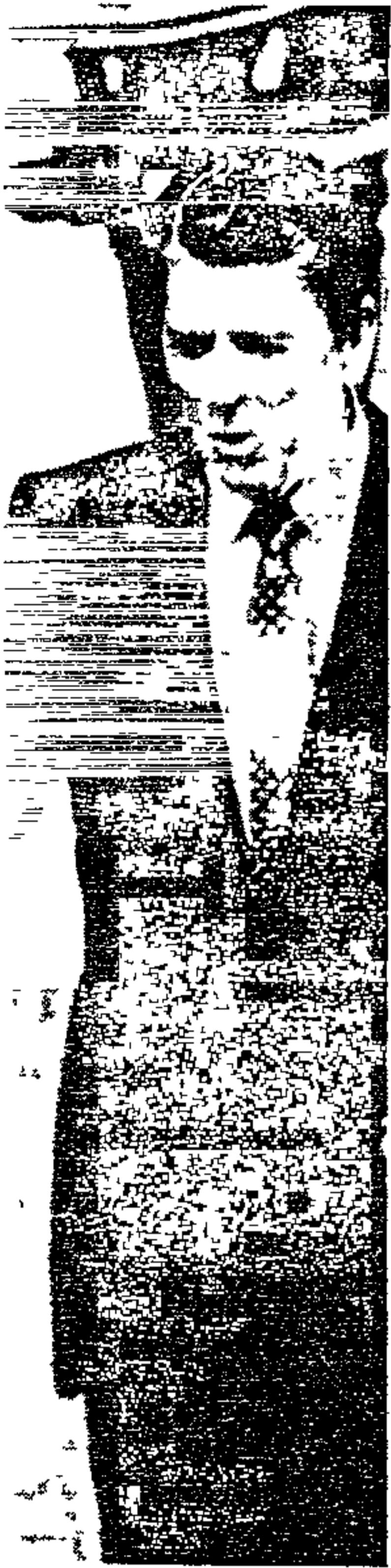
WAITING

"We must wait and see what he is contemplating. The Minister must take cognisance of the fact that the provisions of the Bill are totally unacceptable," she said.

Mrs Suzman said she hoped that the legislation "did not attempt the impossible of trying to stem the process of urbanisation brought on by poverty in the rural areas".

USA killer storm

DUNDEE BUTCHERY
STATION ROAD, WYNBERG
PHONE 77 4505



... is escorted by American in Williamsburg at the nation summit.

new world

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Is South Africa tightening the influx control screws? Transkei, impoverished and awash with 200 000 jobless men and women, is being squeezed to take back the thousands of Transkeians who have slipped into the Western Cape in search of a livelihood. Anthony Duigan reports.

Transkei fears new drive to step up influx control

Star 30/5/83

Handwritten notes: 208, 104, 333, 201

Transkei, hard-pressed by a damaging drought and an unemployment rate of 25 percent, fears it is on the receiving end of a new drive to reinforce rigid influx control

The strongest indications of the SA Government's intentions of keeping rural blacks out of urban areas are the moves to repatriate Western Cape squatters to Transkei.

This has angered Transkei because it has been tied to a job creation programme originally intended to take up some of the unemployed thousands inside the territory

The background to the growing row over the job creation programme is

● In July last year — at South Africa's suggestion — Transkeian planning officials put forward proposals for a R13,6 million scheme to employ 7 500 people for a two-year period on public works projects. Present official estimates put the number of unemployed in the Transkei at 200 000 of the 750 000 workforce.

PRIORITY

In view of this, the Transkei Government ranked the Special Employment Action Programme (SEAP) as the top priority in its development programme

● Six months later, in January this year the SEAP was raised by South Africa for the first time at a meeting between the two Governments in Umtata. South Africa put forward the programme it was prepared to fund — 3 000 temporary jobs for the unemployed in Transkei and 1 000 jobs for Transkeian squatters in the Western Cape.

● The Transkei Government, deeply disappointed with the outcome of the SEAP, pointed out that unless emphasis was placed on giving jobs to the unemployed inside the territory, the idea might take hold that the jobless had to move to the Western Cape just to ensure work inside the Transkei

● Despite the Transkei's objections, South Africa pushed ahead with its three-to-one job option — and raised the spectre of forced repatriation. At a meeting between the two governments on February 9 in Umtata, Dr G de V Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, put the job deal forward almost as an ultimatum

There were 60 000 "illegal" blacks in the Western Cape (the majority from Transkei) and no possibility of any further townships being built there, Dr Morrison said. These people had to return to where they came from

Transkei officials reiterated their view that people from the Transkei would continue to pour into the Western Cape unless significant job creation programmes were put into action for the masses of unemployed inside the territory.

But the working document on the SEAP put forward by the SA officials over-rode these objections. It contained a detailed bureaucratic list of "tasks" to be undertaken, including the listing of all "illegal" Transkeians in the Western Cape, procedures for formal repatriation measures for them and "contingency plans for handling disturbances" when the removal of the squatters began

● Another meeting — in Cape Town nine days later — was addressed by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, and attended by top security police officers and officials of Dr Koornhof's department

At the time, police and officials had begun clearing squatters out of their camps in the Western Cape. Six hundred shacks in the KTC camp were demolished just prior to the meeting and the Transkei delegation expressed its deep concern at the timing of the police

action. Why did the Western Cape Administration Board repeatedly time the demolition of shacks and the harassment of squatters to coincide with visits by Transkei officials and Cabinet Ministers, they asked

Since then further demolitions have taken place and arguments over the SEAP continue. To date 2 500 people inside Transkei have started work under the SEAP but the heat is still on the Western Cape squatters to return to Transkei.

Differences between South Africa and Transkei now centre on the right of the Transkei consul in Cape Town to decide who is Transkeian and who not. "We reserve the right to question all the so-called illegal Transkeian squatters and those whom we do not recognise as Transkeians and who have no land rights in Transkei are not acceptable to us," said one official

ABUSE

"The whole SEAP system is now open to abuse because of the RSA's actions," said another official. "Who can argue that these squatters can make a voluntary choice about being recruited to work in Transkei (this was the option agreed on finally in discussion between SA and Transkei), when they are continually being subjected to coercion and duress by the police and hounded out of their shelters and arrested in cold, rainy weather

"The nasty fact is that South Africa has taken a worthwhile seed (the SEAP), which might have produced something good, and damaged it"

Mr Deon Richter, chief development adviser to the SA Department of Foreign Affairs, confirmed that the jobs-repatriation issue had not yet been finally settled. Discussions between the two Governments were continuing, he said

CAPE Times 6/6/83

SA pact with neighbours likely

Political Staff

SOUTH Africa's current carrot-and-stick offensive to flush out the African National Congress from its neighbouring States could lead to the signing of non-aggression pacts with at least four States, according to informed sources

According to the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, he is already involved in an "ongoing process" of negotiation with Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique to reach agreement on the non-utilization of each of their territories as springboards for subversion

Understanding

Mr Botha said a satisfactory "basis of understanding" had already been reached with Swaziland, while Friday's talks with his Lesotho counterpart, Mr E R Sekhonyana, held "good potential" for the implementation of a "clear and concrete" agreement on non-subversion reached at the meeting

The Foreign Minister said, however, that it would be difficult to reach an agreement while countries like Lesotho were demanding the social and economic

as well as the political liberation of South Africa and declaring that they were at war with the Republic

Mr Botha said that while he was not prepared at this stage to say when he would meet again with his counterparts in Botswana and Mozambique, satisfactory agreements in principle had been reached with both countries

He was waiting to hear from them as to how these could be implemented in practice

While Mr Botha did not elaborate on what form the implementation of non-subversion agreements would take, a diplomatic source said that an agreement could extend to mutual inspection of each of their territories to ensure that hostile parties were not maintaining a presence there

South Africa has apparently given assurances to its neighbouring States that in return for such action, it would pull back on its "destabilizing" tactics

Mr Botha confirmed yesterday that representatives of the security forces and police of South Africa and Lesotho would have further talks as a matter of urgency this week to find a "practical formula"

for implementing Friday's agreement between the two countries to clamp down on insurgents operating from their territories

Mr Botha said that while the current initiative was in line with the repeated undertaking by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha that he was prepared to sign non-aggression treaties with neighbouring States, Mr Botha said he would prefer to call them non-subversion agreements

The agreement in principle reached between Mr Pik Botha and his Lesotho counterpart on Friday is likely to have far-reaching implications for the activities of the ANC in Lesotho and the Lesotho Liberation Army in South Africa

Campaign

The diplomatic and military campaign to drive back the ANC from South Africa's borders follows last month's bomb blasts in Pretoria and Bloemfontein and the snap South African Air Force strike into Maputo

However, it is clear that South Africa will also use economic muscle to achieve its objectives

● Bid to heal relations, page 2



Laura Armstrong

'Mum ... I love you'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — "To the greatest mum in the world I love you, Laura"

These were the words written on the back of a photograph that attractive Laura Armstrong of Blackheath, Johannesburg, gave her mother, Mrs Heather Armstrong

Laura, who would have turned 21 in two weeks' time, died in yesterday's aircraft crash near Kuils River

Her mother should also have been on board the aircraft but her employer had given her an air ticket to fly down before her son's wedding for a rest, because she had been ill

Just after noon yesterday she greeted her former husband, Irvine, her mother-in-law Patricia, her brother-in-law, Gordon, and her daughter and family friends who had attended the wedding

Critical

Soon after, seven people were dead and two critically injured after the aircraft had plunged to the ground near Kuils River

"I just cannot believe it," a shattered Mrs Armstrong said before flying back to Cape Town to be with her former husband who is in a serious condition

◆◆◆◆ To page 2



SEVEN were killed in twin-engine crash

The aircraft and friends Johannesburg had attended at Fish Hoek day

Last toll stood at seven dead are Mrs Armstrong, 70, Armstrong, na Armstrong, Lorraine W who was the Jeanette Armstrong Grant and his baby, Lois

The two who have been to the Tygerdal with serious are Mr Irvine and Mrs T

The crash when the p

Foul crash

Own JOHANNESBURG died on Saturday light aircraft the Pilanesberg City and area

The accident large section vaal, as far Botswana

The names been released. Meanwhile, teams were power which fied train service

Aviation registered in agency Service runway at when it hit the

Jobfinder
Read **JOBFINDER** with today's Cape Times. On Wednesday Midweek Homefinder will appear with the Cape Times



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
SEE US ON PAGE 15 FOR

Nine held after demo

Staff Reporters

ONE ANTI-NUCLEAR demonstrator was tear-gassed by a Riot Control Squad policeman and nine others were arrested for allegedly contravening the Internal Security Act during a demonstration in Greenmarket Square in the City on Saturday morning

The demonstration by about 50 Koeberg Alert members to draw attention to yesterday's World Environment Day included a mime consisting of a "funeral" and "die-in" of actors dressed as mutants

A woman was sprayed with tear-smoke from an aerosol can after police had told her and others to disperse

A witness said yesterday that the policeman had sprayed the tear-smoke from a distance of less than a metre

Two middle-aged men who watched the incident said the teargassing was "totally uncalled for"

Captain Gerhard van Rooyen, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said the nine had been released from custody on Saturday on bail of R100. They would appear in the Magistrate's Court today

He confirmed that a policeman had sprayed a woman with tear-smoke

● Picture, page 3

'Let city blacks Keep families'

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE Urban Foundation has urged the Government not to introduce a law to hamper attempts by workers who qualify for city rights in terms of the Rikhoto judgment to have their families in the cities.

The foundation welcomed Dr Piet Koornhofs statement that the Government would implement the Rikhoto judgment.

But it said new legislation linking the right of families to come to the cities with the possession of 'approved accommodation' could 'create an unnecessarily negative impression if enacted at this time'.

"We are convinced the Government does not wish to give recognition to the separation of husband wife and family or to strengthen the migrant labour system" the foundation said, adding that the Government's new housing policy had "shown (its) bona fides in this regard".

It also urged employers to redouble efforts to provide housing for workers.

It said the decision to link families city rights to the availability of "suitable" accommodation would pose 'a special challenge to the private sector to actively expand its role in the provision and financing of housing'.

'After all, workers affect

ed by the Rikhoto judgment have shown by length of service that they are a stable and loyal component of the free market system.

On the Government's decision to accept the judgment the foundation said this 'represents a clear sign that South Africa is abandoning the idea that urbanisation can be wished away or controlled purely by punitive measures'.

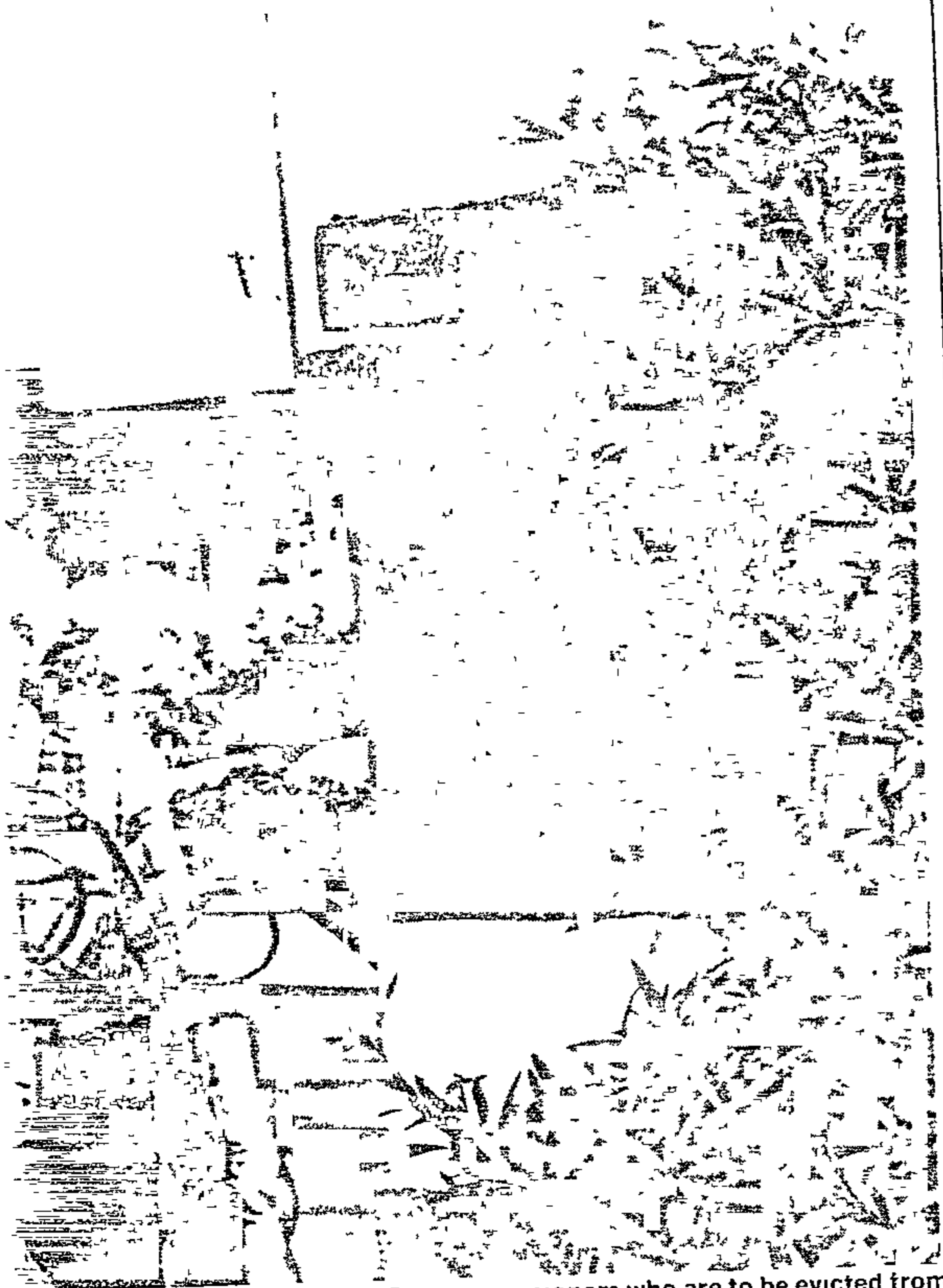
It hoped this 'may be the starting point for a positive urbanisation strategy which together with an economically viable decentralisation effort, will direct us into a more rational and stable future'.

The foundation said workers who qualified in terms of Rikhoto "have shown to a high degree that they can adapt to an urban environment".

They were all employed had housing and "had also loyally complied with an extremely difficult process of legal prescriptions". The 1968 regulation denying them city rights was "an error which has now been corrected".

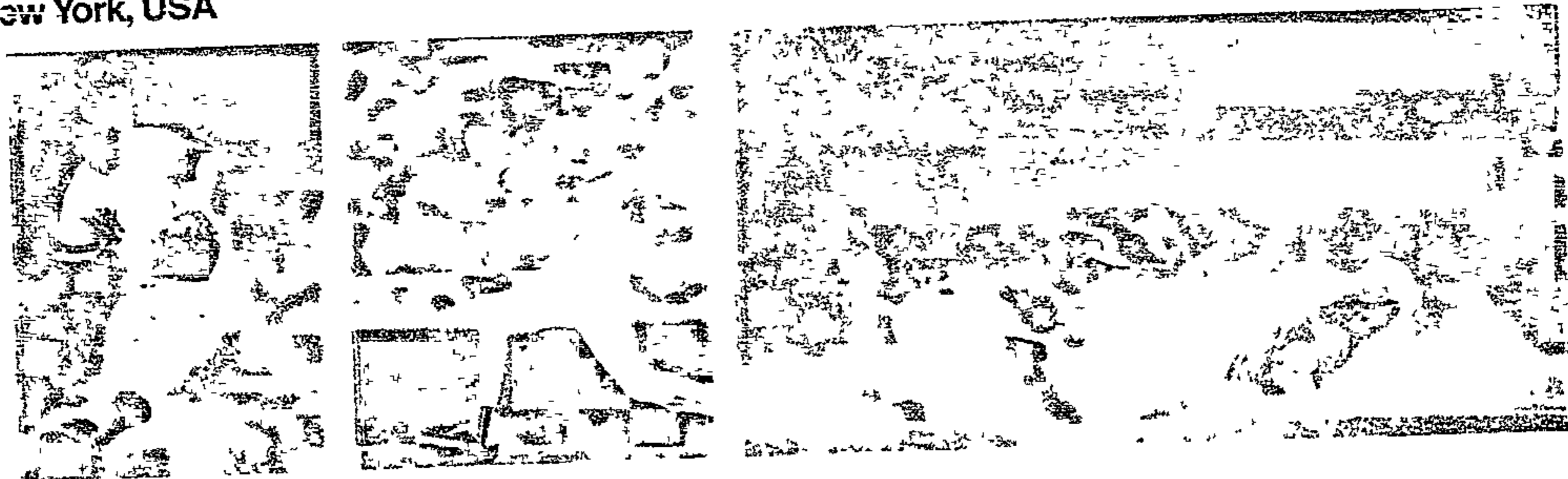
The foundation also commended the Legal Resources Centre, which argued the Rikhoto case before the Supreme and Appeal Courts "for showing so effectively that the system can be used to beat the system".

● See Page 6



1 years She is one of the many Springs pensioners who are to be evicted from the on-rand parking garage and shopping complex in the city centre

New York, USA



etion...satisfaction

Wrab denies a pregnant woman shelter

208

A WOMAN, seven months pregnant, who has been sleeping in the open veld in Kiptown with her husband and two children could not be given accommodation by the West Rand Administration Board yesterday because she had lost her reference book

A tent to house the family temporarily was pitched in a coloured area by the Witwatersrand Council of Churches late yesterday

Mrs Esther Mtotoba, born in Johannesburg and married to a man with Section (10)1(a) rights (those born in a white area are permitted permanent residence there) could not be given temporary accommodation by the Wrab because she lost her reference book and has to prove her right to be there

The Mtotoba family and many others were discovered by the Rev Cecil Begbie, vice-chairman of the WCC yesterday when he and other members, including a local practitioner Dr Abubaker Asvat, visited the area

The Mtotoba family was taken to the Pimville Administration Board offices where Mr Begbie and Dr Asvat appealed to the township manager, Mr J A Bronkhorst, to give them temporary accommodation

Mr Bronkhorst said there was nothing he could do to help Mrs Mtotoba and suggested that she ask for a copy of her identity documents or her registration number from the offices of Co-operation and Development to prove her right to be in the area

He suggested the Mtotoba family report to

his office again on Monday morning

A request by Mr Begbie for permission to pitch a tent to house the family temporarily was turned down by Mr Bronkhorst, who said "I have been given strict instructions by the authorities not to allow any more tents to be pitched in this area... because we have to combat squatting"

He said there were no more prefab units available at the Fred Clark emergency camp for squatters because Wrab had run out of building material

Mr Begbie then appealed to members of the Good Shepherd in Eldorado Park who agreed that a tent could be pitched on their premises to provide the family with temporary accommodation

The case of the Mtobas is no different from that of many others sleeping in the veld behind the Kiptown market every night

Some claim the sky has been their roof for more than two years

Mrs Mabel Davidson, a 60 year-old woman who also claims to have Section (10)1(a) rights shares a disused panel-van with her son and his wife and lives by scavenging food from dustbins near the Kiptown fruit market

She claims she lived alone in the van until a few months ago when she was sexually attacked by a group of men

Her son and his wife, who shared a chicken stall with several others, then decided to move in with her

Mr Begbie also referred Mrs Davidson's case to Mr Bronkhorst, who agreed to meet her at his office on Monday morning

SHOCK REPORT

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OF THE FAN

55/11

208

City Press

10/7/83

By BARRY STREEK

FAMILY life is dead for most South Africans.

Traditional families - parents living together and with their children - just do not exist

This is the stunning conclusion of four experts, writing in the latest edition of the journal "Work In Progress"

And, even more shocking, is that one expert says it will take generations to undo the damage.

Expert No 1, Black Sash president Sheena Duncan, says migrant labour and the pass laws had destroyed families in urban communities over the last 20 years

"The destruction of family life is now probably the most fundamental problem facing any democratic government coming to power in the future.

"The rebuilding of our society will not be achieved overnight.

"The foundations have crumbled and it will be generations before the damage can be undone"

Mrs Duncan says many South Africans have lost all understanding of normal family organisation and gave up the struggle long ago

"There is no advantage to the state of matrimony It just created more worries

"Men and women who will never be able to live together see no point in marriage

"They form casual relationships and the 50 percent illegitimacy rate in Soweto is an indication of this

"We have a national disaster on our hands and it is quite clear that developments in the foreseeable future will aggravate the crisis

Expert No 2, researcher Joanne Yawitch says in the country's rural areas



women are heads of their households and that male authority was no more than a formality

It seems, she says, that more and more young women prefer to stay single

"Girls who are

Killed b

say the

married and have husbands in cities are struggling as I do. Many are suffering as I do," one unmarried woman told her

Although there was a decline in the number of women opting for marriage, Government policy towards the urban family and women "does not take any of this into account"

"Government urban policy assumes the existence of families in townships"

She concludes "The nuclear family does not exist for the majority of people"

Expert No 3, Wits social anthropologist Davis Webster, reviewing the book "Fami-

THE DEATH OF THE FAMILY

City Press 10/7/83

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women are heads of their households and that male authority was no more than a formality.
 It seems, she says, that more and more young women prefer to stay single. "Girls who are

Killed by apartheid, say the experts

marrned and have husbands in cities are struggling as I do. Many are suffering as I do," one unmarried woman told her

Although there was a decline in the number of women opting for marriage, Government policy towards the urban family and women "does not take any of this into account"

"Government urban policy assumes the existence of families in townships"

She concludes "The nuclear family does not exist for the majority of people"

Expert No 3, Wits social anthropologist Davis Webster, reviewing the book "Fami-

lies Divided", on migrant labour in Lesotho, by David Murray, says the book shows that women are the final repositories of the accumulative oppression of an unfeeling economic and political structure in Southern Africa.

Expert No 4, Anne Mullins, who interviewed women in the laundry industry says because it cannot be argued the nuclear family unit - parents and their kids - is the norm, the word "household" would be a more accurate term than "family"

Estimates of the average size of a "family" in Soweto range from 6 to as high as 29.

"Clearly, this hous-

ing situation is not compatible with the existence of nuclear families."

Half the people she interviewed lived in households headed by women.

The absence of family life was reflected by the fact that grandmothers rather than mothers played a significant role in child care

While low wages and the migrant labour system put considerable limits on the family ideal for Africans, housing shortages, forms of child care and female-headed households also play a role.

"These are the creations of apartheid society," she says

CAN TITLES 9/8/83 (209) 100-206

Families Limited

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The major effect of the Rikhoto judgment would be seriously circumscribed by a bill which would limit the number of families able to join contract workers granted urban residence rights in terms of the judgment, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday

Speaking during debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, Mrs Suzman said that by setting the availability of approved accommodation as a condition for families to join contract workers in urban areas, the bill made it extremely difficult for them to take advantage of the Rikhoto decision — Sapa

Clash on Urban Backs

Parliamentary Staff

The Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, which led to sharp clashes about the rights of urban blacks and homeland consolidation, has passed its final stage in the Assembly

During yesterday's third reading debate, Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to state clearly what the Government planned in black housing

Mr Olivier said it was not good enough for the Government to say families of contract workers with urban residential rights would be allowed into urban areas only if housing was available

'Koornhof has harmed own image'

He asked whose fault it was that there was a backlog in black housing. The Minister should give an indication of what the Government envisaged in regard to housing

On the issue of the proposed excision of the Moutse district from Lebowa for incorporation

action to place people under the authority of another government against their will

The Minister of Co-operation and Development had harmed his own image by withholding certain facts until the information was dragged from him — "like milk-

his party was not satisfied with the effect of the Rikhotso judgment on the position of urban blacks

The Government should introduce legislation to restore the previous situation under which certain restrictions were applied

Replying to the debate, Dr Koornhof rejected op-

into Kwandebele, Mr Olivier said his party did not favour the creation of independent black states

The creation of an independent Kwandebele would solve nothing

His party would under no circumstances approve forced removals

Nor would it approve any

ing a dry cow"

Mr Olivier said that in the light of the Ingwavuma case an impression had been created that the Bill represented an attempt to sidestep the Appeal Court's judgment

Mr Z P le Roux (NP Pretoria West) rejected Mr Olivier's arguments and said he had made un-



Dr Piet Koornhof



Mr Nic Olivier

Specialists

CP accused of double-edged attitude to Nationalist policy

THE Conservative Party accused the Government on the one hand of being racist and on the other of being integrationist, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof

Replying to the third reading debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amen-

these two accusations against the Government in whichever way it suited them

"The Conservative Party has only one aim and that is to get rid of its frustration and take over the Government of this country," he said

Referring to the Progressive Federal Party,

"All the National Party did was to acknowledge the existence of different nations"

The Kwandebele people had asked for independence by the end of 1984 and he was sure other nations would follow suit

The results of the proposed legislation would be positive as it would bring about greater sta-

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WEEKEND SPECIALS

Govt is warned of new debacle

Parliamentary Staff

THE Government was heading for another Ingwavuma/Kangwane debacle in its consolidation proposals affecting Moutsie district, Opposition speakers warned

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill, Mrs Helen Suzman said the Moutsie people strongly objected to being sliced out of Lebowa and being incorporated in Kwandebile

Deputations from Moutsie had told her that the entire population opposed a change in the status quo. Many had title deeds to their land and some believed there were mineral deposits on their land because the area ran parallel to the Witbank reef

SHOCKED

The people feared for their rights if they were to be incorporated into Kwandebile

Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) said he was "shocked" at the Government's handling of the affair. The sovereignty of Parliament was being used to circumvent the Appeal Court's judgment on the Ingwavuma/Kangwane affair

The "vastly expensive, totally disrupting" consolidation plans were all conceived in the ideological interests of apartheid and could therefore not be supported, Mrs Suzman said.

Bill puts blacks in 'Catch 22 situation'

ARGUS 9/8/83

Parliamentary Staff

THE Rikhoto judgment would be "seriously circumscribed" by a Bill which made it extremely difficult for contract workers families to gain access to towns, according to Mrs Helen Suzman

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, Mrs Suzman said certain clauses imposed conditions which the Appeal Court did not lay down and which had not previously formed part of Section 10 (a) rights

According to the Bill a contract worker's family can only live in a town if there is "approved accommodation"

DIFFICULT

This made it "extremely difficult" for a contract worker's family to take advantage of the rights acquired under the Rikhoto judgment, though the judgment itself was not affected

It was common knowledge that there was no available housing or lodgings in any urban area for blacks

"To make use of Rikhoto, blacks will have to rely on the decision of officials to make accommodation available — Section 10 (1) (b) does not give blacks a legal right to demand accommodation," she said

Some "lucky workers" would have employers who would help them



Mrs Helen Suzman

cope with officialdom and to obtain accommodation, but the rest were in a "Catch 22 situation"

Numerous court cases had been fought at great expense to win a black man the elementary right of living with his wife and children in an urban area and all too often victory in the courts had been "deliberately countered" by an obstructive bureaucracy, almost to the extent of civil disobedience

In one case it took two years to implement the Appeal Court's decision and now "delaying tactics" were again being employed

Applications were made to come back time and again, information

which was on file already was demanded and Administration Boards used criteria which the Appeal Court did not lay down.

"The whole issue is chaotic and confusing," Mrs Suzman said, calling on the Minister of Co-operation and Development to clear up "inconsistencies and uncertainties."

Mrs Suzman asked Dr Koornhof to spell out the position of citizens of independent homelands, who had entered urban areas as contract workers under the Labour Act and Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, not as citizens of Venda, Ciskei, Transkei or Bophuthatswana

She also asked for an assurance that the Government would not make retrospective amendments or amendments which would prevent workers from obtaining Section 10 (1) (b) rights

The new clauses were an extension of "totally discriminatory laws" which applied only to blacks, limiting their mobility and causing "untold misery" in South Africa

ARGUS 16/12/83
~~206~~ ~~208~~

ARGUS 16/12/83

Big wage rise, yet blacks worse off — study

Staff Reporter

WHILE real black wages rose enormously in the past decade, most blacks may be even worse off now, a University of Cape Town study suggests

The study by UCT economics student Mr Stephen Devereaux is part of the second Carnegie inquiry into poverty and development in Southern Africa, co-ordinated by the South African Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru)

Mr Devereaux did not dispute that real black wages rose enormously over the past decade and that relaxed job reservation and a growing need for skilled labour had led to increased black upward mobility

TRAPPED

But the positive trends did not alleviate the poverty of most blacks, he found. Rising wages may have been offset by rising unemployment and hardship among those excluded from education and employment opportunities, particularly in the homelands

"The positive argument that blacks gained substantially from wage rises and upward mobility applies only to those fortunate enough to be absorbed into modern sector employment

"For the rest, possibly the majority, who remain trapped in low-employment rural areas, facing malnutrition and disease, little has changed"

'Pass raids often trap the innocent'

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 10 percent of African adults in the Peninsula are likely to be arrested in any given year under South Africa's influx-control laws, a University of Cape Town study has shown

It says pass raids frequently trap innocent people — legal residents, the handicapped and mothers with babies — who pay fines simply to get out of court and back to family life

The report says there is a "special assault" against black women in the Peninsula to enforce Government policy that wants to prevent black family life from being established in the area

Can't pay

The findings by Professor Martin West of the UCT social anthropology department have been published by the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru)

Professor West found that about 30 to 40 percent of Africans arrested for influx-control offences would have to serve prison sentences as they could not pay their fines

He found that in 1981, pass-law offenders spent a total of 250 000 days in jail, totalling 684 years of imprisonment

While pass-law arrests

had become an occupational hazard for Africans in the Western Cape, it was worthwhile for them to risk occasional arrest and imprisonment in order to find work of any kind

He estimated that about half the African population in the greater Cape Town area was "illegal"

He said that while official statistics suggested that the number of pass-law arrests in South Africa had decreased, in the Western Cape they had increased

'Shocking'

This applied particularly to women, he added. Nearly 30 percent of all arrests for pass offences of women in South Africa's major centres were in the Peninsula, which was the only place where more women than men were arrested

"It is clear that there is a special assault against women in the area, in line with Government policy of preventing black family life taking further root in the Cape Peninsula," he added

"These figures would be shocking in almost any situation, given that the offenders are not guilty of any criminal offence, but simply of trying to live — often as

families — where work is available

"The fact that the de facto black population of the Cape Peninsula is only about 200 000 gives an indication of the tremendously heavy burden this population has to bear in terms of fines, imprisonment and loss of wages," he stated

Pass raids often netted legal residents, minors, handicapped people and mothers with babies. They would have the strongest defence, but most preferred to plead guilty, whatever the merits of their case, in order to ensure a fast return to work and families

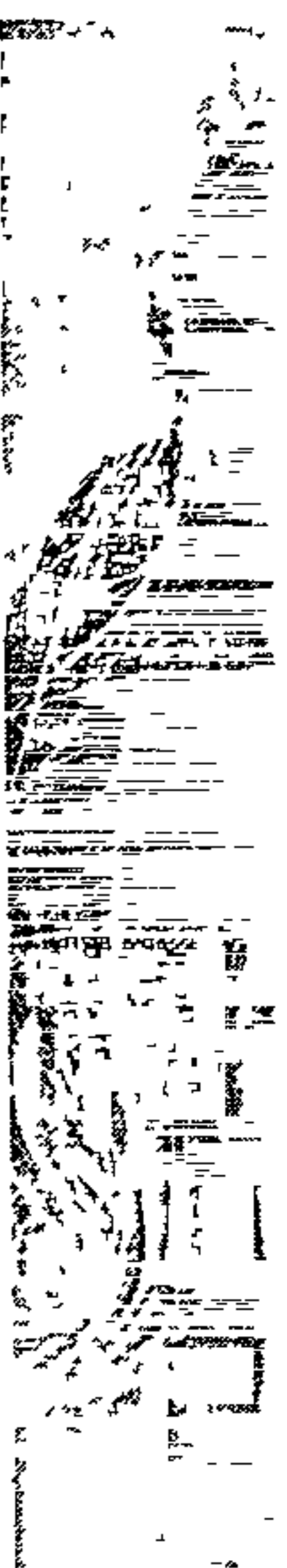
Festive telegrams

Staff Reporter

TELEGRAM deliveries in the United Kingdom, Australia, Malta and Greece will be restricted during the Christmas and New Year holidays, according to a Post Office spokesman

Postal delivery service and telegram delivery in the UK will be suspended on the following dates: England, Wales and Northern Ireland, December 25-27, and January 1 and 2; Scotland, December 25-27, and January 1-3

The Post Office advises that routine or non-urgent telegrams be sent not later than December 19



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Argus Foreign Service
LIVORNO (Italy) — prosecutor nanny "with demand" Carol Compt for seven y

Miss Con Aberdeen, charges of attempted

Boy

LONDON — old boy hanged guilty of bomb to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher allegedly he wanted

INTERNATIONAL

Editor ordered to hand in document

Argus Foreign Service
LONDON — The British Government's bid to dis-

At yesterday's hearing the judge rejected arguments by Lord Rawlinson, QC, for the Guard-



Woman jailed, children left 'alone in bush'

Staff Reporter

THREE women — one eight months pregnant — yesterday received the first jail sentences meted out in the Commissioner's Court in Langa for illegal squatting.

The pregnant woman, 23-year-old Priscilla Ndamande, who also has three young children, was jailed for five months without the option of a fine after pleading guilty to charges of illegal squatting and contravening the pass laws.

In mitigation, Ndamande's pro Deo lawyer, Mr Stephen Dewar, said she was unmarried and without the support of the father of her children. She had come to Cape Town because there was "nothing for her in the Transkei".

Under cross-examination by the Commissioner, Mr W Fourie, she said her three children, aged 7, 4 and 2, were "alone in the bush".

'Died'

Bukelwa Jiya, 25, was also jailed for five months for similar offences. In mitigation, it was pointed out that she had two young children and had come to Cape Town because all her family in Transkei had died.

A mother of three, Nondumiso Mgatyelwa, 21, who is legally in Cape Town, was jailed for three months for illegal squatting. The court was told that her husband was in Polls-

moor awaiting trial.

All three had previous convictions for illegal squatting.

The sentences follow similar prison terms handed down in the Wynberg Magistrates' Court last week. Mr Fourie said he had been guided by the Wynberg sentences.

Widow

A 55-year-old widow, Nosagini Nomfulana, was fined R90 (or 90 days) for illegal squatting, suspended for three years on condition that she left the prescribed area "forthwith".

Mr Fourie told the three mothers he jailed there were social workers who could try to contact their children.

Mr Dewar said the situation of the four women could be "likened to the aborted foetus of inhumane laws operating in South Africa".

He added that the court hearing was a "travesty of human values in the civilized Western world".

'Unhappy'

Mr Fourie said later he was "unhappy" with these remarks as squatting was a world-wide problem.

Three men and a 15-year-old boy received fines varying from R30 (or 30 days) to R90 (or 90 days) for illegal squatting, suspended for three years on condition they leave the area within three days.

Mr L Loock appeared for the State.

Dilemma of the squatter

LAST week and the week before, the local law enforcement machinery has been getting on with its task of stamping out illegal squatting

Some 56 blacks have been up for trial. Almost all of them have come from two small "plastics" enclaves on the edge of Crossroads which were mopped up by the Western Cape Administration Board about a month ago.

One day, the people are still there, sitting on their possessions in the open after yet another raid in which their shelters are torn down, but still undaunted.

Women carry on household tasks and children play in the sand.

A committee member says they are ex-KTC squatters and are waiting for their futures to be clarified after appeals to Dr Piet Koornhof.

The next morning, the little community has disappeared, wiped out almost without trace. Only household rubble shows they have been there at all, tyre tracks in the sand and a smouldering pile of wattle poles are the only indications of what has happened to them.

Special sessions

There has been another raid, but this time, everybody who has not run away has been arrested. Inspectors have destroyed the shelters and confiscated their contents.

A board spokesman says those arrested are in custody.

The trials duly start in a special session laid on in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court.

The court proceedings are marked by the formality and ceremony characteristic of the highly esteemed South African legal system.

Women with babies on their backs appear first, in lots of eight a day, represented by rotating pro amico lawyers briefed by the Black Sash.

A pattern develops. All plead guilty and previous offences are proved against some. The defence lawyer leads evidence in mitigation.

A divorced mother of five carrying an infant says she came to the Cape to provide for her children. There is no work in the Transkei. People are starving and there is no water. She lives by "broking" — petty trading — in the squatter areas.

The accused are closely cross-questioned by the prosecutor and magistrate. The more they probe, the worse it gets.

For how long have you been here? — eight years.

When last did you return to the Transkei? — I haven't been back since then.

What are your plans for the future? — I will go back to Lady Frere.

Why do you now see your way clear to go back and not before? — I have no other choice.

She has a previous conviction and is later sent to jail.

Another woman with a baby on her back says her husband has been receiving treatment for epilepsy at Groote Schuur since 1974. Borrowing her bus fare, she came to care for him last year when she heard he was very ill. He was arrested with her and is in Pollsmoor.

Her husband is jobless. She lives by buying and selling chicken legs. In the Transkei, she stayed with her elder brother but he died.

Wasn't it better when you stayed with your brother in the Transkei?

It was better, when he was still alive.

Who is there now in the Transkei who can care for you? — Nobody.

Will you go home now? — Yes. I will just have to leave my husband here.

She is also sent to jail.

A divorced mother of six says, she has been in Cape Town since 1971. Her husband came here to work but did not send money home, and the children suffered from hunger.

Who cares for you now? — Nobody. I borrow money from people to buy and sell things.

Aren't there better ways of making a living in the Transkei? — No, it is better here.

What are your future plans? — I have no choice. If the court says I must go back, I must go.

She also has a previous conviction and is sent to jail.

A woman with a two-week-old baby says she came to the Cape to join her husband. She presumes her other child, a year old, is with her husband, but says she doesn't know who cares for it while he is at work.

A mother of five with a month-old baby says she also came to join her contract-worker husband. She also does not know who cares for her two younger children in the Cape with her while her husband is at work.

Both are sent to jail.

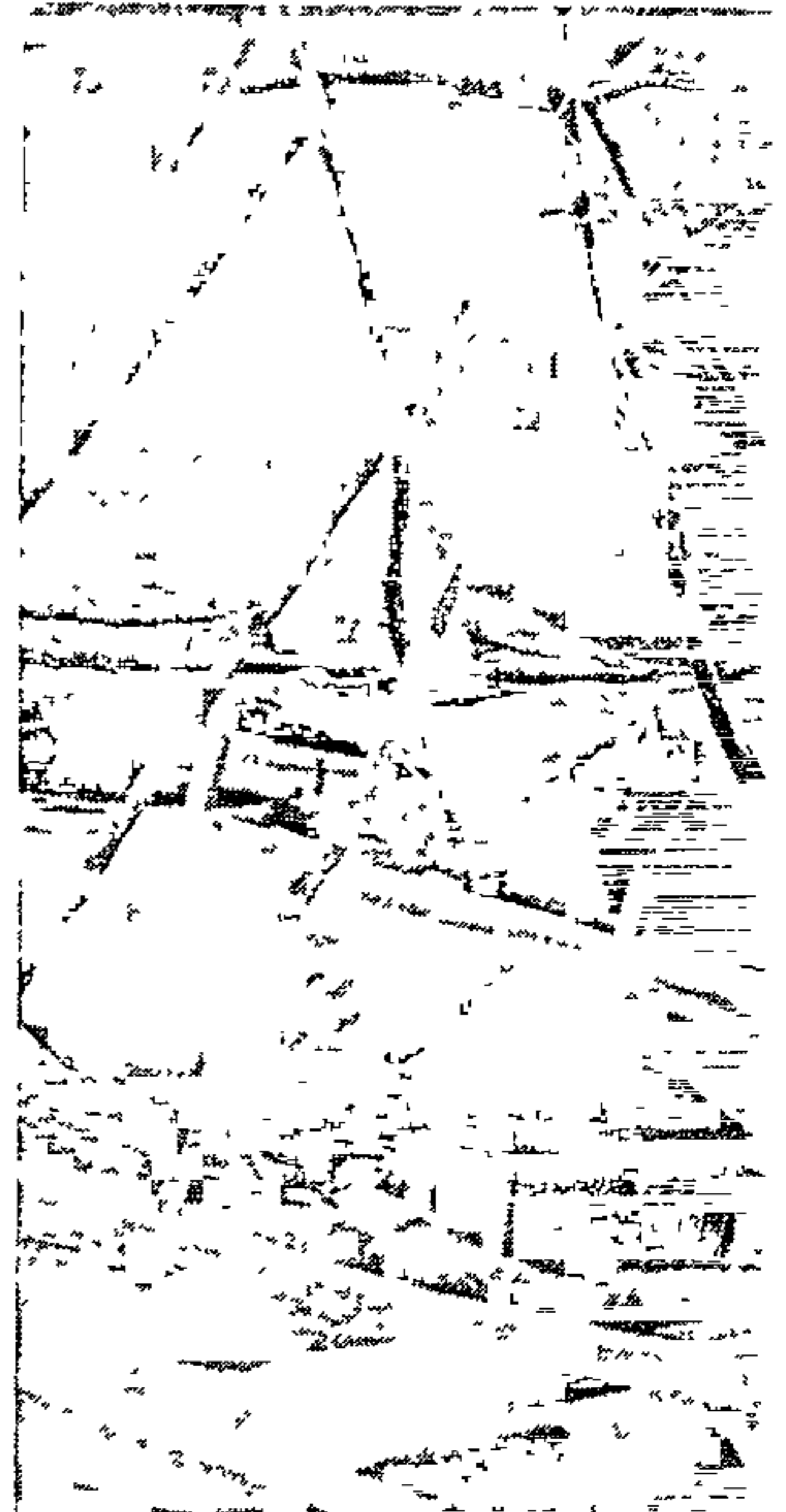
A mother of four says she came to Cape Town to find work as she was struggling to make a living in the Transkei.

Don't you have a home in the Transkei to return to? — No, there is no one to return to, and no house.

What do you intend doing now? — I will go to family in Crossroads.

What if the court says you can't? — I

The courts in Wynberg handling several cases of 1 past weeks. The human camps of the Peninsula have evidence. RIAAN DE VI plight of the women who have these courts



A woman of Crossroads next

don't know. I am not prepared to go to the Transkei. I ask permission to stay in Cape Town.

Her refusal to return is later noted in judgment and she is warned that she will face spiralling penalties if she is convicted again.

A board inspector testifies for the state. He says the board used to transport squatters back to the homelands, but this was not effective and they returned as

...ters who are told to go

uberg and Langa have been es of illegal squatting over the man suffering in the squatter ula has been highlighted in the DE VILLIERS reports on the who have had to appear before



...ads next to her primitive shelter

...to the in Cape ...ted in she will convict- ...state nsport but this rned as

fast as they were taken "You see, the big thing about these people is, they just don't want to go back," he explains The lawyers argue in mitigation One says the appearance of the accused is the result of a socio-economic problem rather than a criminal offence Their situation is a social tragedy with which, he submits, the court is not suited to deal "Their crime amounts to a desire to live

a normal family life and to escape the impoverishment of Transkei," he says

In carefully reasoned judgments, the magistrate explains to the accused that he takes their circumstances into consideration

He also takes into account the interests of the community, in this case the rightful residents of the Peninsula The act protects their interests by preventing people from staying just where they want to, and also counteracts the moral, economic and social decline of mankind

But he also explains that the act is the interests of the accused and their children as well, by preventing them from living under poor and unhealthy conditions

"The sentences will therefore also protect the accused," he adds

He tells first offenders to return to where they came from as quickly as possible

Those with previous convictions have disregarded their suspended sentences and committed contempt of court, he says If this is allowed it will lead to chaos

Sentences are pronounced The lawyer helps explain to first offenders that they have been given suspended sentences which will come into operation if they are caught again

To the others, he explains that they are going to jail for five months

Towards the end of the week, board inspectors demolish 45 new shelters in the same area Among the people who have put them up are women who appeared in court earlier in the week

The next week, the trials are transferred to the Commissioner's Court in Langa Procedure is a great deal more informal but the evidence is much the same

A young mother of three, eight months pregnant, says she came to Cape Town because there is nothing for her in Transkei She is unmarried and the children's father has gone Her lawyer asks for a suspended sentence on condition she leaves within 48 hours

Commissioner "Where will you go if you are released?"

"I don't know where I can go" Commissioner "Where are your three children?"

A mother of two says she came to Cape Town because she has no family left in the Transkei She doesn't know where her husband is

Where do you come from? — I have no people in the Transkei, they have died

All of them? — Yes

Where can you go if you are told to leave within 48 hours? — I have nowhere to go

A lawyer says the hearing is a travesty of all that is regarded as civilized Western values The commissioner says he is unhappy about this remark as squatting is a world-wide problem

To the accused, he points out that people aren't allowed to live where they like in their countries either

The final outcome is also much the same First offenders receive suspended sentences on condition they leave Cape Town immediately

Following the examples set in Wynberg, the two pregnant women, who have previous offences, are sent to jail — the first time this is done at the Commissioner's Court

Profile emerges

● A profile emerges You come from the Transkei or Ciskei to escape poverty or join your husband You squat under a plastic shelter because there is nowhere else to go The shelter is repeatedly torn down One day you are arrested and may be separated from your children You may not know who cares for them while you are in jail Your possessions are confiscated

You are tried and released on a suspended sentence You try to find your family and reclaim your possessions

You now face the following choice you continue to squat, facing more raids, arrests and spiralling sentences, or you give up, get on a bus and return to the conditions which drove you to Cape Town in the first place

With that, this treadmill of oppression finally comes full circle

● Most of the women who received suspended sentences have been found squatting in the same area this week

A spokesman says they have no choice but to stay

"We know we're wrong, but what can we do? We have been in the Cape for a long time We have no relatives left in the homelands, and there is no work Also, we cannot leave our husbands, sisters and friends behind

"Let them do what they like, we can't go back They can shoot us or anything we don't mind"

Removal of rights almost unnoticed, Bracher tells Sash

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13/10/83

Post Reporter

THERE was so much ado about the referendum that the recent legislation which removed the rights of thousands of families to be together had passed almost unnoticed

Speaking at the Black Sash Advice Office in Port Elizabeth yesterday, Mr Patrick Bracher described the new sub-section to Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act as a drastic piece of legislation negating some of the rights highlighted in the Rikhotso judgment

The Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Act, promulgated on August 26, substantially reduced the rights of multitudes of contract workers to have their families with them

Families of migrant workers not yet living in prescribed areas were prevented from joining their husbands or fathers in the urban area unless their relatives had approved accommodation

Houses could be bought, rented, built on a site allotted by a community council or

administration board, or could be family accommodation provided by employers

But, said Mr Bracher, the problem was aggravated because of the present backlog of housing in urban areas

There would be a clampdown by the authorities in restricting the granting of houses to those people who had already received Section 10(1)(b) qualifications

The effect of the new sub-section was that a wife, unmarried daughter or son under 18 years old of a black person who had a Section 10(1)(b) qualification would have no legal right to remain in a prescribed area unless

- They could prove they were already living in the black township in the prescribed area before August 26, 1983, with the 10(1)(b) husband or parents

- The husband or parents had completed the full 10-year or 15-year period required by Section 10(1)(b) before August 26, 1983

Mr Bracher called on opinion leaders to encourage eligible workers to have their reference books stamped for those rights

Children missing after squatter mother jailed

w/ Weekend Argus 17/12/83

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By LINDA VERGNANI, Weekend Argus Reporter
THE Red Cross Society is still searching for three young children left "alone in the bush" after their mother was arrested and sentenced to five months' jail for squatting.

Ntombesibeni Priscilla Ndamande was arrested in a dawn raid almost four weeks ago and has been unable to search for her children, Albertina, 2, Albert, 6, and Elias, 7

A Red Cross spokesman said "I have been told by the organiser of the KTC women's committee that the children were definitely with Mrs Ndamande throughout her stay at KTC and in the bush. They disappeared when she was arrested on November 21

"Ran away to escape"

"It seems the children ran away to escape the inspectors and haven't been seen since"

"The KTC people are almost sure the children are being cared for by someone, but the fear is that they might have been stolen by a childless woman."

When Ndamande appeared in the Langa Commissioner's court this week her pro Deo attorney, Mr Stephen Dewar, said in mitigation of sentence that her three children were "alone in the bush"

The chief commissioner, Mr W Fourie, told Ndamande and two other mothers, all of whom he sentenced to five months without the option of a fine, that there were social workers who could try to contact their children.

Mr Dewar told Weekend Argus he was "totally sickened" when he tried to discover which social workers were responsible for contacting the children

"Nobody had any interest"

"It appeared to me that nobody had any interest in them," he said

Mr Dewar said Mr Fourie told him the mothers could discuss any problems with the prison social worker

The prison social worker referred him to the Department of Co-operation and Development and told him arrangements for the care of the children should have been made when the mothers were sentenced

When he contacted Mrs Petra Botha, supervisor of black social workers at the Department of Co-operation and Development, she said there was not much that could be done for the children because the department did not have the facilities in the Western Cape

"She told me there was a place of safety only in Langa and the nearest children's home was in East London," said Mr Dewar "But she said no one was prepared to help the children of these illegals"

Agreed to raise matter

"I said this was intolerable and she agreed to raise the matter with Mr E L Kleynhans, acting-commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape

"Mrs Botha said she would try to find the children and get them into the place of safety in Langa while the possibility of putting them into foster homes was investigated"

When Mr Dewar contacted Mr Kleynhans he said he had given Mrs Botha a directive to find out where the children were and try to get them into the Langa place of safety

Mr Fourie told Weekend Argus it was up to the person involved to approach social workers

Statements "could be lies"

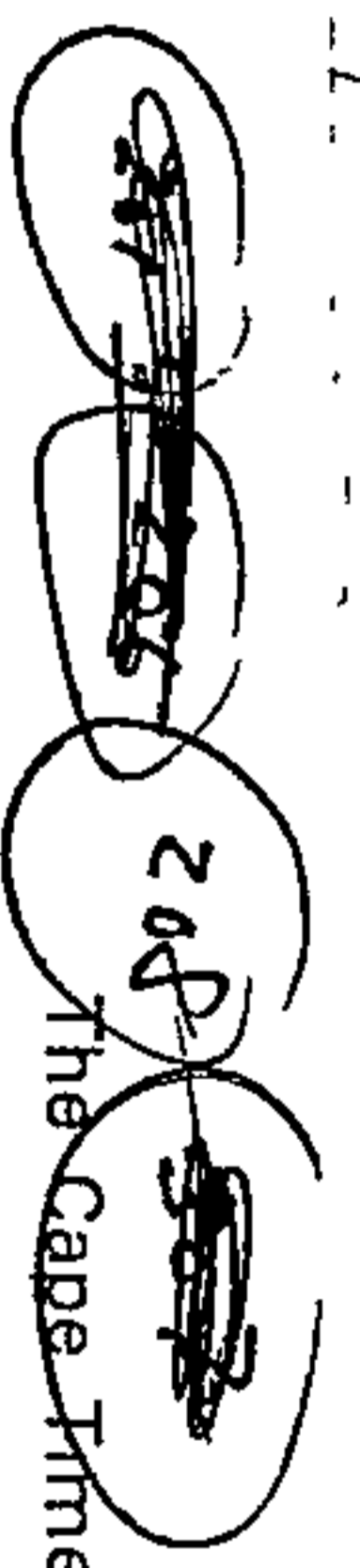
"The problem is that many of the statements made in court are not always genuine. Some of them could be lies"

"The court has never been in a position to ascertain where children are and whether it is true there are such children," he said

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said "Since admission to Pollsmoor the prisoner has not made any request or mention that her children are possibly left without care. She had the opportunity to do so on admission and daily after that"

"When the staff at Pollsmoor were informed of the situation on Thursday they immediately brought it to the attention of the Department of Co-operation and Development"

Mr Kleynhans had left his office for the long weekend when Weekend Argus tried to contact him



children intensifies

Hunt for missing squatter

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

THREE young children are still missing after being separated from their mother during a raid by the Western Cape Administration Board on a squatter camp near Crossroads more than a month ago. Red Cross and WCAB personnel have intensified their search for the children, aged 2, 4

and 7, after interviewing their mother, Mrs Priscilla Ndamane, in Pollisa moor prison earlier this week.

However, they have found no trace of the children or Mrs Ndamane, who Mrs Ndama said might be looking after them. A special meeting of "dune" squatters was held on Monday night at the request of the Red

Cross and the board, in an attempt to find the children or Mrs Polisa.

But Mr Melford Yamile, chairman of the "dune" squatter committee, said yesterday that no-one at the meeting knew anything about her or the children. Mr Getti Mercurio, assistant director of the Cape region of the Red Cross Society, said he was "extremely con-

cerned" that the children had not yet been found.

Mr Gerald Lawrence, the WCAB's director of Housing and Labour, said a senior inspector assigned to investigate the matter was continuing with his search. Mr Les Strydom, acting Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, said social workers of the depart-

ment would also continue looking for the children.

The search began after Mrs Ndamane, who is eight months pregnant, appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court on Monday last week charged with illegal squatting. She was arrested with other ex-KTC squatters living under plastic shelters on the edge of

Crossroads on November 17, and was held in custody until her trial.

Under cross-examination, she said her three children were "alone in the bush". She was sentenced to five months in jail. On Monday, Mrs Ndamane told Red Cross and WCAB officials permitted to interview her in Pollsmoor that during the raid she had shout-

ed to a friend named Noma Polisa from the adjacent "dune" squatter camp to take care of her children.

Mr Lawrence said earlier this week WCAB inspectors had "standing instructions" to let mothers being arrested choose whether they wanted to take their children with them to prison or leave them in someone's care.

While being arrested, Mrs Ndamane had not mentioned her children to inspectors. She had also not mentioned any problems regarding their care during interviews with Aid Centre officials before her trial, he said.

However, in interviews at the squatter camp earlier this week, women arrested with Mrs Ndamane said, "We

were just rushed to the vans and we went as quickly as we could, because we think they will shoot us if we don't go."

They confirmed that the children had been missing since November 17. A spokesman for the Department of Prisons at Pollsmoor said Mrs Ndamane had not mentioned any problems regarding her children to the prison authorities

till she was interviewed last Thursday as a result of press reports.

●The Red Cross has appealed to anyone with any knowledge relating to the children's whereabouts to contact their nearest police station, or to telephone Mr Mercurio at 717170. They are two girls, Vuyisile, 7, and Phindile, 4, and a two-year-old boy, Noluvuyo.

CAPE Times 22/12/83

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The Cape Tir

Workers barred from families

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A Free State administration board is refusing senior black workers at Anglo American's Western Holdings mine near Welkom permission to live in a nearby township with their families unless they have permanent city rights, the mine's chairman, Mr Nicholas Oppenheimer, has alleged.

In the mine's annual report, released this week, Mr Oppenheimer alleged that, in doing this, the board had backtracked on an agreement made with the mine some years ago.

He also charged that the board's move would frustrate the mine's attempt to introduce stability among senior black workers and could "result in confrontation with the new black unions".

Mr Oppenheimer urged the Department of Co-Operation and Development to overrule the board's decision.

Generally, workers without city rights may not live in townships with their families.

However, Mr Oppenheimer said in the report that the board had agreed "some years ago" to allow "certain key black workers" to live in houses built by the company in Thabong township "regardless of their residential status".

There had been a "disturbing development" recently in which

the board had said it was no longer permissible for workers without city rights to live in the company houses with their families.

Mr Oppenheimer said a "costly housing programme" was initiated as a result of the original agreement and "if the ruling given by the board is endorsed by the Department of Co-Operation and Development our efforts to induce stability among our senior black employees will be frustrated".

He said the mine believed the board had "acted incorrectly".

"We sincerely hope that the authorities in Pretoria, where the final decision must be made, will adhere to the original agreement".

Attempts to obtain comment from the board's Bloemfontein office were unsuccessful yesterday.

ADP

'Missing' children safe in Transkei

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

THE hunt for three young children of a jailed squatter ended abruptly yesterday when their mother declared they were "safe" in Transkei, in a sworn statement obtained from her by the Western Cape Administration Board in Pollsmoor Prison.

The Red Cross, the WCAB and the Department of Co-operation and

Development have been searching for the children, who were believed to have been lost since their mother's arrest near Crossroads on November 17.

In the statement, Mrs Priscilla Ndamane admitted she had led to the court, her lawyer, Red Cross officials, WCAB inspectors and prison authorities at Pollsmoor about the whereabouts of her children.

She had told the fictitious story in an attempt to escape a prison sentence, according to the statement, which was read out at a press conference at the board's offices in Goodwood yesterday afternoon.

Mr Graham Lawrence, the WCAB's director of Labour and Housing, told the conference the sworn statement had been obtained from Mrs Ndamane yesterday following investigations

by a senior inspector

While the board had not been directly implicated in allegations that the children were missing, it had set the probe in motion as it felt reflections had been cast on its role in the matter. "We now regard the matter as closed," he added.

Mr Getti Mercurio, assistant director of the Cape Region of the Red Cross, would not comment on the statement

He said he would discuss the matter with his executive committee today.

The hunt for Mrs Ndamane's children began when she appeared in court on a charge of illegal squatting last week.

Under cross-examination, she said her three children were "alone in the bush". She was later jailed for five months. After failing to find the children, Red Cross

and WCAB officials interviewed Mrs Ndamane in Pollsmoor earlier this week. According to the Red Cross, she then said she had asked a friend from the nearby "dune" squatter community to look after her children.

However, in the statement read out yesterday, Mrs Ndamane said all three children were in the care of her mother-in-law in Transkei. She

said she had been in Cape Town without them since November last year.

"I am very sorry I told all these lies and misled everyone," the statement said.

The WCAB inspector involved in the investigation said he had returned to Mrs Ndamane yesterday after friends of hers had told him her children were not with her

Children not lost, jailed mother says

ARGUS

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Staff Reporter

A SEARCH for three children whose mother was jailed for five months for illegal squatting has been called off after she signed an affidavit saying she had lied about their whereabouts.

Mrs Priscilla Ndamani signed an affidavit in Pollsmoor Prison yesterday stating her three children were with her mother-in-law near Mount Fletcher in Transkei. According to the affidavit, she lied because she hoped she could get out of prison that way.

She said in court last month that her three children were "somewhere in the bush". She later stated that just as she was arrested, she called to a Mrs Noma Polisa to look after the children.

"Fictitious name"

In the affidavit, Mrs Ndamani said Mrs Polisa was a fictitious name.

Mr Norman Patterson, Western Cape regional chairman of the Red Cross, which has been searching for the children, said today he accepted the validity of the document.

He said a lot of people had gone through a lot of trouble to look for the children. The search was now off.

Mrs Ndamani signed the affidavit after a senior inspector of the Western Cape Administration Board visited her previous addresses at Crossroads.

He said he was told at all the addresses that no children had lived with her, and when he told her this at Pollsmoor yesterday she agreed to make a new statement.

Mr Graham Lawrence, the WCAB director of labour and housing, said he was putting the record straight because allegations, although not directly concerning the board, had been a reflection on it.

RIGHTS DELAYED BY SEARCH FEE

THE VAAL branch of the General Workers' Union (GWU) has accused the Vaal Town Council of stalling the union's attempts to get its members — all migrant labourers — urban rights.

At the centre of the row is the "search fee" the council is demanding before it produces records of the affected employees — all of whom work for the Town Council, and are members of the union. The GWU wants the information from the records so that it can get Section 10(1)b rights for 10 of its members.

"It's absolutely outrageous," said GWU official, Mr Phil Masia, commenting on the "search fee" charged by the council. "We don't think the so-called search fee is applicable in this case. Why should they sell the information to us?"

According to Mr Masia, the council initially told union officials that it had no files of the workers concerned, but somersaulted when asked to put this in writing.

"When we asked them to put this in writ-

By
**LEN
MASEKO**

ing, they then came up with the 'search-fee' story — hence our belief that they are stalling," Mr Masia said.

The GWU official told The SOWETAN yesterday that they had already acquired Section 10(1)b application forms — which have to be filled in with the co-operation of the employer — from the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board (Ovab).

"The next step was for the council to give us employee records, but it appears they are not willing to do so," Mr Masia added.

According to the landmark Supreme Court ruling on the Rikhoto case, migrants who have worked 10 years or more for the same employer can claim permanent city rights.

The Vaal Town Coun-

cil treasurer, Mr J Vorster, vehemently denied yesterday that his council was stalling the union's attempts to register the 10 migrant workers for urban rights.

"Why would we prevent our workers from getting urban rights? I

mean, if they have Section 10(1)b endorsed on their passes, the easier the task for all of us. We would like to see them getting these rights. The 'search fee' was introduced years ago, and is an Ovab policy. Even private companies, wanting information on

their workers, pay it," Mr Vorster said.

Mr J Leevorink, Ovab's community services director, said it was normal procedure that people should be charged the "fee" for any information required from board or council records.

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Controversy

● Controversy has broken out at the inquiry over statistics claiming that income levels for the majority of people in the homelands have risen over the past 20 years

In a specially convened debate critics said a paper by Mr Charles Simkins, arguing that there had been a "substantial" improvement in living standards for about 70 percent of the homeland population since 1960, did not take account of the "social context" of the statistics

AN increasing number of African women are opting to stay single for economic reasons, according to a paper presented at the Carnegie inquiry into poverty

Ms Virginia van der Vliet of the department of anthropology at the University of Cape Town, said in her paper that to remain single offered women the chance of financial independence

She warned supporters of Government policy not to feel "absolved of guilt" when they deliberately prevent the formation of stable nuclear families by enforcing the migrant labour system, influx control and the myriad discriminatory laws which make marriage an unattractive or unattainable option

Below headline

● Professor Michael Savage of UCT's sociology department, told the conference this week. Professor Savage calculates that at least 17 252 146 Africans were arrested for these offences from 1916 to 1982.

Calling for a public works programme, Dr Reynolds said a "staggering" 93,7 percent of South Africa's poverty was "contained in the homelands or white farms"

"The position in South Africa would appear to be one of massive open unemployment in the countryside. Life at home for many workseekers can offer little except a sense of being an additional burden to the family"

Millions caught

● Millions Africans had been prosecuted under pass laws and influx control regulations in South Africa since 1916, Professor Michael Savage of UCT's sociology department, told the conference this week.

Professor Savage calculates that at least 17 252 146 Africans were arrested for these offences from 1916 to 1982.

Professor Savage concludes that pass laws had been used for mass relocations of people not needed by the economy to impoverished homelands, with poverty and unemployment being exported from urban areas into "bantustans".

FORCED TO STAY SINGLE

Staff Reporters

Staff Reporters

POVERTY

POVERTY

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Study on black single parents

IN TWO papers debated at the Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development, black men were criticized for their attitudes towards, and treatment of, women choosing single parenthood above marriage (or re-marriage), Ms Virginia van der Vliet of the Department of Anthropology at UCT, drew attention to the growing discontent among black women in Grahamstown regarding the behaviour of men in marriage

In spite of the economic and social disadvantages traditionally suffered by single mothers, Ms Van der Vliet argued that finance was one of the main motivations behind these women remaining single

The women she surveyed criticized men for failing to support them or their children, and for wasting money on "drinking, women or gambling".

"A man who not only refuses to contribute adequately, but actually constitutes a drain on the woman's own resources is often eventually seen as dispensable."

The financial independence enjoyed by single women, even those in lowly-paid jobs, was a major incentive to remaining single and many of the women interviewed expressed the sentiment that "no man is going to tell me how to spend my money"

Remaining single was also seen as a way of controlling one's fertility, and therefore, indirectly, one's economic position, she said

"Given that men are often in favour of a large family, that they may not regard their family as complete until the wife has produced a son, or that they actively discourage, even forbid the use of contraception in the belief that it might encourage the wife to be unfaithful, women often find themselves having more children than they want or can afford"

The authors of a paper on child-care and the working mother criticized black men for failing to support their wives in their struggle for liberation, and for increasing women's burden by making them solely responsible for domestic duties and child care

They emphasized the need to free women workers to participate more fully in labour struggles

Pass laws 'key to domination'

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 17 million people have been arrested or prosecuted under South Africa's pass laws and influx-control regulations since the beginning of this century, according to figures submitted to the Carnegie Inquiry

In a paper dealing with the "disorganization and reorganization of the African population in South Africa", Professor Michael Savage, of the University of Cape Town's sociology department, argues that these laws are a key part of the "legal administrative apparatus aimed at maintaining white domination" in South Africa

Declining pass-law prosecutions (from a daily average of 1703 in the late Sixties to a daily average of 530 from 1981 to 1982) are ascribed to new methods of pass-law enforcement and the progressive tightening-up of influx controls

Professor Savage lists

the government's failure to provide black housing in white areas, re-settlement policies, the creation of black dormitory towns behind homeland borders yet close to white urban areas, threats of legal action against the employers of illegal labour and repatriation of illegals as some of the measures outside pass arrests which control the movement of blacks in this country

"What has been taking place is the creation of new forms of influx control," he said

According to Professor Savage, the influx-control measures create a contradictory dynamic by worsening the overcrowding and poverty in the homelands and thus reinforcing the pressures on people to enter the central economy to survive

"This in turn leads to new efforts to apply influx control. The more efficient influx controls become, the more necessary it has become for people to violate them"

Tragedies of children in influx control

From Mrs R N ROBB,
Director, Black Sash
Advice Office (Mow-
bray):

THE tragedy of squatters who need to live and work in Cape Town but whose shacks are demolished and who are arrested and fined for being here illegally, is well known

There are other daily tragedies of children born in Cape Town who have lost their rights by being sent to Transkei to school. They are not allowed to return to their parents or relatives who have made sacrifices to pay for their education

These are some examples of cases encountered by our Advice Office.

● Nathaniel was born in Cape Town at St Monica's Home in 1958 when his mother was working legally as a domestic in Milnerton

She was a widow who later married his father, who was a qualified man working as a caretaker in flats at Sea Point. Nathaniel started school in Cape Town in 1967, but in 1969 was sent to school in Lady Frere where he passed standard eight in 1981

He had come back for holidays and stayed with his father at Sea Point. His father died in 1978 and his mother continued to pay his school fees. She had been working illegally as a domestic for seven years when her work was legalized this year and she was given a six-monthly permit which can be renewed but can also be cancelled

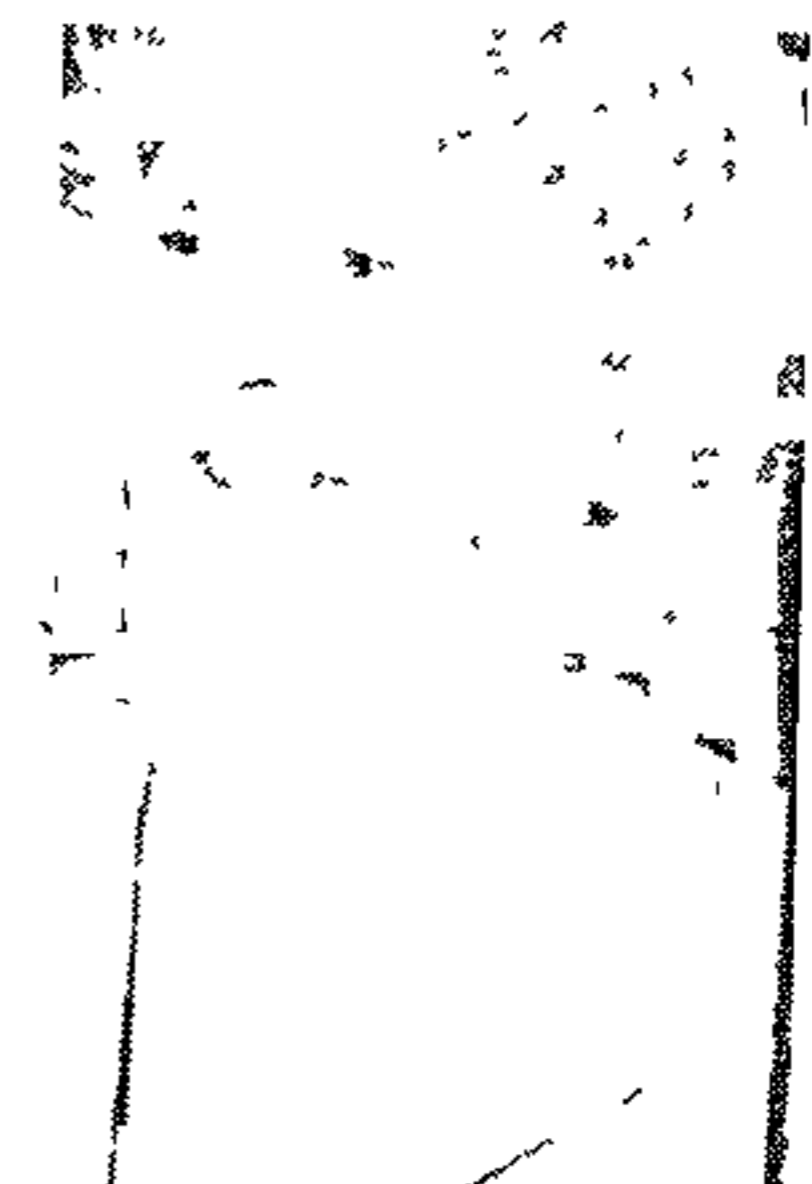
Her son has joined her in Cape Town and wants to claim his right to live and work here, but has been endorsed out and told to go back to Lady Frere. If he does not go, her permit may be cancelled

She has another child at school in Lady Frere whose fees she is paying, and she doesn't want to lose her job. She has lived in Cape Town since 1953 when her first husband died, and has worked all her life to educate her children

She never had a home in which to rear her children, nor did her husband who lived at his workplace. This mother has an insoluble problem and so has her son

● John was born in Cape Town in 1959 and has lived here all his life, but has no papers of any kind, except one telling him to leave Cape Town. His parents died when he was very young and he has been brought up by his uncle and aunt, with whom he has lived all his life

He has appealed against his endorsement



Mrs R N Robb

out of Cape Town by means of affidavits by himself and his aunt, but has been told to produce his birth certificate and the death certificates of his father (who died in about 1961) and his mother (who died in about 1960) and his uncle Simon (who died in 1978)

This he is quite unable to do. He never had a birth certificate and applications for late registration of birth are refused unless the applicant has a permit to be in the area, which he has never had

He has been going backwards and forwards between the Black Sash Advice Office and the Department of Co-operation and Development at Observatory since March this year and we feel helpless as to how to help him further

● Bongani was born in Cape Town on September 11, 1964, and as his mother was unmarried, his grandmother has brought him up since birth. He attended school in Cape Town until 1977 when he was sent to school in Umlazi (Durban), where his mother, now married, was living

His grandmother paid his fees and he spent his holidays with her, but when he tried to take out his first reference book in Cape Town he was endorsed out to Durban

He has a letter from his school in Umlazi to say that he is a Xhosa born in Cape Town and has only resided in Kwazulu to further his education since 1977, but in spite of this his appeal has been turned down and he has been sent back to Durban

His grandmother is broken-hearted, as he is "her child" and he has no wish to live in Kwazulu

Influx control creates huge problems and expense for the authorities and grief and loss for individuals and families

When are we going to allow all people to move freely in the country where they were born?

Wives may visit...

BY SELLO RABOTHATA

MORE than 10 000 hostel inmates employed by the Johannesburg City Council, will soon have the privilege of having their visiting wives provided with accommodation, the management committee recommended this week.

The recommendation follows a resolution taken by the management committee on June 7, 1982 that report on the possibility of providing accommodation for visiting wives of employees who are from the homelands and the neighbouring States and who are housed in the hostels.

The Housing Department has explored the possibility of building accommodation within the precincts of various hostels and the layout plan has been devised whereby accommodation for visiting wives, together with their husbands, can be provided at the

Selby, Antea and City Deep hostels. A total of R250 000 has been voted for this purpose in the current Capital Estimate of the department and the director will be authorised to provide accommodation.

The management committee said the areas concerned, although part of the main hostel buildings, will be demarcated by means of security fencing and separate entrances will be provided to ensure that visiting wives will have no need to enter the main hostel terrain.

The Housing Department will build at least one housing unit at each hostel—initially 2—and will increase the number as the need arises.

The committee also said the hostels earmarked for the intended development, are located in such a way that the proposed facilities will be accessible and available to residents at all council-administered hostels.



DREAMLAND: No job. What else can one do during these tough times? Sleep, of course. This victim of the current unemployment crisis could not come to a better resolve.

New thoughts on influx control

RDM 4/3/85 (208)

CALLS for planned black urbanisation are growing in the Afrikaans Press.

Die Volksblad's political columnist, Willem, said all that remained from the millions of rands that had been spent on influx control was 'bruised feelings and relations'. A conscious urbanisation programme to guarantee a higher standard of life for urban blacks was clearly essential.

'There will be those,' said Willem, 'who will claim that to break away from stringent influx control will be to create chaos. Is the present policy of building dikes against the flood, with the accompanying frustrations and disruption of family life, not perhaps also heading for chaos?'

In an editorial on the Crossroads squatter camp, *Die Burger* saw a satisfactory solution of that problem as part of an urbanisation process covering the whole of South Africa.

Dawie, political columnist of the Nasionale group, said that before the monstrous problem of Crossroads grew even bigger, fresh thought could well be given to solutions in which the element of compulsion played no part.

Hammering

THE Government's handling of the court action against Archbishop Denis Hurley took an all-round hammering from the Afrikaans newspapers

Beeld said the end of the case had decidedly not closed the dossier on Koevoet and other allegations. The situation was now back to Archbishop Hurley's original statements based on what he said he had heard about atrocities by Koevoet.

'Add to this the Archbishop's statement after his release that his legal advisers possessed "damning evidence" about atrocities in South-West Africa and it is clear that the public has a right to know exactly what is going on.'

Justice and morality demanded that the Hurley-Koevoet episode be taken further and satisfactorily concluded, said *Beeld*.

'We just won't learn,' exclaimed *Die Transvaler* in an exceptionally sharp editorial.

One simply did not take a spiritual leader of Archbishop Hurley's status to court in a case bound to arouse great interest without being absolutely certain about the crucial evidence.

'One of the worst features of the case,' said *Die Transvaler*, was that the known views of Archbishop Hurley and other Roman Catholic leaders on Koevoet had not been tested in court.

Rapport columnist Pollux said he had heard all sorts of disturbing things about Koevoet, among them that the local population in SWA were much more scared of Koevoet than of Swapo.

Another look should be taken at the section of the Police Act under which the Archbishop had been charged.

'No-one — and that includes the police — must be elevated above criticism,' concluded Pollux.

The Afrikaans Press

by James McClurg



Sayings of the week

● We — Afrikaners, coloureds, Asians, Zulus, Tswanas, etc — are one South African nation which must develop South Africa in our diversity and in what we have in common. — Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of *Rapport*.

● After the publication of Dr H F Heese's family tree of Afrikanerdom, we foresee that it will become a status symbol to be able to claim a female ancestor from Java or Bengal. — *Die Vaderland*.

● Immoral teenage girls should be given fertility pills. Twins or even quintuplets at an early age might bring them to their senses. — Mrs J Potgieter, of Allanridge, in a letter to *Die Volksblad*.

Afrikaans

IS Afrikaans on the decline as one of Parliament's languages? *Die Transvaler* thinks it is, and fears it will suffer even further in the future.

With the establishment of the new constitutional system, under which communities that were not Afrikaans-speaking had been admitted to the central government, English had received a 'by no means negligible shot in the arm,' said *Die Transvaler*.

As the system developed further it could no doubt be expected that other groups, even if on other levels of representation, would stamp their language on Parliament. With few exceptions that language would be English.

Die Transvaler endorses the view of Professor Gawe Cillie, chairman of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings, that under the new dispensation Afrikaners would have to work harder than ever for equal rights for Afrikaans.

Dialogue

'PLAUSIBLE deniability' has been said to be an important element in the American CIA's planning. Something similar seems to have been in the mind of *Die Vaderland* columnist Voorslag when he wrote about possible long-range discussions between the South African Government and the ANC.

Olivier Tambo, leader of the ANC, had declared that he would never talk to a Nationalist government, said Voorslag. On the other side, it had been strenuously maintained that no-one had officially spoken to the ANC on behalf of the Government.

'But one doesn't need to talk directly. For instance, use can be made of someone who is not

satisfactory solution of that problem as part of an urbanisation process covering the whole of South Africa

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'But one doesn't need to talk directly. For instance, use can be made of someone who is not formally within the Government structure — then both sides can talk through the go-between and later deny that they have been talking to each other'

Voorslag reckoned that this was quite an acceptable way of getting a dialogue going — and had even heard that it had already taken place

Escom

WITH Escom so much in the news, *Die Burger* columnist Vryburger thought this a good time to tell the story of an earlier era when Escom sought the help of a university in drawing up a management training plan to meet its specific needs

One question gave the earnest academics much scope for debate. Was Escom a manufacturer or did it provide a service?

At last someone announced that he had the answer. Escom provides a shocking service'

INFLUX-control (208) STAR 8/12/85 agony recounted

Influx control should be one of the first discriminatory measures to be abolished if the Government is serious about political reform. That is the opinion of health experts and migrant workers interviewed by *The Star*.

They blame influx control for the spread of infectious diseases, drug and alcohol abuse, illegitimacy and crime.

A community-health expert, who did not want to be named, said the migrant labour system in South Africa entailed prolonged family separations, which had serious physical and psychological effects on those involved.

Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan said "The system of migrant labour can only be described as evil. Because children are denied the right to live with both their parents, they are often deprived of role models. Many of them grow up with no idea of family life. If the family is destroyed, the fabric of the society is destroyed."

Several black migrants visiting the offices of the Black Sash agreed to speak to *The Star* about their lives.

"Simon", from Transkei, whose father was also a migrant worker, said: "When my father returned home he was like a stranger to me. I avoided his efforts to get close to me because I knew he would leave me soon to go back to the city."

'CHILDREN SCARED'

Another worker, "Solomon", said "The first few days at home are very difficult. The children are frightened even if I speak to them."

Migrants are bitter about their living conditions. Hostels in which the workers are accommodated are often structurally inadequate, unhygienic and chronically overcrowded — conditions which often contribute to the spread of infectious diseases.

"It is bad enough not having my wife and children with me, but I cannot choose my com-

pany and I have no privacy living in a hostel," Simon said.

He added that the strain of leading a double life was often too much for migrants.

"I know that my family relies on me for money and I do what I can to send them some every month, but I cannot make ends meet on my labourer's wages and some months I cannot send any money home."

Alcohol abuse is rife among hostel dwellers who see liquor as a way of obliterating an unbearable and lonely existence.

Dr Silvain de Miranda, director of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sanca), described influx control as "a social disaster".

SUPPORT SYSTEM

It contributed to alcohol abuse because it interfered with the support system of the family.

He said many alcohol-related problems among workers would be eased if influx control were abolished.

A health worker said "Many hostels do not provide meals and many people spend their money on alcohol and do not eat properly. Workers' resistance to disease is decreased because of their poor diet."

Disruptions of the economic and personal foundations of family life have led to the disintegration of established marital and sexual patterns.

"When I return home for a few weeks every year I feel like a stranger in my own home. My wife and I quarrel and I leave for the city again knowing there is no peace at home," Simon said.

Among male migrants the absence of wives means that homosexuality is common and there is increased prostitution, a high number of illegitimate births and a spread in venereal disease.

Mrs Duncan said "If a husband wants to remain faithful to his wife it means a celibate existence."

Dr Trudi Thomas — "These children are ideal material for revolutionary causes."

Children of resentment

By LINDA VERGNANI,
in DURBAN.

FOR South Africa's thousands of "children of resentment", the repeal of the pass laws has come too late.

The term was coined by East London doctor Trudi Thomas to describe a generation of youngsters whose families were broken up by the migrant labour system, and who grew up malnourished and emotionally deprived. Left in the homelands in the care of unsuitable, or overburdened guardians, who resented their existence, these children have matured into angry, brutish teenagers.

When they have children of their own, the teenagers of this generation sometimes display almost psychopathic behaviour, watching their babies starve without apparent emotion.

And they are ideal material for revolutionary causes.

DR Thomas said this week. "There's very little for them to live for, so these kids are prepared to die for a just cause. The mood among them is sacrificial."

Dr Thomas described the long term damage caused by the pass laws as "extreme".

She said. "One wonders whether anything can be done to heal the social chaos that has resulted from the break-up of family life. The repeal of the pass laws has certainly come too late for the children of resentment. The damage is so great that it will afflict the next generation as well."

IN Cape Town, the Reverend Syd Lockett, Director of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, said the pass laws had caused "irreversible" damage to family life.

The pass laws were probably applied more stringently in the Western Cape than anywhere else.

Mr Lockett, who worked closely with squatter families in Crossroads, said he felt "anger and relief" at the lifting of the pass laws. "It is a great relief to know the Gov-

"THERE'S very little for them to live for, so these kids are prepared to die for a just cause. The mood among them is sacrificial."

ernment is at last taking steps to remove one of the fundamental sources of frustration and bitterness in the black community, but at the same time I'm also very angry when I think back over the last five years of my involvement with ordinary people — husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, children — who have been victims of this evil system.

"I think of children in Cape Town who were left without shelter or protection when their parents were forcibly separated from them and deported to the Transkei. I think of babies born in the bush because their parents would not dare to put up even the flimsiest shelter for fear of detection by the authorities. I think of a man who said his own children did not know him because he was only able to be with them for three weeks of every year."

SOME of the damage could never be put right and all this was "For some ghastly experiment in social engineering".

Dr Thomas said. "The children of resentment are growing up to become unloving mothers who don't know how to care for their babies and the unfathered sons in turn become uncaring, deserting fathers."

She said many of the children had been badly beaten by their guardians and in turn became physically abusive. "Because of the treatment these youngsters have received there is a loss of respect for old people. Their view of old people is justifiably very negative and is shown in the cases we see of

even very old grandmothers who have been assaulted by young men."

Some of the children had joined the struggle for "liberation now, education later".

"Because they are angry and mistrustful of the establishment and their parents, peer pressure is extremely important. Now they have found a cause around which to rally, they are willing to sacrifice their lives for it."

SHE said many of them were not only emotionally impoverished but were permanently intellectually stunted due to malnutrition.

"If you are malnourished in the first two years of life, no amount of food and care will restore you fully intellectually, even given the best circumstances. If, as is the case in some of the homeland areas, three quarters of the children are stunted, you can see there is a tremendous national effect on people."

It was in a major study of the home backgrounds of malnourished children in the Ciskei in the 1970s that Dr Thomas first became aware of the "children of resentment". She compared the home background of 223 children with kwashiorkor and marasmus with 286 undernourished and well-nourished children. She found that three quarters of the children studied came from poverty stricken homes broken up by migrant labour.

But the children with kwashiorkor and marasmus had been far more severely affected than the others. They were typically illegitimate, in the care of destitute or handicapped guardians, unsupported by their fathers and in some cases abandoned by their mothers.

They came from such hostile home circumstances that unless they were hospitalised for treatment they had a fifty percent chance of dying within six months.

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